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Chas. M. Hyde.

Eng'd by H. B. Hall N. York.



Handwritten signature or name, possibly "H. H. H."

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HISTORICAL CELEBRATION
OF THE
TOWN OF BRIMFIELD,

Hampden County, Mass.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1876.

WITH THE
HISTORICAL ADDRESS

OF
Rev. Charles M. Hyde
REV. CHARLES M. HYDE, D. D.,

AND OTHER ADDRESSES, LETTERS, DOCUMENTS, ETC., RELATING TO THE
EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

PUBLISHED BY VOTE OF THE TOWN.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.:
THE CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1879.

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Historical Celebration.

IN the early part of March, 1876, was passed the following joint resolution of Congress on the celebration of the National Centennial in the several counties and towns throughout the United States:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it be, and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several states, that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial anniversary of our National Independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed in print or in manuscript in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript, be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the First Centennial of their existence.

Approved, March 13, 1876.

By vote of the Legislature of Massachusetts, a copy of this resolution was transmitted June 13, to the clerks of each of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

On receipt of this communication Mr. Henry F. Brown, the town clerk of Brimfield, presented the matter to a few of the citizens, who, while approving of the object, thought it desirable to postpone the matter to a later date than the one named in the Resolution of Congress, and on Sunday, August 27, a notice was read in church inviting all persons interested in securing as many of the facts of the settlement and early history of the town as might be done by a Historical Address and other means, to meet at the Selectmen's room the following evening. At this meeting it was voted to be desirable and expedient to secure such facts and incidents, and Rev. Dr. C. M. Hyde was

selected to prepare and deliver the Address. Henry F. Brown, Nathan F. Robinson, Sumner Parker, Byron W. Charles and William H. Sherman were appointed a committee to consult and report a plan for carrying out the purpose of the meeting. The meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday, September 7, at the Town Hall, when the report of the committee was read and accepted. This report recommended the observance of the day appointed for the address as a holiday to be observed by the descendants of residents of the original town, embracing the present towns of Brimfield, Monson, Wales and Holland, and parts of Warren and Palmer. The day selected was October 11, and an executive committee as follows was chosen to have general charge of all the arrangements: Samuel W. Brown, Alfred L. Converse, James B. Brown, George M. Hitchcock, James S. Blair, Moses H. Baker, Newton S. Hubbard, Ephraim W. Norwood and William H. Sherman. Several meetings to perfect arrangements were held by this committee. Special invitations were given to former residents of the town and their descendants, to the survivors of the war of 1812, and of the Brimfield Rifle Company, and to all soldiers of the war of the rebellion within the limits of Brimfield, or who enlisted from the town.

Wednesday, October 11, dawned one of Autumn's brightest, and at an early hour the roads from every direction were thronged with teams and foot passengers, all eager to be on hand for Brimfield's grandest and proudest occasion. Capt. Francis D. Lincoln was president of the day, and Byron W. Charles, chief marshal. Under his direction the procession was formed in front of the hotel near the soldiers' monument, in the following order: Monson Brass Band; Members of Co. G, 46th M. V.; Survivors of the Brimfield Rifle Co.; Hitchcock Free High School; Citizens and invited guests. After moving round the village and taking under escort the president of the day and speakers, the procession marched to the church, where it arrived about 11 o'clock, and which was filled to overflowing before but a small part of the people had been admitted. Prayer was offered by Rev. M. L. Richardson of Sturbridge, after which the president delivered the address of welcome, introducing the orator of the day, Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D.

After the address of Dr. Hyde, a bountiful collation contributed by

the citizens was served in the Town Hall to from 1200 to 1500 people, the number being sufficient to twice fill the hall, necessitating a return to the church after the collation, where addresses were delivered by the president of the day, Rev. Charles Hammond, and Gen. Fitz Henry Warren. These addresses, and the letters received from different persons who were unable to attend the celebration, will be found in the appendix.

So much interest was aroused by the celebration that a meeting of citizens was called Tuesday, October 17th, to take measures to secure the publication of the addresses of Dr. Hyde and others, when it was voted "that the Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D., be requested to write out for publication, with such additional facts as he may wish to incorporate, his historical address on the early history of Brimfield, delivered October 11th, 1876," and a committee of five, consisting of Henry F. Brown, Francis D. Lincoln, Samuel W. Brown, James S. Blair and James B. Brown, were chosen to inform Dr. Hyde and others of the vote, and to "assist in gathering facts to make the history as full and accurate as possible, and to devise and report a plan for the publication of the same."

The committee finding Dr. Hyde willing to comply with their request, recommended that the question of publication be brought before the town, and a town meeting was called January 13, 1877, for this purpose. At this meeting the town voted to choose a committee of five, who were thereby authorized to arrange for and publish the history of the town as prepared by Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D., with such additions as he and they might deem advisable. The town elected for this committee the same gentlemen as were chosen at the citizen's meeting to arrange for the publication of the addresses, and authorized the printing of an edition of six hundred copies of the History; the committee were also directed "to present, in the name of the town, a bound copy of the History to each of the speakers on the day of the celebration, to Gov. Horace Fairbanks of Vermont, to the High School and pastoral libraries, the Congressional and State libraries, and to the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, and also one copy to each family in town resident May 1, 1877."

The departure of Rev. Mr. Hyde, from the town and country, and

the time necessary in procuring the Genealogies, which the Committee thought best to incorporate, has made the delay in publication unavoidable. But the history has been made more full and complete than it could possibly have been had it been sooner published; and we can but feel that all will be amply repaid for the waiting.



VIEW OF BRIMFIELD, 1850.—FROM A SKETCH BY COL. JOHN W. FOSTER.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

BY

Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D.

—...—

“SHOW me a man,” says Southey, “who cares no more for one place than another, and I will show you in that same person one who loves nothing but himself. Beware of those who are homeless by choice. You have no hold on a human being whose affections are without a tap-root. Whatever strengthens our local attachments is favorable both to individual and national character. Our home, our birth-place, our native land,—think for a while what the virtues are which arise out of the feelings connected with these words.”

Some of you, who may have left this their native place, and transplanted yourselves elsewhere, have yet retained an unweaned love for the old town. That love has grown only the stronger, while yet growing also more tender, with advancing years. There is a pretty fancy to which poets have often referred, suggested by the fact that when you put a sea-shell to your ear, you hear sounds that resemble the ocean's roar afar off. Thus Wordsworth says:

"I have seen a curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear the convolutions of a smooth-
lipped shell,
To which, in silence hushed, his very soul listened intensely, and his
countenance soon
Brightened with joy, for from within were heard murmurings, whereby
the monitor expressed
Mysterious union with its native sea."

I shall esteem myself successful in the part assigned me in the festivities of this occasion, if I can, as it were, hold "the smooth-lipped shell" of history to your ear, and touch some chords that bring back sweet memories of the past.

However it may be with those who have severed the ties that once bound them to this spot, and now call some other place home, I know I speak the sentiments of many here, when I say that to those who have never left old Brimfield, it is endeared to them, not only as the home of their childhood, but as the chosen abode of their riper years. To-day they are ready to avow their faith—which needs for its reason only the sight of these scenes to-day—that of Brimfield they can truthfully as well as delightfully say—

"Loveliest there the Spring days come,
With blossoms and birds and wild bees' hum;
The flowers of Summer are fairest there,
And freshest the breath of the Summer air;
There sweetest the golden Autumn day,
In silent sunshine glides away."

I see before me the fourth, fifth and sixth generations of descendants from those who first made this town their home. Those who might have heard from the lips of the first settlers the story of their adventures in first bringing the wilderness of two centuries ago under the hand of cultivation—these have all passed away. What little there lingers of traditionary information in regard to the early

settlers, is very meagre and unsatisfactory. Any papers in writing that might be expected to give some information on family matters, have very generally been destroyed. Especially during the last fifteen years, have the paper manufacturers so thoroughly scoured the country, under the stimulus of high prices for paper stock, that scarcely anything can now be found in our dwellings that gives any written record of the doings of the past.

It ought to be noticed that this is not the first endeavor to rescue from oblivion's engulfing flood something of the story of those who, in first occupying these hills and valleys, had in their lives and adventures the incommunicable charm that attaches to all first experiences. Rev. Dr. Vaill, while pastor here, delivered January 7, 1821, a sermon giving some account of the early history of the town and the church. I know not what occasioned the choice of the subject at that particular time. The date makes probable some suggestion of the subject, in the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The sermon was not printed till 1829, when there was published, also, a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Ely of Monson, at the funeral of Dr. Vaill's first wife.

Col. John W. Foster, in connection with George C. Homer, prepared a history of the town for Holland's History of Western Massachusetts, published in 1855. This is the fullest published account. It has preserved most of the interesting incidents, known better than now twenty-five years ago, in regard to the first settlers and the Revolutionary soldiers.

In 1856, the next year after Doctor Holland's book was published, Rev. Jason Morse, then and for seven years previous the diligent and beloved pastor of this church, published a pamphlet of 84 pages, under the title, "Annals of the Church in Brimfield." Mr. Morse's plan led him to give special prominence to the ecclesiastical history of

the town. But this is so interwoven with its political and social history during the hundred years when town and parish affairs were transacted in town meeting, that Mr. Morse has given, in its connection, much also of the secular history of the town. He prepared a lithographic map of the town as originally laid out. In an appendix the residences of the first settlers are located, as far as they could be ascertained, in the whole territory as first embraced within the town lines.*

Since it became generally known that I was making some researches into the history of the town, every assistance that others could give in matters of personal knowledge, or by the use of family papers, has been cordially and freely offered to me. Especially have Henry F. Brown, Esq., and Samuel W. Brown aided me by making personal inquiry, and investigation of the town papers. I have also had free access to the files of petitions, reports and other documents at the State House, through the courtesy of the officer in charge, Dr. Edward Strong. I have found great help also from the collection in the Congregational Library in care of Rev. I. P. Langworthy.

The settlers of Plymouth, and of the Massachusetts Bay, heard much from the Indians who came to trade with them, of the beauty and fertility of the valley of the Connecticut, "the long river." In 1633, the first settlement in the Connecticut river valley was made at Windsor. In 1636, a colony from Roxbury obtained leave from the General Court to commence a new plantation. The site they selected, first called Agawam, was named

*Other and brief accounts are the following, viz.: Vol. IX of the Mass. Hist. Society Collection, pp. 127-136. "A Topographical Description of Brimfield, by Rev. Clark Brown, 1804." Am. Quar. Reg. Vol. 10, p. 266, 1838, by Rev. B. B. Edwards. Barber's Historical Collection, 1839, pp. 276-279. Dwight's Travels, pub. 1821, vol. 2, p. 264. Hayward's Gazetteer of Mass., by Elias Nason, pub. 1874, p. 28. The address given by Capt. F. D. Lincoln at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, July 4, 1866, contains the history of the town in connection with the War of Secession.

Springfield in 1640. Its boundaries, indefinite at first, became fixed as new settlements, were begun further up the river, and then eastwardly and westwardly. In 1662, May 7, Springfield, Northampton and Hadley, the only three townships then settled, were constituted a county, to which the name of Hampshire was given. The four counties, previously organized, 1643, May 10, were Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk. The boundary of Hampshire County on the south was the Colony line; in every other direction the county line was to be thirty miles from any of the three towns. Brookfield, formerly called Quaboag, legally recognized in 1673 as a town by its present name, though not incorporated till 1718, November 12, was at first included in Hampshire County. When Brimfield was first settled there was no other settlement east of Springfield, and south of Brookfield, as far as Oxford, settled in 1683, and Woodstock, which was first settled in 1686. Two weeks after Brimfield was incorporated as a town, the County of Worcester was formed, and Brookfield named as one of its constituent towns. This act fixed the eastern boundary of Hampshire County. Its other boundaries coincided with the Province lines. It then included eleven towns: Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Westfield, Suffield, Enfield, Deerfield, Sunderland, Northfield, Brimfield. The western boundary of old Hampshire County was formed when Berkshire County was constituted, 1761, April 27, about a year after Monson was incorporated. The present Hampshire is only the central portion of old Hampshire. Franklin County was set off 1811, January 24. The next year, 1812, February 20, the southern part of the remainder was set off as Hampden County. Brimfield is the north-eastern town of this County. Previous to the Province Charter of 1692, the County Court of Hampshire County was held at Springfield. This arrangement con-

tinued under that Charter till 1771; 1761, May 22, the people of Brimfield voted against removing the Court to Northampton. The town appointed a committee, who presented six cogent reasons (Mass. Archives, 117 : 664) against the project. The appointment of an additional term of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Superior Court, to be held at Northampton, was probably a compromise measure; 1765, January 18, the first County tax, £10, was assessed on the various towns. Brimfield's County tax, 1876, was \$613.23.

In 1763, October 17, Brimfield voted to come into a new County proposed, if Brookfield be made the shire town, though at the next meeting, November 7, this vote was reconsidered and negatived. 1791, July 18, a committee was chosen to confer with committees from other towns, August 1, at Brookfield, in regard to forming a new County. 1793, December 30; the representative to the General Court was instructed to advocate the present limits of the County against any proposed change.

Springfield was not originally incorporated as a town with definite boundaries. Besides several towns on the western side of the river, Springfield's territory included on the east of the Connecticut the present towns of Chicopee, Wilbraham, Ludlow and Longmeadow, and also Somers and Enfield in Connecticut. 1647, October 27, it was ordered that Springfield should adjoin Northampton and Hadley on the north, and extend eastward to the foot of the mountain, the eastern base of the first (Wilbraham) mountains. 1685, May 21, the Selectmen report a perambulation of the bounds.* Before Brimfield was incorporated, the people of Springfield voted in

* From the State House records it appears that, in fixing the Eastern boundary line, they went from the Bay Path up Stony Brook forty or fifty rods from where it parts and turns unexpectedly to run eastward, and there found a convenient place to run a north and south line. This eastward boundary of Springfield formed originally the western boundary of Brimfield.

town meeting, 1722, February 9, that "the running of the line between this town and Brimfield * * be entered on record."

As originally laid out, Brimfield extended eight miles east from the east boundary of Springfield. Its northern line was the Chicopee river, now more commonly called the Quaboag. The southern limit was the Colony line. The earliest map (in the State House, Ancient Plans, 2: 84) was taken in accordance with an order of the General Court, 1714, June 10, in reference to a contemplated addition of a strip three miles in width on the east. On this map, Fellows' tavern is designated, and probably, at this time, this was the only house in the territory. 1740, August 15, Ephraim Hayward of Brookfield, and others in Kingstown (now Palmer), and in the north part of Brimfield, petitioned to be set off as a separate town. The petition was granted, and Western was incorporated, 1741, January 16; the name was changed to Warren, 1834, March 13. It took from Brimfield all that part of the present township of Warren, south of the Chicopee river, and west of the original line of Brookfield. (See Massachusetts Archives, cxvii: 102-7, and Ancient Plans, iv: 117.)

Monson was originally a part of Brimfield. 1759, June 7, the people then living in the west part of the town, petitioned to be set off (see Massachusetts Archives cxvii: 500). Joseph Blodget, the representative that year from Brimfield, was instructed to present the town's objections to this division of its territory and population. But his arguments and pleas were unavailing. Monson was incorporated as a district 1760, April 25. The English government had taken offence and alarm at the increasing numbers and power of the representative element in the Massachusetts Legislature. The incorporation of new towns was forbidden, unless they would con-

sent to forego the privilege of representation. Monson was united with Brimfield in the choice of a representative. Otherwise the district had the same privileges and obligations as the mother town. After the breaking out of the revolution, Monson was regularly incorporated as a town, 1775, October 20. Governor Pownal, as was the custom with the Royal governor, probably gave the town its name in honor of one of his friends, Monson, the President of the Board of Trade. '1763, February 7, the legislature annexed to Brimfield the bridge over the Chicopee river, for the purpose of keeping it in repair. Palmer was to keep in repair the bridge at the west end. Monson was to repair one-half of the county road, Palmer the other half.

Some people, in what was at the time the north-west section of Brimfield, opposed the incorporation of Monson. (See petition of date 1760, Jan. 10, on file in Massachusetts Archives, cxvii: 503.) 1760, April 23, two days before the incorporation of Monson, these persons, living north of the Country Road from Boston to Springfield, and south of the Chicopee (or Quaboag) river, were annexed to the district of Palmer. Palmer was formerly a plantation called "The Elbow Tract," (so named from a sudden bend or elbow in the Chicopee.) It was also called Kingsfield, or Kingstown, from the name of the leading family in the place. It was incorporated as a district under the name of Palmer, 1752, Jan. 30. That part of the present township of Palmer, which lies south of the Chicopee river, was originally a part of Brimfield.

Still another diminution of the original territory was made 1762, September 18, when the southern half of what remained was incorporated as a separate district by the name of South Brimfield.* The people of the new dis-

* By an act of the State Legislature, 1786, March 28, it was enacted that all districts incorporated before January 1, 1777, should be towns with full rights and privileges.

trict did not find it an easy matter to fix the location of the meeting-house to accommodate the inhabitants. A conflict was waged for several years, as appears from papers on file, (Massachusetts Archives 14 : 402, 443-446.) Their petition for a further division into two parishes was not granted till 1783, July 5. The East parish was incorporated as a district 1796, February 25 ; as a town, 1836, May 1. It took its name from Lord Holland, better known as Charles James Fox, an eloquent advocate on the side of the people of this country in the Parliamentary contests previous to the recognition of American independence.

The western section of South Brimfield continued to be called by that name till 1828, February 20. The name was then changed to Wales—(Clinton was first preferred)—in accordance with a vote of the citizens. They took the present name from James Lawrence Wales, a native and resident of the town, who bequeathed a legacy of about \$2,000 in recognition of the honor.

The present township of Brimfield has Monson on the west, Wales and Holland on the south: Warren lies north of it: Palmer extends along its north-western border: Brookfield touches it on the north-east corner. On the east lies Sturbridge, originally called New Medfield. This neighboring town was granted to proprietors mostly from Medfield, 1729, Sept. 3. Sturbridge was incorporated as a town under its present name, 1732, June 24. 1735, May 26, is the first record of the perambulation of the town lines, now performed every five years.

The east line of Brimfield is 1,532 rods in length, a little more than four and three-fourths miles, and in direction north $8^{\circ} 26'$ east. The northern boundary line runs from the north-east corner on the southern line of Brookfield, west 28' north, 101 rods, or about one-third of a mile, there meeting the south-east corner of

Warren ; it continues on Warren line in the same direction 935.30 rods, nearly three miles ; then it turns abruptly north 2° east for about half a mile, or 114.68 rods ; then it runs west 45° north, 1,130.32 rods, or three and a half miles, till it strikes the Quaboag river at a split rock. The river separates it from Palmer, as far as an old fordway ; its general direction is south 20° west, and the estimated distance three and one-half miles, or 1,130.32 rods. Here it meets the Monson line, which is Brimfield's western boundary, and is in length three and one-half miles, or 1,110 rods, running south $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ west. The southern boundary line runs 1,251 rods along the town of Wales, and 930 rods along the town of Holland. The area enclosed by these lines is 21,618 acres.

There are 12,300 improved, (3,500 meadow,) 4,200 pasturage, 2,400 wood, 1,400 unimprovable. The soil on Tower Hill is upland loam, quite free from the boulders, which either east or west of this hill make cultivation difficult. Southerly, from the foot of this hill, the soil becomes successively stony, gravelly, sandy. The valley of the Quinebaug, in the south-east corner of the town, and of Elbow brook, in the south-west, both furnish fair meadow land. South of the village street is a gravelly plain.

The principal village lies near the geographical center of the present township. Though none of the houses would be considered elegant, none show want of care or want of taste. All are remarkably and uniformly neat. The dry soil helps to keep paint fresh, and the village has such an air of tidiness that people from neighboring villages have said they could not think of coming to Brimfield without a style of dress to suit the town's appearance of fastidious neatness. In the east part of the town is a cluster of houses, the village and post-office of East Brimfield. When the satinet factory on Elbow brook was in

successful operation, a post-office was established at Fosket's Mills under the name of Parksville. Little Rest (said to be so called after a similar locality in Rhode Island) is a cluster of houses around the outlet of Morgan's Pond, north-west of the central village. Dunhamtown is that part of the north-western section where once lived many bearing that family name. Powers' Corner, so named from the prominent family there, is the extreme north-west corner. It is through this that the Boston & Albany railroad runs for a short distance. There is a station called West Brimfield, but the road from it to the centre of the town is steep and rough. Palmer is the railroad station most generally accessible, though the distance is nearly nine miles.

The town lies at an average elevation of about 1200 feet above tide-water. From the west, north or east, there is a rise of nearly 300 feet to be traversed by any one coming into the town from the villages in these directions. The hills that surround it are of primary rocks, and are irregular, but not jagged, in outline. The town extends along the northern sides of a break in the ridge of porphyritic ferruginous gneiss that extends southward to Long Island Sound. Granitic gneiss is quarried in Monson, but in the direction of Brookfield or Stockbridge the ledges are shales, and colored with iron. Bog ore was formerly dug in Brookfield, and in Brimfield, on the Charles Bugbee farm, now occupied by Michael Travers. It was carried to the iron works at Stafford, Conn. There was a forge in that part of Brimfield now in the town of Warren. Dr. Hitchcock, in his *Geology of Massachusetts*, (p. 638,) mentions pyrope, adularia, a variety of garnet, sulphuret of molybdenum, and iolite, as the only minerals of any marked peculiarities in the town.

Sherman's Pond is so called from Capt. and Squire and Dr. and Dea. John Sherman. (He was one of the

original proprietors, and built his house on the south-west of the pond that bears his name. It is the site on which Elijah T. Sherman, of the fifth generation in line of descent, has recently rebuilt.) Alum pond, near the middle of the eastern boundary line, is mistakenly said to have been so called from its very solid white bottom and the clearness of its water. It lies in a deep basin with steep sides, and contains about 40 acres. Sherman's pond, larger and shallower, containing about 60 acres, is a natural reservoir for a long interval, which extends northward almost to the boundary line. The contrast between this sheet of water, with its open, placid expanse, and the irregular outline of the other, lying beneath the shadow of the adjacent hills, heightens the beauty of both. The fish common to such New England streams, are found in these waters, though not in great number. Trout frequent almost every brook; pickerel, perch, roach and horned pout abound in the ponds.

There are on the Quaboag river, in the vicinity of the Boston & Albany railroad station at West Brimfield, some mill-sites that would be admirable locations for manufacturing purposes. The Quinebaug river, while furnishing abundant water-power to the other towns through which it flows before it empties into the Thames at Norwich, affords only one mill-site in this town, at East Brimfield. Into this stream, there empty the outlets of Alum pond, of Sherman's pond, of the Eaton mill-pond, the Holland pond, and of the South pond (in Wales). In the western part of the town is Elbow brook, emptying into the Quaboag at the elbow. The brook, coming from Wales, was called by the early settlers Erwin's brook, and the meadow through which it flows, Erwin's meadow. The brook south of the village is called Hitchcock brook. Treat brook, so called from the first minister, runs west of the meeting-house. Penny brook and Bottle brook are

small streamlets in the north-west section of the town. Along these water-courses are natural meadows, whose annual crop of swale hay was very highly prized by the early settlers, for they found great difficulty in attempting with their rude implements to bring the upland soil into meadows of English grass. The streams flowing through these meadows were dammed so that the overflow might add to their fertility, and keep down the growth of alders and the coarse weeds that would else out-root the grass. The water was usually let off in May. It is this mode of irrigation which Dr. Dwight commends the farmers of Brimfield for practicing. The Brimfield farmer in the days of old was as "tenacious of his Yankee rights to his old bog-meadow hay as he was of the pure old Saybrook platform orthodoxy, which was probably as alimentary for the souls of men as the other was for the bodies of cattle."*

One of these natural meadows is known on the maps as Stoneiard meadow. It lies at the head of a little stream, on which formerly stood Alfred Lumbard's steam saw-mill. The name, pronounced Stonedge meadow, is said to come from some early owner, who had his residence near, but had no family to perpetuate the name. Another tradition reports that the owners lived in Connecticut. The same persons that cut their hay on this meadow, cut also on a part of the Great meadow, north of the new road built for Elijah Shaw across the swamp. Cutting a tree top, (for carts were few,) and piling the hay on that, they would drag it to some one spot and stack it for winter fodder. But the land lies so low that often the water rose, from the fall rains, so as to flood the meadow, and damage their hay-stacks. Hence they gave it the name of "Poor meadow."

Other landmarks, that are noteworthy, are Sheep-pas-

* Letter of W. W. Thompson, Esq., to H. F. Brown.

ture hill, north of the village street, and Burt's hill, on the east, back of J. J. Warren's. East Wottaquottuck, and West Wottaquottuck, or Waddaquadduck, are the two ridges of the range of hills on the western border. Steerage rock is the large boulder on the summit of this ridge, from which the Indians took their bearings for Agawam or Nonotuck. Erwin's or Cook's mountain is in the north-west; Saw-mill mountain is that west of Fosket's mill. Breakneck hill is on the Sturbridge road. The Great meadow is that north of Morgan's mill. Moss meadow is south-east from this.

On the hills, foxes have still their holes and their runs. The deep baying of the fox-hound is occasionally heard as he follows the track of this crafty robber of hen-roosts. In 1835, Dexter Groves was paid \$5.00 for killing ten foxes. In 1740, the town voted to choose "two meet persons, whose care and duty it shall be to inform of all breaches of the law respecting the killing of deer." Deer reeves continued till 1789, to be regularly appointed public officers, as duly appointed as the shire reeve or sheriff. It is said that the deer disappeared at the date named, because they were so persistently hunted during the Revolutionary war, when buckskin breeches were in great demand. Of the various birds, still protected by game-laws, woodcock are to be found in their season, and are forwarded every week, by F. E. Cook, Esq., to the Parker House in Boston.

Judging from the old records of highways and boundary lines, oak trees were more numerous than any other kinds. Varieties are named swamp, black, red, white, yellow, gray. The mast furnished food to the swine, that were allowed to run at large, being yoked and ringed, from April 1st to October 30th, if any town voted to permit this. An annual vote to that effect was passed at every town meeting until 1836, and hog reeves chosen.

Chestnut trees also abound ; with pines and white birches they constitute the principal trees now found on our woodlands. Maples and elms dot the meadows and line the roads. Popple and pepperidge trees are named in the old records, and basket-ash. Wild grape vines are to be found in every direction. Some of them, principally of a white variety, have been famous for their age and productiveness, notably one on Lewis Stebbins' farm, and another on Parson Williams' farm. The right of pasture was claimed on all wood lands unfenced, and wild lands uncultivated. Not till 1800 was a law passed authorizing towns to restrain cattle from running at large.

The usual vicissitudes of the New England climate have been experienced in most unmitigated rigor. In 1815, there was a furious storm of wind that blew down the horse sheds, then on the west side of the common. Acres of timber were leveled to the ground. Some, too frightened to remain elsewhere, sought refuge in the cellars. The season of 1816 was so severe—(there was frost every month)—that many were induced to emigrate to the west. 1869 was remarkable for a long continued rain, which so raised the streams that the road by Eaton mill pond was washed out. The breaking of the upper dam on Elbow brook came very near sweeping away Fosket's mill. The sudden torrent washed out a chasm in the highway sixty feet wide and twenty feet deep.

Of the physical features of Brimfield, I do not need to say much ; but I do wish to say this, that it seems to me very desirable that these hill-tops that mark the landscape, and these brooks that still send down their waters through the valleys, ought to be known and designated among us by the names originally attached to them. Some few bear the Indian's guttural polysyllabics, softened somewhat to our tongues, like Wottaquottuck, or Shokshun, Quaboag and Quineboag. Others recall the

names of the first settlers, whose names are not otherwise now identified with our town history, like Treat's brook, crossing the road to Springfield west of the village by Capt. F. D. Lincoln's, and so named from the first minister, who had assigned to him the meeting-house lot extending north of the road from the meeting-house to the brook. Why should every new proprietor change the name by which a lot is known? There is a flavor of mystery about such a title as J. B. Brown's Nijah lot. And I do earnestly wish that the name at first given to the hill, at the foot of which the South brick school-house stands, might always be used, "Danielson hill," and so perpetuate the name of one who is most honorably identified with the history of the town in the Revolutionary war.

We all know that Brimfield is one of the hill-towns of the State. In these days of railroads, that run among the valleys and seek out the smooth places of the plain, its being a hill-town marks it as a sequestered spot; pleasant it may be for those who love a quiet home, but offering no enticements to those who give their lives to the gainful pursuits of commerce and manufactures. It is not, we must confess, even so rich in agricultural wealth as the fertile prairies of the Western States. But aside from the associations with friends of our youth or the labors of our riper years, Brimfield has charms that never fade, attractions that cannot change and pass away. Few New England villages have a lovelier spot for a village home than this broad plain with its encircling hill-sides, far enough removed to give that indefinable commingling of light and shade, substance and form, which give "enchantment to the view." Stand on the steps of this meeting-house and look southward across the intervale to the wedge-like opening. Through this, you know, comes down the brook that in Wales has been so busily turning wheels and spindles. Or go to Haynes hill, and look

in this direction, northward, down upon the clustering houses of the village, sheltered under Sheep Pasture Hill. Rev. Dr. Dwight compared our village street to the crook of a letter Y. Up one arm of the Y we look to Sherman Pond, glittering in the sun like a diamond brooch. Looking up in the other direction, we see Tower Hill stand forth in majestic loveliness, like the rounded shoulder of some stalwart giant. And no one can fail to admire the natural loveliness his eyes behold. Or ascend the ridge of Wattaquottuck on the western line of the township, as the Indians often did, following the trail from the Nipmuck or the Narragansett Country to the long river, the Connecticut; and who can forget the scene spread out before the eye? It is a pleasure memory often loves to recall, and with the mind's eye to view o'er and o'er the billowy outlook below. Nearest, are glimpses of grassy meadows, cultivated fields, wooded slopes, marked with winding roads, dotted with pleasant homes, crested with towering church spires; while as the view recedes into far off cloud-land, we look upon Holyoke's clear-cut, irregular outline, standing out in front of a commingled array of crowded hill-tops, behind which looms up "Greylock, cloud-girdled on his purple throne," or,

"Far through the dimmest distance, dim Monadnock's dome appears,
Unmoved through by-gone centuries, unmoved through coming years."

The water-courses in the present township afford no sufficient fall for the water power, which has been so important a factor in the prosperity of many New England villages. Brimfield cannot be a manufacturing town, and its location away from the line of railroads as evidently forbids any possibility of its being a center of trade, even if the adjoining region were, as it is not, a productive territory. So we must accept the situation; yet also, as we review the past, and think what the energy and

enterprise of past generations accomplished, may we not derive fresh hope and courage for earnest endeavor, that the honorable record of the past one hundred and seventy-five years shall be worthily maintained by the successors, to whom has been transmitted so goodly an inheritance.

We have no reliable account of the appearance of this region at the time of its first settlement. It is generally supposed to have been an

“Interminable wood that frowned
O'er hill and dale.”

There is a tradition that the Indians, in their wasteful method of clearing land for cultivation and for early grazing for the deer, had burned over the land near the present village site, laying bare about two thousand acres. The naming of the land at the junction of the present Warren and Dunhamtown roads as “the Timber land,” would indicate that the primitive forests had in other localities been destroyed.

It does not appear that there was any Indian village on this tract of land. It was a part of the Nipmuck country. These Nipmuck (i. e. “away from the river”) Indians had no one acknowledged head. Brookfield was the home of the Quaboag tribe. Their villages were near the Wickaboag and Podunk ponds. They used these highlands for hunting and for cultivation of corn.

“River and stiller water paid
Their tribute to the net and spear
Of the red ruler of the shade.”

Deer Pond and Moose Mountain (in Monson) were the haunts of those “antlered monarchs of the wood.” The Proprietors' Book, p. 41, bears testimony to the fact that the beaver, that most valuable of the fur-bearing animals, was once to be found in East Brimfield. The hill on

the road leading to Warren from Sherman's Pond past the present residence of Elisha C. Marsh, still known as Indian Hill, was cultivated by the Indians, as was also East Hill. The early settlers followed the customs of the Indians in planting corn. The proper time was when the young oak-leaf was as big as a mouse's ear. The proper method was to hill the corn, planting beneath the seed a fish for plant-food. The hill, where Harvey and David W. Janes now live, is called in the Proprietors' Book Indian-field Hill. "As late as 1815, one of the old inhabitants was enabled to point out what were once hills of corn grown by the Indians on Indian Hill, where now there are large trees."

Near the outlet of Sherman's Pond many Indian arrow-heads are frequently found. While living in the western part of the town, Mr. William H. Sherman found a stone utensil, an Indian pot or mortar, but so broken as not to be put back into its original shape. Stone hatchets, or tomahawks have also been found, both at Sherman's Pond and at Alum Pond. Around one rock on what was formerly Dea. C. R. Brown's farm, which seems to have been a favorite resort for game, arrow-heads have been found in large numbers. These relics and the names of some hill-tops and valleys or water-courses are the only traces of the Indians that were the original occupants of this territory. The Indian family, John and Sarah Quan, with their children, who once lived near Alum Pond, were of the Mohegan tribe. John had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and came to this town from Norwich, Conn. So utterly, without leaving a record behind, have perished the rude savage tribes of whom not enough is known even to say "he lived—he died; behold the sum, the abstract of the historic page."

“For the doomed Indian leaves behind no trace
To save his own, or serve another race.
With his frail breath, his power has passed away.
His deeds, his thoughts are buried with his clay.
Nor lofty pile nor glowing page
Shall link him to a future age,
Or give him, with the past, a rank.
His heraldry is but a broken bow ;
His history but a tale of wrong and woe.
His very name must be a blank.”

The Indians roved about in large bands, generally friendly, but frequently troublesome and insolent in demanding food and lodging. The first settlers from Springfield camped out for the Summer, while cultivating their fields, going back to Springfield for the Winter. But their tents were torn in pieces by the Indians, their provisions plundered ; and it is not surprising that they abandoned the enterprise. Afterwards two block houses were constructed. To these the inhabitants could resort at night or in case of attack. The site of one was south of the mill-pond, near the present residence of John S. Needham. The other was erected where the town poor-house now stands.

It is one hundred and seventy-five years since, upon the petition of certain inhabitants of Springfield, the General Court, 1701, June 20, appointed Col. John Pynchon, Capt. Thomas Colton, James Warriner, David Morgan and Joseph Stebbins a committee to lay out a new township, eight miles square, extending along the eastern boundary of Springfield. They were instructed to take possession within one year's time, settle ten families within three years, and seventy within five years ; settling, also, a learned and pious minister. Brimfield did not take its name from any local feature, the hills around the village forming the brim of a bowl ; nor from any English parish of the same name, though the gazetteers

give Brimfield as the name of a parish in England, county of Hereford. The town was known at first as "the Plantation adjoining Springfield to the East of Springfield." For the sake of convenience, it is stated in the records of the committee, that abbreviating this lengthy title, they gave the town the name of Brimfield.

The first visit of the committee was September 22, 1701. They were accompanied by about twenty others from Springfield. After having spent two days, they returned, unable to decide where the "town plot," or central village, should be located. A second attempt was made with no better success. Finally, the five men deputed to determine this matter, coming out a third time, returned with the report that the hill which they denominated Chicopee hill, was the most eligible spot for the centre of the town. It is what we now call Grout's hill, in Monson, on the road from this to Monson village. It is a sightly location, as every one will testify who has seen and admired the beautiful and extended prospect from that point. The first grants of land were made December 31, 1701, to thirteen persons, on condition that they should begin the following Spring to subdue their lands. This condition was not fulfilled. For a number of years subsequently, no grants even were made by the committee. The reason assigned was, that "through the Distress of War, they Could not Possibly settle y^e Place In Such manner and time as was appointed."

In the early settlement of the town, the inhabitants were annoyed by the Indians; but there is no record of any deadly conflicts. In the Massachusetts Archives (91:62) is a muster-roll of men posted 1722, July 24, under Col. Samuel Partridge, at Brookfield and Brimfield.* In Massachusetts Archives is a letter from John Sherman

* One of the eight men at Brimfield was Bezaleel Sherman. All the men were from Springfield.

dated 1725, July 10, asking that a guard may be stationed at Brimfield. In the muster-roll of Sergt. Joseph Knowlton's company of Springfield, dated 1725, November 19, the names of twelve men, designated as the Brimfield Scout, are given. (Massachusetts Archives.) See appendix.

It was hoped, on the declaration of peace between France and England, 1697, September 20, when the Treaty of Ryswick was signed, that the troubles of the colonists with the Indians would cease. But King William died in 1702, March 8. He was succeeded by Queen Anne, the younger sister of Mary. Soon after her accession there followed a declaration of war, 1702, May 4, between England and France. The resources of the colonies were heavily taxed for various unsuccessful expeditions against Canada. The only organized attack on the settlements in New England, by the French and Indians, was the burning of Deerfield, 1704, February 29. Yet individual settlers or travelers frequently fell victims to Indian ambuscades, or were carried captives to Canada. These Indian depredations put a stop to the settlement of new townships. Scouting parties were kept traversing this region, for Brookfield was, at that time, peculiarly exposed from its being an isolated settlement. Queen Anne's war was ended by the Peace of Utrecht, 1713, May 5.

In 1709, June 15, the General Court prolonged the time originally allotted for the settlement of Brimfield. The committee were granted an extension of time till "four years after the conclusion of the then War with France and Spain." Maj. John Pynchon was appointed a member of the committee in place of his father, who had died in 1703.

It is not impossible that a distressing sickness, which prevailed at Springfield in 1711, and carried off a number of the principal men, might have had some influence

in retarding the settlement of Brimfield. Aside from any local hindrances, it is obvious, from a general survey of this period, that it was not till about 1725, that the colonies seemed to recover their former spirit of enterprise. Then,

“The full region leads
New colonies forth, that toward the westering sun,
Spread like a rapid flame among the autumnal leaves.”

1714, June 10, the Brimfield Committee petitioned the General Court for an additional grant of land, three miles in width, on the eastern border. A committee was appointed to go and examine. 1715, April 20, the committee reported, and the petition was dismissed. 1719, December 5, the question came up again, and again was answered in the negative. But 1721, June 16, the extension was granted. The original plan for the center of the town was abandoned. The location on Grout's hill was given up, and a different site chosen. What is now the Tower hill road, was at this time laid out for the town street. The reason assigned was that though within half a mile of the original limits eastward, it was considered the best land in the township, a reputation that the Tower hill farms still maintain. From the meeting-house up over Hubbard's hill, as it was then called, northward to the present Prouty farm, a road was laid out, eight rods wide, double the usual width. The home lots of the first settlers, forty rods wide by one hundred and sixty deep, were located each side of this town street. But instead of a long, wide street, running north and south, like that of Charlton to-day, the present village of Brimfield is a collection of houses, mainly east of the meeting-house, in the nook lying between Sheep-pasture hill on the north, and Burt's hill on the east. For in the growth of the village, the shelter of these hills was preferred to the breezy expanse of the Tower hill road.

The committee to lay out the town found that among the hindrances, one of the greatest was the claim made to a large tract of land by the heirs of Governor Winthrop.

It appears from the Brimfield Committee's petition to the General Court, 1723, November 22, that the settlement of the town was hindered by the large extent and the uncertain tenure of the land claimed by the heirs of Judge and Major-General Waitstill Winthrop. This tract of land was known by the name of "the Winthrop Farm." It was only thirteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims, that John Oldham, in the month of September, 1633, (see Winthrop's life by Savage, Vol. 2, 213-261,) visited and described the plumbago, or black-lead mine, in what is now the south-west corner of the town of Sturbridge. Governor Winthrop received in 1644, November 13, from the General Court, a grant of "the hill at Tantousque, about one hundred and sixty miles west from Boston, in which the black lead is, and liberty to purchase some land there of the Indians." A plan on file (Vol. 2, No. 109, Ancient Plans) in the State House at Boston, shows how irregular was the land, ten thousand two hundred and forty acres in all, as at that time laid out. Judge Wait Winthrop, who inherited this property from his father, died intestate. He left two children, John Winthrop of New London, Conn., and Ann, wife of Thomas Lechmere, Esq., of Boston.

The son was appointed administrator of the estate, 1718, February 21. He refused to give any inventory of the real estate, claiming that by English law it was entirely his own property. But Lechmere claimed that under the colonial laws, his wife was co-heir with her brother. He claimed in the Court of Probate, 1724, that his wife's title should be recognized. The Superior Court decided, 1725, September 28, that the real estate ought

to be inventoried as well as the personal property; the rights of daughters as well as of sons being recognized by the colonial laws in regard to inheritance. The former letters of administration were vacated, and new letters granted to Lechmere, 1726, March 22. Winthrop appealed to the Privy Council in England. 1728, February 15, the council decided that the action of the Superior Court, and the provisions of the Colonial laws, were null and void, being contrary to the laws of England. (Conn. Col. Records, Vol. 7.)

This decision caused great commotion. Jonathan Belcher, Esq., afterwards governor of Massachusetts, was appointed a special agent to secure the repeal of this action of the council, since, if not repealed, it would have thrown into confusion many estates, that had been settled in accordance with the Colonial laws. The Connecticut charter did not require the assent of the king to make their legislation valid, but this was a stipulation in the charter of Massachusetts. A case having arisen in Massachusetts, and appeal being made to the king, it was found that the Massachusetts law, similar to the Connecticut in its provisions, had been duly approved by the king. (Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, 1860-62, p. 169.) Therefore, the decision of the council in the Winthrop case was of no effect against a former decision. This precedent gave validity to the Colonial laws. Intestate estates continued to be settled as before.

The petition of the Brimfield Committee for a reform of the survey was refused by the General Court. But in 1727, January 5, it was renewed, accompanied by a petition from Thomas Lechmere, January 12. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed, who reported in favor of a new survey. This was ordered by the General Court, and the committee appointed for this purpose reported a new survey, which was accepted, 1728, December 18.

This made the colony line the southern boundary of the Winthrop farm ; the western boundary fell one mile and a half within the Brimfield township lines. The whole line, east and west, was four miles in length, and the tract was also four miles in extent from north to south.*

When the town of Brimfield, after Monson had been taken off on the west, was again divided, the northern boundary line of South Brimfield was a continuation westwardly of the northern line of the Winthrop farm.

Another Farm, as these tracts of wild land were called, granted to individuals by the General Court, was in the north-east corner of the township. In 1655, September 27, Rev. John Eliot, commonly known as "the Apostle to the Indians," bought one thousand acres of land near Quaboag of two Indians, Wattatooweelin or Wattawoo-lekin, and Nokan or Nakin. He died 1690, May 20. Twenty-four years after his death, on petition of his grandson, John Eliot, (probably the Eliot who is said by Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, to have been a prominent man at Windsor, Conn.) the General Court confirmed his title, and accepted, 1715, December 9, the plan presented by the surveyors appointed to plat it in regular form. This survey (Vol. 1, No. 285, at the State House) locates the farm at Pookookuppog Ponds. The land, according to the language of the grant, was "at a

* In Worcester County records, Vol. 29, p. 195, is a deed by Lechmere, of his wife's portion of this tract, three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven and one-third acres to his children, Thomas of Boston, Nicholas of New Haven, Richard of Salem, Lucy, who married Samuel Solly of Portsmouth, N. H., and Margaret, who married Jonathan Simpson of Boston. This deed is dated 1735, October 22. In June, 1774, W. Chandler divided the property into twenty-four lots of varying size. 1757, November 8, (Worcester Reg., 41 : 161.) the heirs divided these lots by numbers given among themselves ; the oldest son taking one-third, the others each one-sixth of the estate. Joseph Belknap of Brimfield, formerly of Woodstock, bought one-sixth of an undivided portion, 1769, July 13, (W. R., 38 : 349,) and Humphrey Crane of Brimfield, (W. R., 44 : 114,) bought the remainder. 1769, December 4. James Friessell, (W. R., 33 : 114.) Michael Sanders, (W. R., 33 : 240,) Eli Town, (W. R., 33 : 127,) James Johnson, Jr., Simeon Allen, Aaron Allen, Jr., and Samuel Hammond of Sturbridge, purchased other portions.

place called the Alum ponds, in the wilderness, west of Brookfield."* The name "Alum" is not the English word alum, and has, therefore, no reference to the chemical effect of alum in giving clearness to water. Three renegade Narragansett Indians, Allumps, Massashowell, and Aguntus, are said to have exercised authority over the Nipmuck Indians in this region, who owed a quasi allegiance to Uncas as the nominal head of the tribes east of the Connecticut river. Roger Williams, in his key to the language of the New England Indian tribes, says that Allum was the Nipmuck word for *dog*. In the Narragansett dialect, this was modified into Ayim. This name appears under another change as Hyems, *alias* James.

Still another "farm," not now in the limits of the town, was "the Tufts farm." The name still survives in Tufts' meadow, and Tufts' brook, in what is now the south-western part of Warren. 1668, April 29, after a report from Capt. John Pierce of London, of his safe arrival in London with a ship load of masts, which the Colonial Government had sent as a present to the king for the royal navy, the General Court, as "a manifestation of the country's thankful acknowledgment of the good service done," voted to Captain Pierce a grant of six hundred acres of land. At the State House, in Vol. 1, p. 89, of "Ancient Plans and Surveys," is a return made to the General Court of this land; as surveyed by John Flint, 1670, October 6, for Peter Tufts of Charles-

* Two hundred acres of the Eliot farm fell within Brimfield lines, when the eastern boundary was extended three miles beyond the original. Though this Eliot farm was granted by the General Court in 1715, it does not appear that it was occupied till many years after. The first sale of the property, of which I have found any record, (Worcester Registry, Vol. 32, p. 7,) was in 1752, April 18, when John Eliot, of New Haven, sold to Elijah Allen, of Medfield, one-third of this one thousand acre grant. Five years later, 1757, February 15, Rev. Jared Eliot, Aaron Eliot, Joseph Eliot, of Killingsworth, (Worcester Registry, Vol. 55, p. 117,) sold to Nehemiah Allen, of Sturbridge, another part of this grant. Still another part remained in the possession of the descendants of John Eliot, as late as 1801, when it was sold to Elijah Allen of Brimfield, father of Sanders Allen.

town. Mr. Tufts had purchased of his brother-in-law, Captain Pierce, the title to the grant, and located it, in the language of the survey, "south-west, about five or six miles distant from Quaboag, upon the road to Springfield." It appears from the Springfield Registry, that in 1669, June 29, Peter Tufts deeded this land to his sons, Thomas, of Medford, and John, of Newbury, to be divided equally. 1723, September 27, Thomas sold to his brother John, his half "three hundred acres, supposed to be in the township of Brimfield." It is a descendant of this family who has given his name to Tufts College, Somerville.

A smaller grant ought also to be mentioned, from its connection with the early history of the town. The General Court, (see Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. 4, Pt. 1, p. 319,) 1657, October 23, granted to Richard Fellows, "two hundred acres of upland and meadow, to be laid out to him at Checchopey river." He was to "build a house there for the entertainment of travelers, both for howse room for horse and man, and some lodging and provision for both, with beere, wine, and strong liquors." He built a tavern, but did not reside there more than two years. From the fact that some farm implements, apparently buried for security, were dug up there some years ago, it has been supposed that fear of the Indians compelled him to abandon the place. More than seventy years afterwards, it appears from the Manuscript Records of the General Court, (Vol. 14, p. 277,) 1729, August 28, Edward Hutchinson, Esq., and Mrs. Mary Wolcot, widow of Josiah Wolcot, Esq., deceased, petitioned that this land might be re-surveyed and their title confirmed to it. They allege that their grandfather, Mr. Thomas Clark, purchased of Richard Fellows these two hundred acres, but "the lines of the said grant, by length of time, are grown obscure and uncertain." A new survey was ordered,

made 1730, June, and confirmed by the General Court, 1733, June 22. In the Springfield Registry (L. 302) is the plan of this grant, an irregular piece of as good meadow land as could be selected, south of the river, the southern line passing through the site of Fellows' old chimney.

So slow was the progress made in the settlement of the town, that in 1723, June 12, the General Court appointed a new committee: Hon. John Chandler, Henry Dwight, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Jennings.

This committee, in 1730, October 1, made a report in favor of annulling almost entirely the former committee's grants, and making an entirely new allotment of the land.

1731, February 16, the inhabitants addressed a memorial to the General Court, deprecating this summary way of depriving them of their lands. "In their humble opinion, y^e General Court did not annul y^e acts and grants of the former committee, but only determine the Power of s^d Committee for the future, nor did the last Committee Ever receive any Power to vacate or abridge the former Committee's Grants."

1731, February 22, it was voted by the General Court, and consented to by the royal governor, that the prayer of this petition be so far granted, as that a copy of this petition be served on some of the principal inhabitants, and that they be cited to appear at the next session of the General Court, and show cause why the report of the second committee should not be adopted. In the meanwhile, the inhabitants were authorized to exercise all the privileges of a town, but were restrained from passing any acts affecting the rights of property. Capt. John Sherman, "a principal inhabitant," was authorized to "Notifye and Warn" the freeholders to assemble at some public place during the succeeding March, for the choice

of town officers. The date given above is properly the date of the incorporation of the town. It will be noticed that it is the same day on which George Washington was born. Under this authority the town effected a political organization, 1731, March 16.

1731, June 18, the General Court settled the conflicting titles to the town lands, by confirming to the occupants the grants made by the first committee, declaring the claims of some non-residents to be void, and for special services, making special grants to individuals. Full rights were granted to sons of several of the proprietors. The General Court also confirmed the titles of several non-residents. It was further ordered, that the whole of the remaining lands should belong to certain grantees, eighty-four in number, specified in the act, the lands to be proportionately divided among them. Lastly, the General Court enacted that the inhabitants of the town should have and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of other towns in the province.

One of the conditions of the original grant of 1701 was that "no one Person that may have the Greatest Estate, shall have more than one hundred and twenty acres of all sorts of lands." The grantees named met, 1731, November 1, and organized by the choice of John Sherman as proprietors' clerk. After the one hundred and twenty acres of first grant land had been selected, surveyed, assigned, and recorded to each of the eighty-four grantees, some home-lots, some plain lots, some meadow land, hither and yon, all over the township, the proprietors, 1732, April 11, allotted more of the commons or undivided land. Seventy-four were entitled to an equal full share in this division; ten others, by the terms of the General Court's enactment, were to receive each only half as much. The first allotment was one hundred and twenty acres to each proprietor as a full share. Each

drew a number which fixed his order in the division of the land. After the first allotment had been completed, a second of like quantity followed immediately, but in reverse order. There were six such double divisions before the land was all allotted; 1736, sixty acres; 1744, sixty; 1758, one hundred; 1775, twenty-eight; 1781, twenty-eight. The total quantity of land thus distributed was forty thousand nine hundred and sixty-four acres. Other grants, specified in the act of incorporation, or obtained directly from the General Court, probably more than filled out the amount of acreage in the township. The grand total, if the town was eight miles wide by eleven miles long, would be fifty-six thousand three hundred and twenty acres. Some unclaimed land was taken up on proprietors' rights, as late as 1837. Some pieces of land are held now by no other right than that of undisputed possession for a series of years.

The first settlers of Brimfield came mostly from Springfield, and their names appear on the Springfield records as holding various offices. John Atchinson was hog-reeve, William Warriner and Nathaniel Hitchcock highway-surveyors, Samuel Keep fence-viewer.

At the first town meeting in Brimfield, held 1731, March 16, five selectmen were chosen. This number was probably fixed upon, because such was the custom in Springfield. Robert Moulton was the moderator of the first town meeting. He was also chosen town clerk and first selectman. But at the second annual meeting, John Sherman was chosen town clerk. He continued to serve in this office, by annual vote of the town, till 1761, thirty consecutive years. He had rare qualifications for such a position, and the town records are as easily read to-day as when first written, so methodically compact and beautifully clear, is his writing. He was the grammar school teacher in Springfield from 1702 to 1716, when he be-

came a doctor of medicine. He sold his place in Springfield, on Garden brook, to Pelatiah Bliss, in 1721, which was probably about the time that he removed to Brimfield. He was the ancestor of all the Sherman families of Brimfield. Mr. Elijah T. Sherman, living now on the spot selected for a home by John Sherman, has in his possession the account book and mortar of his worthy ancestor.

The ingrained reverence of the people for established forms, is indicated by the fact that the committee sent to Boston, 1731, to secure from the General Court a full and regular incorporation, were instructed to purchase a law book and a town book. It speaks well for the book-makers, that after seventy years' use, 1731-1800, this book, still in its original binding, is in such good condition. Few towns can show town records more carefully preserved, systematically and accurately kept, town business more snugly and faithfully transacted, than Brimfield. Rotation in office has not been the fashion. Our present town clerk, Henry F. Brown, Esq., has served eighteen years; A. L. Converse, town treasurer, has had charge of the finances twenty-nine years, continuously; S. W. Brown has been moderator of town meetings for sixteen years.

Town meetings were at first notified or warned by personal notice to every voter. It was the duty of the constable to attend to this, and it was no sinecure office to ride through the town on this errand. There were as many constables chosen as there were military companies, each constable notifying his district, corresponding to the division of the town into militia companies. In 1751, the town voted that meetings should in future be warned by posting written notices at the tavern on the town plot, and the two grist mills in the south and west parts; in 1761, the warrant required notices to be posted

"at the several grist mills and the several Public Houses of Entertainment." In 1767, the notice was required to be posted only on the post provided for the purpose near the meeting-house, similar to the usual requirement now, seven days before the time of meeting.

Town meetings were at first notified "in His Majestie's Name." The last one thus warned was held March 12, 1776. For other meetings in that year no authority is specified. The meetings next year were called "in the Name of the Government and People of the Massachusetts Bay," "in the name of the State of the Province of the Massachusetts [Bay] in New England," "in the Name of the People and Government of the State of Massachusetts Bay." The colony and province had been known so long by this name, that it was difficult to give up the familiar phrase, "Massachusetts Bay," and it still survives in the sobriquet, "the old Bay State." The present phraseology, "in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," first occurs March 10, 1783. Previous to the meeting in May, 1776, the date given is not only "the year of our Lord," but the particular "year of His Majestie's reign, Annoque Domini." The County of Hampshire, S. S., is first designated, 1747, March 6; the place of the seal, L. S., September 2, 1757. Once only, October 25, 1757, has a town meeting been called on a warrant from a justice of the peace. This was because of the refusal by the selectmen of a petition for a meeting by twenty-four men, who willfully misapprehended the terms of a vote in regard to Rev. Mr. Bridgham's salary. Of late, town meetings have been seldom the scenes of such warm discussions, as in former years. They would, perhaps, be called tame and spiritless affairs by some of the old war-horses of former days. There is no need now of enacting such rules of order as in 1806, when the meeting-house was new, that no

one should get on top of the pews, or go up into the pulpit.

The qualifications for voting in town affairs have been changed by legislative enactment, from time to time. At first voters were to be at least twenty-four years old, and to have £80 estate. The qualifications for voting for representative are thus specified in the warrant, 1744: "an estate of freehold in land of 40s. per annum, at least, or other estate to the value of £50 sterling." There were not enough voters in 1732 qualified to choose a representative.

The civil authorities in the early period of colonial history, legislated on almost every matter of public interest. They intermeddled to a great extent, also, in private affairs. But more sensible ideas and practices prevailed at the time Brimfield was incorporated. There was a great multiplicity of petty offices. Tithing-men were chosen as late as 1843. This name dates back to the reign of Alfred. Then men most venerable for conduct and for years, were chosen to superintend the morals and manners of their neighborhood. A tithing, or ten families, were assigned to each one. But their chief business was to keep order in church. In the fulfillment of their duties they often made more disturbance, than did the unruly boys whom they sought to discipline. This was very likely to happen when the tithing-man would drag a boy by the coat collar over the backs of two or three seats, and set him down with a thump on the steps in the gallery aisles.

The exigencies of local legislation and the lack of general laws, often required that special services of a public nature, should be assigned to responsible persons. In 1736, Peter Haynes was appointed sealer of leather, and such an official was thereafter annually appointed. 1738, Henry Burt was chosen sealer of weights and measures.

It is no longer an elective office, but filled by appointmen from the selectmen. 1793, appears the office of "Culler of shingles and staves;" 1771, the office of "Packer of Beef and Pork," gives indication of increased attention to raising cattle for market, and increased sales of what are now technically called "Provisions." 1823, the first "field-drivers" were elected, supplanting the old "haywards." Gradually, with that grim humor which characterizes the Anglo Saxon race, it has come to be considered a neat thing to choose to this office the newly married men.

In 1765, there was an effort made to prevent, by additional legislation, an increasing desecration of the Sabbath, and "wardens" were chosen for this special duty. In 1815, there was a general movement throughout the State to secure a better observance of the Sabbath. Moral Reform Societies were established. The town passed a special resolve in regard to enforcing a stricter Sabbath observance, 1815, March 13.

1763, January 24, in pursuance of an article in the warrant "to settle a box for jurors," the town voted to accept the names offered by the selectmen. So long as trial by jury is one of the established institutions of our American society, it is very essential that the persons from whom a jury is chosen, should be men of good native powers of judgment.

The office of constable seems to have been as undesirable to our New England ancestry as the office of publican was among the Jews. It was one of the constable's duties to notify every voter personally of every town meeting. Not until 1751 was this changed to posting written notices at certain specified places. The constables were, at first, not only charged with the duty of collecting the several rates or taxes, but they were personally liable for the amount of the tax bill, unless any one's taxes were

discharged by vote of the town. Persons were hired by others to take the office in their stead. One man refused to serve in his turn, and paid a fine of £5.

Assessors were chosen to apportion the several taxes, though for a series of years this duty was devolved upon the selectmen. With all our present clearer insight, it is very difficult to fix upon a system of valuation, that shall be fair and just to all parties.

The town treasurer, though not at first burdened with the care of much money, was continually perplexed by the overlapping of accounts. In 1792, he was required for the first time to give bonds.

It would not be known from the town records, that the province was engaged from 1744 to 1763 in a war that severely taxed the resources of the people. There is not a single entry, that I have discovered, that intimates any such condition of affairs. George I. succeeded Queen Ann, 1714, August 1. George II. began his reign 1727, June 10. The first fourteen years passed away with fewer events of importance than in any other period of the same length in English History. 1744, March 15, Louis XV. declared war against Great Britain. It is known in European history as the War of the Austrian Succession; in New England annals as "the old French war." I have found only slight record of any connection of the town with this war, famous in this country by the successful attack on Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, and its surrender, 1745, June 17. It was terminated by the peace of Aix la Chapelle, 1748, April 30.

1749, June 14, (Mass. Archives,) Mary Hitchcock, of Brimfield, petitioned the General Court for relief. Her husband, Nathaniel Hitchcock, went from her "very well clad and with a good new gun." "He was in His Majesty's service in Fort Massachusetts when besett by and Delivered up to our French and indian Enemies." "He

lived in captivity from August to the 23d day of May, and then died." She was awarded £12 5s. for her husband's clothes and wages, and the Commissary General was directed to deliver the petitioner a good gun out of the province store. Fort Massachusetts was seized by a force of nine hundred French and Indians, 1747. In Mass. Archives (Vol. 92: 49) is a list of sixteen officers and men impressed at Brimfield, and "sent to the Western Frontiers for Defence in the Time of the Alarm in June, 1747."

1756, June 9, war was again declared against England by Louis XV. This Seven Years' War, so called in European history, ended 1763, February 10, by the Treaty of Paris. The war on this continent commenced somewhat earlier, and is known as the French and Indian war. Governor Shirley's plan, adopted in concert with other royal governors, was to organize four attacks on the French, in Nova Scotia, Ohio, Niagara, Canada.

Year after year armies were raised in New England. Five companies from Brimfield were engaged in this French and Indian war. One under Capt. Ebenezer Moulton and Ensign David Wallis, (Mass. Archives, 94: 113,) 1756, September 11 to December 25; another under Capt. Daniel Burt, (Mass. Archives, 76: 149,) 1755, September 19; another under Capt. Samuel Chandler and Ensign Davis, (Mass. Archives, 94: 90,) 1755, March 30, to 1756, January 3; another under Capt. Tristram Davis, (Mass. Archives, 94: 145, 6 and 94: 419, 420, 557); another under Capt. Davis and Lieut. Joseph Thomson, (Mass. Archives, 98: 10,) 1760, February 19; another under Capt. Jonathan Morgan, (Mass. Archives, 98: 274,) 1760, February 14 to December 16. Still other companies, in which Brimfield men served, are mentioned, (Mass. Archives, 94: 153 and 98: 271.) It would appear

from various papers on file, (Mass. Archives, 75: 457; 76: 600, 660; 77: 11, 61, 218-220, 324,) that quite a number of the soldiers were sick and came home at their own expense, for which they asked to be reimbursed from the province treasury. John Davis of Brimfield, for instance, was left sick at Half Moon, and hired a man to bring him home from Albany, one hundred and thirty-seven miles, on horseback, for which he was allowed £4. It is said that Reuben Townsley was taken captive by the Indians, and compelled to run the gauntlet. He became a favorite among them, was adopted into the tribe, and lived with them for ten years. He then returned to Brimfield, but found it difficult to resume the ways of civilized life. After remaining a while, he returned to his forest home, and ended his days among the people who had adopted him.

George III. began his reign, 1760, October 25. He was narrow-minded, self-willed, and jealous of his royal prerogative, envious of others' greatness, resenting all difference from his wishes on any public measure, as a personal offence against the king. 1764, March 10, Grenville proposed to pay some portion of the expenses of the war then closed, by taxation of the American colonies. Pitt opposed the measure as beyond the power of Parliament; saying, "there is not a blade of grass growing in the most obscure corner of this kingdom, which when taxed, was taxed without the consent of the owner." But the king would have his way. A census of the colonies was ordered in 1764, to ascertain their ability to pay. A part of this list of citizens of Brimfield and their property, is among the town papers.

1765, March 22, the Stamp Act was passed, imposing duties on all newspapers, every law paper, all ships' papers, property transfers, college diplomas, and marriage

licenses. 1765, May 28, Patrick Henry made his celebrated speech in the House of Burgesses, in Virginia, denouncing the ministry of George III., though interrupted by cries of "Treason!" The opposition of the colonies to the Stamp Act was so open and decided, that the officers whose duty it was to enforce it, resigned rather than perform the odious service, or were intimidated by mob violence. 1766, March 18, the Stamp Act was repealed, though the right to tax the colonies was affirmed. The feeling of the English ministry was apparently the same as Doctor Johnson's, who said, "Sir, they are a race of convicts, and ought to be thankful for anything we allow them short of hanging."

1767, November 20, a tax was laid on glass, painters' colors, paper; 3 cents a pound on tea. Thus in the language of Edmund Burke, was "a revenue superadded to a monopoly," which monopoly was enforced at the same time with additional strictness, and the execution put into military hands. The consequences were foreseen by sagacious minds. "In such a cause," said Pitt, "your success would be hazardous. America, if she fall, would fall like the strong man. She would embrace the pillars of the state, and pull down the constitution with her." Franklin, as the agent of Pennsylvania, said, "the payment of duties as regulations of commerce was never disputed. An internal tax is forced from the people without their consent. An external tax was a duty on commodities imported, and it enhanced their price; but the people were not obliged to pay the duty; they might refuse the article."

Resistance at first took the form of associations, all over the country, pledged not to use any imported articles, nor to trade with merchants who kept such articles on sale. The whole export trade of Great Britain in 1704, to all countries, was six millions and a half. In 1772, the ex-

ports to the colonies alone were six millions. The merchants of Great Britain interested themselves in securing the repeal of the Stamp Act, alleging that several millions sterling due them, were withheld by the colonists, on the plea that the restrictions and taxes put upon them had made them unable to meet their engagements. Cargoes of nails and glass were returned, for none would purchase. 1770, March 5, the British Parliament repealed all the duties laid in 1767, excepting that on tea. New York merchants began to order various articles. The East India Company, in 1773, being in want of funds, with seventeen millions pounds of tea in their warehouses, were relieved of all duties payable in England, but the colonial tax of threepence a pound was to be paid in the American ports, discriminating thus against the colonies. 1773, November 28, the ship Dartmouth came into Boston harbor loaded with tea. The captain was ordered to return. He said he could not get a clearance till the cargo was discharged. December 16, forty or fifty men, disguised as Indians, emptied the three hundred and forty chests into the water. The ministry resolved on coercive measures. Colonel Barré had warned them in vain. "The language we hold is little short of calling the Americans rebels; the language they hold is little short of calling us tyrants." The measures enacted by Parliament, 1774, March 31, annulled, in important particulars, the privileges granted by the charter of 1692. The Boston Port Bill excluded commerce from that port, and removed the seat of government to Salem. Other enactments confined town meetings to the choice of officers annually, any meetings for other business were to be approved by the governor. The selection of jurors was given to the sheriffs; troops were to be quartered on the people; offenders transported to England. Can we wonder that our fathers were roused to the highest pitch

of indignation? Does not Pitt's language find an echo in every lover of freedom? "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms, never, never." General Gage arrived in Boston, 1774, May 13, superseding Governor Hutchinson. He had command also of four regiments sent with him. The people of Boston in one of their town meetings invited the co-operation of the other colonies in suspending all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, till the Port Bill should be repealed. The Assembly of Virginia recommended a General Congress. Fifty-five delegates met in Philadelphia, 1774, September 4, adjourning October 26, and recommending a Second Congress, 1775, May 10. But before that time, occurred the battle of Lexington, 1775, April 19.

In the struggle for independence, as in the preliminary movements, Brimfield bore an honorable part. In 1768, September 26, Mr. Timothy Danielson, who was the representative to the General Court that year, was chosen to attend a convention to be held in Boston, "in order that such measures may be consulted and advised, as his Majesty's service and the peace and safety of his subjects may require." 1773, January 14, a Committee of Correspondence was appointed, to act in connection with the Boston Committee. At an adjourned meeting, January 21, they presented, and the town adopted, a series of resolutions, claiming the right to meet and consult upon public affairs, and specifying certain acts of the ministry and of Parliament, as endangering the rights and liberties of the people of the colonies. 1774, April 15, the town appropriated £1 14s., the proportion of £500 assessed by the House of Representatives, to defray Massachusetts' portion of the expense of the first Congress.

A covenant was presented to all the voters, and without an exception signed by them individually. This

Continental Association, as it was called, pledged the signers to a suspension of all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, especially by refraining from the purchase of all imported goods. The use of tea was especially obnoxious, and for it was substituted Labrador tea, or "liberty tea," made with dried leaves of the four-leaved loose-strip. A Congress of Committees, in Hampden County, was held at Northampton, 1774, September 22, "to consult upon measures to be taken in this time of general distress in the province, occasioned by the late attacks of the British Parliament upon the Constitution of said province." Timothy Danielson, of Brimfield, was chairman of the convention. After a long and animated debate, a committee of nine reported a series of resolutions similar to those adopted by other county conventions, and they were passed with great unanimity. These were reported to the town and approved by vote. 1774, October 5, Timothy Danielson, Esq., was appointed a delegate to attend the Provincial Congress, convened at Concord, October 11. He took an active part in the proceedings and served on several committees. By a vote of the town, all the male inhabitants were divided into two military companies. October 7, officers were chosen of each company. Of the East, Capt. James Sherman, 1st-Lieut. Jonathan Charles, 2d-Lieut. Phineas Sherman, Ensign Daniel Burt. Of the West, Capt. Samuel Nicholl, 1st-Lieut. Jonathan Brown, 2d-Lieut. Nathan Hoar, Ensign Abner Stebbins. Minute-men were urged to enroll themselves, and ample pay guaranteed in case they should be called out. Though this vote was afterwards, 1774, October 27, reconsidered, yet the object was accomplished.

1774, October 5, the town voted "to co-operate with the Joint-Committees of Boston and the Neighboring Towns, not to supply the Troops with Joists, etc., Materials to fortify with." October 7, the several committees

of the town were enjoined to see that the Inhabitants comply with the Continental Association and observe it inviolate, and that they be united in the resolves of the Provincial and Continental Congresses." December 23, a committee of five was appointed to act as a Committee of Inspection, "for the purposes mentioned in the 10th and 11th Articles of the Continental Congress, and by a Resolve of the Provincial Congress passed December 5, 1774." This committee was instructed specially "to inspect Tea Drinkers, and if they shall know or find out any Person who shall still continue to Use, Sell, or Consume in their families any East India Tea, to post up their names in some public place, that they may be known and Despised." The several constables were directed not to pay the province tax, when collected, to the province treasurer, Harrison Gray, but to Henry Gardner, Esq., of Stow, as recommended by the Provincial Congress.

1775, January 11, the town voted to join with Monson and South Brimfield in sending a delegate to the Provincial Congress. January 18, Mr. Timothy Danielson was chosen. In response to a memorial presented by Mr. Danielson, the town voted "to provide for fifty minute-men a cartridge box, knapsack, and thirty rounds of cartridge and ball, the charge thereof to be paid out of the town treasury. When the said minute-men shall have finished their service, the above said Articles shall be returned to the Town Stores." (In the annual meeting, March 13, a "Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety," was chosen, as ordered by the General Court. For three subsequent annual meetings such a committee was regularly chosen on the list of town officers.) Capt. Joseph Thompson was "desired to raise a minute company of fifty men, to be paid one shilling every half day they shall train, and to train one-half day each week." Such a

company was raised, and trained regularly, for the town order-books contain accounts of the money paid in accordance with this vote. But no record has been found of the departure of this company for Boston, when news came of the battle of Lexington. It appears from the State Archives, that two companies did go. At Cambridge these minute-men were re-organized, enlisting for eight months. Timothy Danielson was commissioned colonel, May 26. May 25, the towns of Brimfield, South Brimfield and Monson, chose him delegate to the Provincial Congress of 1775. £4 10s. was allowed him by the town for Brimfield's proportion of his expenses. It was voted that the committees of the town be "enjoined strictly to observe the directions of the Congress, with respect to persons who may be charged with being inimical to the Country; and the Town will discountenance and Endeavor to prevent all disorderly meetings." It was also voted that "the Town will aid and assist the Constables in Distraining the Effects of such persons as refuse or unreasonably neglect to pay their Rates."

The Provincial Congress, 1775, June 15, passed a requisition for ten hundred and sixty-five muskets, each town to furnish a specified number. Brimfield was called on for thirteen. July 5, for forty-eight "coats made in common plain way, short, with small folds, and without lappels." There were no manufacturing establishments in those days. 1776, January 4, the legislature passed an order for four thousand blankets. Brimfield was to furnish ten. Clothing was entirely of domestic manufacture. If the towns could not hire coats or blankets made, the collecting officers took them at a price, from families that were called upon to give up any such articles in their possession, not in use. Among the State Archives are to be found many receipts for guns and clothing furnished by the town.

1776, May 10, the legislature "Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that the Inhabitants of each Town in this Colony, ought to advise the Person or Persons who shall be chosen to represent them in the next General Court, whether, that if the honorable Congress should, for the safety of the said Colonies. declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, they, the said Inhabitants would solemnly Engage with their Lives and Fortunes to support the Congress in this measure." May 24, in response to this action of the legislature, the town, in choosing Mr. Danielson to be their representative, voted unanimously "that if the Hon. Congress should for the safety of the said Colonies, declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, we, the said Inhabitants, will solemnly engage with our Lives and Fortunes to support them in the Measure." North Carolina was the first of the colonies to declare in favor of independence. Massachusetts, with her usual wise deliberation, sought an expression from the people, through the town meetings, and such was the sentiment in favor of the measure, that John Adams could assure his colleagues, as a matter of positive certainty, that the people of Massachusetts were overwhelmingly in favor of the Declaration of Independence.

It is evident that separation from Great Britain was not at first the desire or design of the American patriots. But the blood shed at Lexington proved, as Pitt in 1774, January 27, declared, the first drop of bloodshed would be "the opening of an incurable wound." Thomas Paine, by his pamphlet entitled *Common Sense*, published in the winter of 1775-6, had great influence in rousing the public mind to look upon independence as the only possible effectual safeguard against governmental tyranny. The hiring and embarkation of Hessian troops for America, was regarded as an additional degradation, rather

than as an additional danger. The country demanded the Declaration of Independence, and rejoiced over it tumultuously, as the news of the action of Congress, July 4, reached each isolated village or populous town.

1776, May 18, the General Court ordered that one-fourth of the militia should be enrolled as minute-men. June 25, the General Court ordered five thousand men to be raised. Those going from Hampshire County were destined for the expedition against Canada, under Montgomery and Arnold, and soldiers were offered £7 bounty. Brimfield's quota was seventeen. This order was followed, July 10, by an order for the enlistment of every twenty-fifth man in the State. The total population was 349,094.

October 16, the legislature ordered that fifteen battalions should be raised, to serve in the Continental army till the end of the war. In the warrant for the annual town meeting, under the article, "To see if the town will come into any method further to encourage the enlistment of our quota of the Continental army," it is added, "and the town will give their attendance by said time proposed, as this article may be the first acted upon." Mr. Nathaniel Danielson was appointed muster master, with authority to collect and pay out bounty money. A committee was appointed to report how much money should be raised, and how much each inhabitant was to be credited for service already rendered.

1777, January 26, the legislature ordered a requisition for every seventh man, of sixteen years old and upwards, to serve three years, or during the war, to fill up the fifteen battalions called for by the Continental Congress.

1777, February 5, a convention of the Committees of Safety of the several towns in the county, was held at Northampton, at which Brimfield was represented. This convention recommended that supplies be forwarded at

once to the Northern army, suffering from small-pox as well as from the hardships of camp-life amid the rigors of a Canadian winter. March 10, the town voted that twenty pounds be added to the bounty given by Congress to such men as shall enlist into the service for "three years, or during the war." £600 was voted to be raised immediately. A special committee was appointed to make the assessment. If any should refuse to pay their assessments, their names were to be "reported to the Selectmen and the Committee of Correspondence, who were empowered to make immediate collection, in such manner as they think proper. Any person refusing shall be considered as having incurred the highest displeasure of the town." The treasurer was cautioned "not to pay the twenty pounds to any but able bodied men, such as shall pass the county muster master." May 19, an additional £100 was voted.

1778, March 9, the town voted to sink the rates, (*i. e.*, not collect the taxes,) of Capt. Thomas Bliss, "he being a prisoner of war." April 20, the legislature called for two thousand men for nine months' service, to fill up fifteen Continental battalions. One thousand three hundred men to go up the Hudson river; two hundred to Rhode Island. June 23, one thousand men were ordered out to guard the prisoners from Burgoyne's army. Philemon Warren, at that time a boy in Weston, was ordered out on this service. May 13, the selectmen were instructed to take care of and provide for the families of the non-commissioned soldiers. A bounty of £210 was voted to those who would join the Continental army. A committee was chosen to carry to the men at Fishkill, the clothing provided by the town, the General Court having passed an order for collecting shirts, shoes, and stockings, equal in number, each, to one-seventh the male inhabitants.

1779, March 10, £200 were voted to purchase a town

stock of ammunition. June 8, two thousand men were called for to fill up the Continental batteries, eight hundred men to serve in Rhode Island, both for nine months' service. Brimfield's quota of three received £105 for mileage to Providence. June 21, after voting that the town would "come into some method to fill up the Waists of the Continental Army," a committee was appointed to hire the men. June 28, it was "voted to raise £1800 to hire six men to join the Continental Army." They went to Fishkill, N. Y. The money was to be borrowed at once, payable in six months. August 16, Lieut. Aaron Mighell was chosen a Receiver of Loans, and patriotic citizens who had money to spare, were offered an opportunity to help the town meet its fast increasing obligations. A committee, appointed for this purpose, reported a list of one hundred and forty-eight names, and £1,768.8s. due for such service. A tax of £1,857.16s., was voted to equalize this. A delegate had been appointed to attend a convention at Concord, September, to devise remedies for the depreciation of the currency, by fixing prices of merchandise and county produce. The town committee were instructed to proceed against all persons who shall violate the regulations adopted, suggested in the address of the convention, dated October 12, 1779. October 9, two thousand men were called for to co-operate with the French army, each soldier receiving a bounty of £30 from the town, and £16 per month in addition to the Continental pay. October 19 the town voted to raise ten men to join the Continental army. £540 was raised for this purpose. They went to Claverack, N. Y., and thence to Yorktown, Va.

1780, June 19, after appointing the captains of the militia companies, a committee to secure the quota of thirteen men to reinforce the Continental army, it was "voted to Give Each man as a Hire who shall enlist as a soldier and serve six months the Sum of One Thousand

Pounds, or the Benefit of the Everedge [Average], or else the Sum of thirteen hundred Pounds." The Treasurer was authorized to give said men his note for all the money they shall leave in his hands, and "said money to be as good as it now is." £20,000 was the amount appropriated. July 3, it was voted to hire the militia to serve three months, each man enlisting to receive £650. For this object, £11,300 was appropriated. October 11, £4,912.12s. was voted to pay for seven horses, bought at various prices from £300 to £1,193, and sent to Springfield in response to a requisition on the town. October 23, £13,000 was voted to pay for 7,530 pounds of beef on a requisition for that amount. December 21, it was voted to pay every month the thirteen men enlisted.

It had now become so difficult to secure the men needed for the army, that the legislature, December 2, ordered that all the ratable polls and estates should be divided into as many classes as there were men to be furnished, each "class" to furnish its man.

1781, January 1, the town was required to furnish 14,458 pounds of beef, and appropriated £34,000 for this and for soldiers' wages. The next money voted is in striking contrast in the figures, July 23, £180 to hire twelve men three months to reinforce the army, each man to receive £15 hard money. The constable, Capt. John Sherman, was instructed "not to receive any more money than is now due to said Town at any other rate than will answer or pay the debts of said Town." Wages were to be reckoned "as when silver was the common currency."

1782, at the annual town meeting, in order to raise the five men called for to join the Continental army, £50 was voted to fit them out, £202 to pay in full the first year's dues of the three years' men, and May 16, the Treasurer was authorized to give each one enlisting under

the last call £60 in money and notes. After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781, October 19, the war was unpopular in England, and 1782, March 28, the House of Commons voted not to prosecute the war any farther. Preliminary articles of a treaty, acknowledging the United Colonies to be "free, sovereign and independent States," were signed at Paris, 1782, November 30. 1783, April 19, just eight years after the battle of Lexington, Washington issued in camp a notice that hostilities had ceased.

After the first encounters with the British troops at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and the siege of Boston, for the succeeding years of the war Massachusetts was free from any hostile attack. Rhode Island was in possession of the British from the outbreak of the war till 1779, October 25, and Massachusetts militia often marched to that State to repress invasion and pillage. 1776, November 28, Massachusetts men were also to be found far away from home, fighting the battles of Liberty with full ranks and untiring ardor. Said General Washington to Theodore Sedgwick, the representative to Congress from this district, as they stood together at West Point, while the army was under review: "Do you see from that fence to that tree those men in line? They are all from Massachusetts, and they number one hundred and fifty more than one-half of the whole army." That incident is but one out of many, showing Massachusetts' patriotic devotion. So many men were called away, that it was extremely difficult to carry on the needful daily work on the farm and in the shop. When Captain Sherman, detained, to his great anxiety, beyond the time he had fixed, came home from one of the short terms of service, short because the men could not be spared any long time, he wept like a child to find that two boys he left at home had not gathered the crops, and had made no preparation

whatever for the coming winter. Money was as freely given as time and life, and the records show that in spite of the depreciation in the currency, the town's obligations were always fully and promptly paid. It is only by giving the town's record in full, that any due impression can be conveyed of the honorable part the town took in the sacrifices and services of the Revolutionary War.

The Continental Congress, 1779, October 19, in making provision for a Continental army, called for quotas from the various States to serve one year. The enlisted men were to receive \$5 per month, furnish their own arms, and instead of bounty receive one felt hat, one pair yarn stockings, one pair shoes. By act of Congress, 1776, September 16, enlisted men were to serve three years, or during the war, each man to receive \$20 bounty and one hundred acres of land. The several States were to appoint the officers, provide arms and clothing, two linen hunting shirts, two pairs overalls, one leather or woollen waistcoat with sleeves, one pair breeches, hat or leather cap, two shirts, two pairs hose, two pairs shoes. 1780, February 9, Congress called on the States to fill up the battalions in each State line. Massachusetts had to furnish fifteen battalions of nine companies each, with one light infantry company to each battalion. In 1781, September 26, the Continental army landed at James river, and began the siege of Yorktown. Its surrender, 1781, October 19, virtually ended the war. It is possible, though difficult, to make out a list of the soldiers furnished by each town, and the period and place of service. Such a list, presumably complete, is given in the appendix.

Of but few individuals, active in the Revolutionary War, is there any tradition or record, as having a career memorable for daring achievement or display of heroism. Courage is the common, as it is the indispensable virtue

of a soldier. Christopher Ward, who died 1840, October 13, aged eighty-three, used often to tell how he narrowly escaped from some British dragoons. They came upon him unexpectedly while he was in a house, enjoying a good dinner. He rushed out of the house, and using his gun as a leaping pole, jumped over a fence as high as his chin, and was soon safe from his pursuers in the woods. Lieutenant Thompson, of Brimfield, is said to have been the last soldier killed in the War of Independence. Major Abner Morgan, afterwards a leading lawyer in Brimfield, served under Montgomery in the expedition to Canada. Col. Jonathan Thompson was in command of a regiment at the siege of Yorktown. Blodget was taken prisoner, but escaped by appropriating the red coat of one of his guard, and decamping with it incontinently. Enoch Morgan entered at the age of sixteen, and served through the war.

When, in 1874, repairs were made on the house in which Captain Nichols used to live, now occupied by Mr. L. A. Cutler, a letter to Captain Nichols was found, written by Jesse Parker, at that time one of the soldiers from Brimfield, stationed at Fishkill. In his later life, like many other old soldiers, Jesse was often overcome by strong drink. His drunkenness made him recall his military service. Mounting a rock, he would give his orders as commander-in-chief, "Attention, the whole world! Nations, wheel by battalions."

In the kitchen of Captain Nichols' house, on the wood work over the fire-place, some Hessians, that lodged there for a time, carved their names. They were stragglers from Burgoyne's army, who preferred to find a home in America to being given up to the British. At the surrender of Burgoyne's army, 1777, October 17, five thousand seven hundred and ninety-one soldiers, two thousand four hundred and twelve of them Hessians, became prisoners of war.

By the terms of the surrender, they were to be marched to Boston by the most expeditious and convenient route, there to be exchanged and embarked on board transports that were to meet them. They marched through the country on the old Boston road. At Powers' Corner they rested several days. Farmers went there to thresh oats for the horses. They were escorted by a few militia, and marched slowly, taking three days to pass any given point. The Dorman family, of Monson, and the Weineke or Veineke family, of Wales, are descendants of Hessian soldiers, who dropped out on the line of march. The Dorman family are said to have been men of stalwart physique. One of them, standing in a half bushel measure, would lift to his head four bushels of salt. Some Hessians died, and were buried during the halt at West Brimfield. Their front teeth were so worn by hard fare and hard usage, that to the unscientific observer, the soldiers' skulls dug up in that locality a few years ago appeared to have double teeth all round the mouth.

The country was impoverished by the long-continued war for independence, the government unsettled, ordinary business stagnant, and the people hailed with joy the peace of Paris that terminated the war, 1783, September 3. The soldiers, when the army was disbanded, found themselves virtually defrauded of their reasonable claim for wages due, by being paid off in a worthless currency. The State debt was more than £1,300,000 (£250,000 due Massachusetts officers and soldiers); and besides this the State's proportion of the federal debt was £1,500,000.

At Burt's tavern, next to Abraham Charles' place on the road to Sturbridge, the farmers' cattle that had been brought, to be sold at auction to pay taxes, would often be driven back again, not a bid offered, because not a cent of money could be paid. The general indebtedness and the provisions of the laws then in force, unduly favoring

the creditor, not as now the debtor, were causes of general distress. But instead of seeking redress through the regular channels of constitutional legislation, conventions assembled in various counties to consider their grievances.* Armed mobs prevented the courts from being held; the first at Northampton, 1786, August 29. Daniel Shays, of Pelham, and Luke Day, of West Springfield, who had both been captains in the Continental army, were especially conspicuous in fomenting disturbance. 1,200 men gathered in Springfield to prevent the opening of the Superior Court, September 26. The militia companies under General Shepard, of Westfield, had been summoned to defend the Court House. The Grand Jury was thus pre-occupied with military duty, and though the court was opened, no business could be done. It is said that General Danielson, at this time Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, finding the steps of the Court House occupied by men disposed to prevent his entrance, being a large, stout man, took one man with one hand and another with his other hand, and slinging the crowd thus in opposite directions, made way for himself to the Court room.

The people of Brimfield, during the time of the Shays Rebellion, were on the side of law and order. Captain Sherman's and Captain Hoar's militia company, in Col. Gideon Burt's regiment, marched to Springfield, and did their part in sustaining the government and the authorized administration of justice, when Samuel Ely was taken out of Springfield Gaol, June 12, 1782, and rioters assembled at Northampton, June 16.

1776, October 4, in accordance with a resolve of the legislature, at a town meeting of "all the inhabitants be-

* Simeon Hubbard was sent to the convention that met at Hadley, 1787, January 2, and advised the people to petition for relief, rather than seek it by force and violence.

ing free and over twenty-one years of age"—property qualifications on this occasion not being specified, the first instance of simple manhood suffrage—it was voted "that the present House of Representatives, of this State of Massachusetts Bay, should prepare a Constitution and Form of Government to be submitted to the people for approval." Though government was without Constitutional warrant all this time, there was most perfect order maintained. 1778, May 13, the town voted against the proposed Constitution, twenty-seven yeas, four nays. 1779, August 24, Hon. Timothy Danielson, Esq., was chosen a delegate to the Convention at Cambridge, September 1, to form a new Constitution. The Bill of Rights and State Constitution proposed by this Convention, were submitted to the people and adopted, 1780, May 29.

1820, November 15, on the separation of Maine, the second State Constitutional Convention met at Boston. To this ~~Dr.~~^{Prof.} Israel Trask and Hon. John Wyles were elected delegates. Of the fourteen articles of amendment proposed, nine were adopted by vote of the people, 1821, April 29. Under one of these the legislature were authorized to propose specific amendments, some of which were adopted, some rejected. Not till 1840 was the property representation in voting for senators abolished; previously Suffolk County, because of its greater wealth, had one senator to 7,500 people; Berkshire one to 20,000. Not till 1831 was the first Wednesday in January, instead of the last in May, made the beginning of the civil year. 1851, Nov. 10, the people voted against the proposition for another convention to revise the Constitution. 1853, May 4, the third State Constitutional Convention met in Boston, and Parsons Allen was the delegate from Brimfield; but the people refused 1853, Nov. 14, to ratify its action.

Not till 1787, September 17, was the Constitution of the United States framed, the old Articles of Confederation serving, the meantime, to keep the States from separating entirely. Though only ten out of the thirteen States, accepted it at first, this majority was such a compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, as to bring it into immediate operation. Maj. Abner Morgan was the delegate from Brimfield to the Massachusetts Convention in 1788, to adopt and ratify the United States Constitution. Washington was elected the first President, and inaugurated 1789, April 30. Four elections were necessary before the choice was made of Theodore Sedgwick, in preference to Samuel Lyman, as the first representative to Congress from this district.

The period succeeding the adoption of the Constitution was one of general prosperity. Yet soon party feeling developed itself. The conservative and moneyed classes favored a strict construction of the Constitution. These classes, constituting the great body of the federalist party, took to themselves the credit for the successful operation of the Constitution. Against these the democrats were pitted. They disliked the vantage given to character and wealth in the decision of political questions, and sought to give those out of office fuller opportunity to taste its sweets. There was, undoubtedly, a mouldy flavor of aristocracy in some of the usages and institutions of our New England communities. The federalists seemed to think that the upper classes were entitled to rule, while the democrats disbelieved any such notion as that the lower orders were sent into the world only to obey. Party feeling ran high. In some pulpits strong prejudices found vent, as in one minister's declaration: "I do not say that every democrat is a horse-thief, but I do say that every horse-thief is a democrat." Jefferson, just returned from Paris, was suspected of cherishing such

wild notions of individual liberty, as had shocked the world in the excesses of the French Revolution. The measures he proposed were thought to be not only designed to favor France against England, but to damage New England.

1807, December 22, Congress passed the Embargo Act, detaining all vessels then in our ports, and ordering all our vessels abroad to return home. It was a fatal blow to commerce, and brought ruin to many New England people. An incidental evidence of this is furnished by Squire Pyncheon's record of cases tried before him as Justice of the Peace. It is almost entirely filled with the claims of one person against another for small debts.

1808, August 29, the town in special meeting voted to petition the President to suspend the Embargo. General Eaton advocated the measure, and the town requested him to furnish a copy of his speech for publication. He read a written address. Daniel Frost objected to reading in the town meeting. The Moderator decided that General Eaton had a right to read; whereupon Frost sent out for a copy of the Constitution. When General Eaton had concluded his address, Frost commenced to read his book. It was sometime before he could be made to comprehend that his reading was not in order.

1809, March 1, the Embargo Act was repealed, three days before Jefferson went out of office; but the Non-Intercourse Act was passed the same day, which was almost equally oppressive in its restrictions.

Complications with Great Britain on questions of jurisdiction, culminated in a declaration of war, 1812, June 18. At the annual town meeting, the state of the country was one of the topics for consideration, and at a special meeting in July, a vote was passed approving the resolutions adopted at a meeting in Boston, June 15. Those who had brought on the war had made no prepa-

ration for it. The federalists of Massachusetts strongly opposed the war, discouraged enlistments, called the Hartford Convention, which met 1814, December 14, and upheld State Rights, if it did not recommend secession. Yet Massachusetts furnished fourteen thousand troops, more than any other single State. The militia of the State were called out for the defence of Boston against an anticipated attack. When the order for the draft was read in Brimfield on Sunday, September 10, some men mounted their horses and rode off out of the town to avoid the odious service. Lemuel Allen and Sanders Allen, twin brothers, were both drafted. Brimfield and Monson furnished one company. Adolphus Homer, of Monson, was Captain; Abner Brown, Lieutenant. They rendezvoused at Palmer, 1814, September 12, marched to Boston, and remained in the fortifications there till November 24, when they were discharged and sent home. The militia forces were under the control of State officers, ninety-three thousand five hundred men, ten thousand from Massachusetts having been ordered out by the President July 4. Major-General Whiton, of Lee, one of eight militia major-generals, was the commander-in-chief. All that was seen of the enemy was a ship cruising off the harbor of Boston. In the wrestling matches with which the men whiled away their time, the Brimfield soldiers showed special skill, many of them being very stalwart men.

Commissioners met at Ghent, 1814, August 8, but England's demands at first were too insolently imperious, insisting as she did upon her retention of Maine, our giving up Ohio and the territory westward of the Ohio to her Indian allies. These demands were modified, however, and 1814, December 24, the treaty of peace was signed, and the country rejoiced.

The country was immediately flooded with British

manufactures, cheap, and to be sold at a loss with final profit, if our own manufacturers could be crushed out. But Yankee ingenuity had been busy devising labor-saving machinery, and Yankee enterprise devoted itself to manufactures as giving speedier and larger profits than farming. The increased value of cotton made the abolition of slavery a vexed question in politics. 1837, September 11, the town adopted a resolution against the admission of Texas. The sentiment of the town was always strongly against the continuance of slavery, though some members of its prominent families—Trasks and Pynchons—had gone to the Southern states to become land-holders and slave-owners.

The admission of Texas, 1845, March 1, was followed by the war with Mexico, declared 1846, April 24. The volunteers who served in the Mexican campaigns were largely from the Southern states. None went from Brimfield. The treaty of peace, 1848, February 2, gave us possession of California.

The discovery of gold in California caused an unprecedented rush of emigration to that far-off El Dorado. Some of the young men, Edward Sherman and George C. Homer and others, went with the crowd of gold-seekers in 1849. The admission of California as a State, in 1850, was attended with heated discussions of the slavery question, and when, in 1854, May 30, the Missouri compromise was repealed, such an anti-slavery feeling was aroused, that on this tide of tempestuous emotion Lincoln was seated in the Presidential Chair, 1860.

In the war of secession that followed, the record of the town shows that patriotism was as ardent, the readiness of the town to meet the country's call for men or money, or woman's sympathy and self-sacrifice, as honorable as in the days of the Revolution. The firing on Fort Sumter, the first overt belligerent act of Secession, occurred 1861,

April 11. April 15, President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers to defend Washington; May 3, for eighty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen additional; July 5, after the disastrous conflict at Bull Run, another call was made for four hundred thousand; August 2, this was increased to five hundred thousand. Those were days of darkness, when little progress seemed to be made. It was soon evident that instead of a few days' junketing we must expect a long and bloody war. 1862, July 1, there was a call for six hundred thousand volunteers, followed, August 4, by the order for a draft of three hundred thousand to serve nine months. August 8, Governor Andrew ordered a new enrollment of all male citizens of Massachusetts, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. 1863, January 1, with the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, the scales of victory slowly turned in favor of the North. October 17, there was a call for three hundred thousand more troops. 1864, March 1, the President issued an order for two hundred thousand drafted men, unless a sufficient number should volunteer, previous to April 15, so as to fill the quotas demanded up to that time. March 18, the legislature authorized the towns to raise money for bounties not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each man enlisted to fill the quota. July 18, there came a call for five hundred thousand men to serve one, two, or three years. By order of Major-General Dix, 1864, May 4, Massachusetts was called on for militia for ninety days' service, and June 30, for others for one hundred days' service. The last call for troops was 1864, December 21, for three hundred thousand men to make up deficiency of two hundred and sixty thousand through credits and discharges on previous calls. 1865, April 30, volunteering ceased.

To all these calls there was a ready response. The

first volunteers enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, mainly in Co. I. When the draft was made in 1863, either the drafted men went, or they paid the three hundred dollars commutation money accepted by the government. If the time of service was, as in 1862, only nine months, there were enough who were ready to leave home and farm for that length of time, to more than fill the town's quota. Re-enlistments, volunteering of young men for the new levies, and the payment of bounties for substitutes, kept the town's quota filled in advance of the calls; and at the close of the war one hundred and fourteen men had been sent, though the whole number liable to do military duty, in 1864, was only 184. The town was credited with five more men than, according to the Adjutant-General's calculation, was demanded as its quota on all the calls.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment mustered at Springfield 1861, September 20, and left camp November 2, under command of Col. Horace C. Lee, of Springfield. They were in camp at Annapolis till 1862, January 6, when they left for Fortress Monroe, as part of the Burnside expedition. A storm came on, and they remained on board the transports till February 6. Landing on Roanoke Island, February 7, marched against the enemy, and under General Foster's leadership drove them from their fortification. Went next to Newbern, N. C., March 14, where they attacked and drove out the enemy. May 1, they went out to Batchelder's Creek, about eight miles from Newbern. July 25, they marched on a reconnoissance to Trenton. September 3, those companies were sent to Washington, N. C. December 11, marched on the expedition to Goldsboro, to break up the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. Met and routed the enemy at Kinston, December 17; tore up the track and burned the railroad bridge over the Neuse river, 1863, January 4;

went to Washington, N. C., March 30. The place was attacked by fifteen thousand confederates under Maj.-Gen. D. H. Hill. The steamer Escort, with the Fifth Rhode Island Regiment and supplies, safely ran the blockade, whereupon the confederates abandoned the siege. April 27, the regiment was in the engagement at Batchelder Creek, and again May 20, at Cove Creek. June 6, served as provost guard at Newbern. July 17, marched to Swift Creek to support the cavalry on the Rocky Mount raid. The regiment served as provost guard at Norfolk and Portsmouth. March 5, went on an expedition to Magnolia Springs; April 12, beyond Suffolk; May 5, to Bermuda Hundred, up the James river; May 9, in the engagement at Swift Creek before Petersburg, were opposed to the Twenty-seventh South Carolina regiment of the confederate forces; May 15, in one of the fights in front of Petersburg, lost nine officers, including both colonel and lieutenant-colonel, with two hundred and forty-three enlisted men; May 31, marched to Coal Harbor; June 3, suffered severely in the attack on the enemy's works at that place; June 15, marched towards Petersburg and lost nearly one-half their number in the attack of June 18; left the front September 17, and Colonel Lee, with the detachment of men (one hundred and seventy-nine) whose term of service then expired, was mustered out 1864, September 27. Twenty-five from Brimfield were in Company I; of these nine re-enlisted.

Under the call for nine months' men in 1862, a company of one hundred and one men was enlisted in the towns of Brimfield, Monson, Wales and Holland. Francis D. Lincoln, of Brimfield, was elected Captain; George H. Howe, of Monson, First Lieutenant; Lucius M. Lyon, of Wales, Second Lieutenant. They formed Company G, Forty-sixth regiment. They remained in camp in Springfield, from September 9 to November 5, 1862.

They were ordered to Newbern, N. C., and arrived at their destination November 15; went on an expedition December 10, to Goldsboro, N. C., where they tore up the line of the Wilmington railroad, and burned the bridge; returning then to Newbern, they were sent, March 26, 1863, to Plymouth, N. C., to repel an expected advance of the confederate forces upon Washington, N. C. After an unavailing siege of eighteen days, the confederates retired without any general engagement. June 23, the regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe. Thence they were transferred, July 1, to Baltimore, and did patrol duty for a few days; July 7, they were ordered to Maryland Heights; July 11, they were sent to the Army of the Potomac; starting at nine p. m., they kept marching night and day, till they almost reached the river at Funktown. When within fifty yards of the Potomac, the order came to return by shortest route to Massachusetts and be mustered out. They reached Springfield, July 21, 1863, jaded out with the fatigues and vexations of these marches, made as ordered, only to find at one time that they were not wanted, and at another that they might be of service, but were not to be allowed to fight. Four of the company died in the service, though none were killed in battle. The company acquitted themselves creditably, and their record as here given may well be regarded as an honor to the town.

One characteristic feature of the enlistments in Brimfield, was the quietness and business-like method in which they were conducted. War meetings, to rouse the patriotic fervor of the citizens, were not needed. Their patriotism they expressed in a different way, readily meeting every call for men or money, till the necessity had passed. The women were filled with the same spirit of individual devotion, and cheerfully, if tearfully, gave up husband, brother, or son, to the country's service. Busy hands

plied the needle to make various articles for the soldier's comfort, from the havelocks for protective head-gear, to the carpet slipper for ease and use in hospital wards.

The first action taken in town meeting was 1862, June 22, when the town voted to pay \$2.00 per week to the wife, \$1.50 to every other person in any volunteer's family, dependent upon him. The amount allowed for State aid, by act of May 23, was only \$1.00 per week. As the war went on, and demands for men became more exacting, the bounties were increased. 1862, July 31, the town voted a bounty of \$100.00 to every volunteer; and August 28, increased this to \$150.00 to every one of the nine months' men. The town also voted special aid to sick and wounded soldiers; and in case of death in the service, voted to have the body brought to Brimfield for burial, at the expense of the town. When the draft was made, the town voted, 1863, September 22, to aid the families of all drafted men who should enter the service. 1864, April 4, the town voted \$125.00 bounty, the limit allowed by law of March 18. A subscription by individuals reached the amount of \$4,606.00, which was paid for bounties, and repaid by the town, 1865, May 31, under the provision of the statutes. The State aid, as it is called, furnished by the town to the families of volunteers, was, 1861, \$250.67; 1862, \$1,123.20; 1863, \$1,704.77; 1864, \$1,666.47; 1865, \$1,108.00; in all, \$5,853.11, for the five years of the war. Exclusive of this, the town raised for special war expenditures a total of \$15,064.33, making the whole money expenditures of the town, \$20,927.44. The total valuation of the town, in 1864, was \$661,000.00. At the close of the war, the liabilities of the town, mostly paid as they were incurred, were of so small amount, that they were all paid in two years' time. This fact is as worthy of honorable mention, as the readiness of the town to furnish promptly and pay

liberally the men demanded as its quota on the several calls.

Brimfield was among the first towns in Massachusetts to erect a Soldiers' Monument. The vote appropriating \$1,250.00 for this, was passed on motion of Capt. F. D. Lincoln, 1866, March 12. The monument, a well proportioned granite obelisk, eighteen feet high, was dedicated, 1866, July 4. It stands on a grassy mound, made for it in the east end of the militia parade ground, in the open space east of the park, and nearly in front of the hotel. It is surrounded by a tasteful iron fence, enclosing a grass plot of elliptical shape, the gift of S. C. Herring and Elijah T. Sherman of New York. The shaft bears in front, the inscription, "Our Country's Defenders in the War of the Rebellion;" on the other three sides are cut in raised letters the nineteen names, whose death in their country's defence is thus honorably commemorated.

"And not alone for those who died a soldier's death of glory;
For many a brave, heroic soul had sighed its mournful story,
Down in the sickly wards and cots, where fever's subtle breath
Had drained the life-blood from their hearts and laid them low in death."

The support of the poor was, under the legislation of the early colonial times, made a charge upon the town. While Brimfield people have never been very rich, they have been prudent and thrifty, and there have been very few so poor as to come upon the town for support.

"In faith or hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity."

With all the faults chargeable upon them, the New England Puritans were generous as well as just. They were not so entirely isolated that vagabond pauperism could not thrust itself upon them, nor so highly favored that helpless poverty was a thing unknown. They, from the

first, treated their poor with kind consideration, and if economy has always been a prominent element in their discussions and measures, it was not because they were niggardly in this, but because they were prudent in all things. Public charity has never been administered as a thing to be desired; it has never been withheld as a favor begrudged. This is evident from the first action of the town, 1746, March 10, "to raise £25 towards the support of Thomas Green, Sr., for one year, if he liveth so long." The next year the question was raised "whether the town would take some law of old Doctor Green," decided in the negative, and in 1751, November 28, the town "paid £14 10s. to the Greens towards the maintenance of their father." Such accounts of moneys paid to help support relatives are not infrequent in the town records. The fundamental principle, in the care of the poor, has never been disregarded, that thriftlessness must be discouraged, every attempt at self-help approved and aided. Under the early legislation a "settlement" was gained by peaceable residence. The burden of pauper support was increasing fast just after the close of the Revolution. Every stranger coming into town, was liable to be warned off by the constable, from prudent carefulness, lest he should become chargeable on the town. In 1842, the town purchased the place where Betty Montgomery lived, rather than allow a residence to be gained by one whom they might have to support. Expense incurred in the care of transient persons was at first reimbursed from the province treasury, as now from the State. Residents of other towns were taken by the constable to the town where they belonged. From 1807 to 1836, the support of the town's poor was voted to the persons who would contract for the care of them by families, or individually, at the lowest rate. In 1836, the town purchased the farm and buildings that formerly belonged to David

Hoar in Dunhamtown, to be occupied for a poor-house. It was sold the next year to residents in that neighborhood, and 1837, February 9, the farm now occupied by the town, south of the center village, was purchased of Lemuel Chandler, for \$4,000.00. The money was the town's proportion of the \$37,460,859.97 in the United States treasury, distributed to the several States, by act of Congress, January, 1836. Additional land was purchased in 1850. A new house was built in 1851, at a cost of \$1,300.00. A new barn, in 1863, cost \$1,042.22. The town has voted to enlarge the present buildings, and measures are now in progress to complete the improvements contemplated.

Where cattle are allowed to run at large there will occasionally be stray beasts, that must be restrained from doing damage. Every town was required by law to maintain a pound. Sometimes the towns appointed certain barn-yards to serve this purpose. At the first town meeting in Brimfield, it was voted to build a pound, but voting is not necessarily building. The first one was located 1746, on what is now the north-west corner of the park, south of the present school-house. It was repaired in 1759, but in 1762, a new one was built of stone, forty feet square, by Mr. Noah Hitchcock, on what is now the park, opposite George Hitchcock's small house. The town refused to pay for "what Mr. Hitchcock calls a pound," and the refusal to accept his work rankled in Mr. Hitchcock's mind; 1775, he presented his bill for £3 6s. 8d. with interest for twelve years. The location of the present pound, north of the church on the Warren road, was fixed, and the work was done in 1811.

Bridges were not always to be found at the crossing of brooks. Just before Monson was incorporated as a town, some of the inhabitants petitioned for a bridge over "Chickuppee Brook;" averring that "the place where

the Road is Now, is Soe bad, that it is Morally Impossible to get over with a horse." The old Bay Path crossing the river at King's bridge, continued on in Brimfield past Powers', thence east over the hills, coming out on the Warren road at Fiske Cutler's. The bridge over the Chicopee, mentioned in the resolve of the General Court, cited previously, on page 8, is the upper or easternmost bridge. The bridge, where now is an iron bridge, on the road to Palmer, was built by subscription, in 1783.

The first stage coaches that ran through the town belonged to the Hartford and Worcester line, coming into the village by the road from Wales over Haynes' hill, and passing on to Brookfield by Sherman's Pond. From 1807 to 1825, turnpikes, with their vexatious toll-gates, were established, on the main routes of travel, laid out on the most direct course over steep hills and through rough valleys. None were ever built through the town, though in 1807, the representative to the legislature was instructed to advocate the building of one from Sturbridge to Palmer, as the most direct route from the valley of the Blackstone to Albany. The nearest turnpike was that from Hartford to Worcester, passing through Holland.

The Boston and Albany railroad was opened from Boston to Worcester, 1835, July 3; to Springfield, 1839, October 1; to Greenbush, 1841, December 21. It is said to have been opposed by the people of Brimfield because the use of steam would diminish the value of horses and the price of oats. This story must be apocryphal, for no record can be found to verify it. The town subscribed in 1872, \$25,000 towards building an extension of the road operated by the Hartford and Erie Railroad Company from Webster to Southbridge, hoping to secure railroad connection with Palmer. But Southbridge people were too anxious to be the terminus of a road

rather than a station, and voted against the project. The route is perfectly feasible ; it is an important link, and will probably be built in the not distant future.

Blazed trees, marking the bridle-path, uneven and crooked, were the first beginnings of the roads in town. Highways were "laid out," but very imperfectly "worked." The cart and bar, not the plow or scraper, were the tools used for the roads. Stumps of trees, burned for clearings, encumbered the roads and disfigured the fields. Not till 1797 are courses and distances recorded. Much trouble arose from the indefinite location of roads,— "across land of Joshua Shaw, where there is the best going,"—"leading from a big rock in the line of said Joshua's plain lot to a black oak staddle over a squeachy place." The town-street was laid out eight rods wide, other roads six and four. Encroachments were almost unavoidable, and much trouble occasioned, also, by frequent alterations. A petition for changing the road at the foot of Danielson hill, 1749, March 14, "because of the Untollerableness of Travailing there," was granted, reconsidered, allowed, neglected, discontinued, renewed, set aside, granted again. 1794, May 15, a committee was appointed with authority to make all the highways of the uniform width of four rods, except the Tower hill road, and sell to the owners of adjacent lands the strips taken from the highway. 1738, May 19, the town voted that the highways shall be mended by a rate. £50 was voted for this purpose, and the highway surveyors were made the collectors of the highway tax, each man having the choice of paying the money or working it out. This has been the custom ever since with the exception of the two or three years, when the town was divided into ten highway districts, and contracts made with individuals to keep the roads in repair for five years for a specified sum annually. Working out the highway tax

became, like doing military duty, an occasion for jollity rather than for fatiguing toil. Rough jokes were cracked while the ways were being made smooth. The pail (not a small-sized pitcher) of cider was expected to be forthcoming at every house as the long string of yoked oxen and sled, with plow attached, made a path through the winter snow. Since 1872, the legislature has required the road tax to be assessed with the other taxes of the town.

We, of this generation, are so accustomed to the easy use of postal facilities, that we can hardly imagine how limited was the possibility of postal communication in olden times. Until 1755, the mail between New York and Boston was carried in the winter only once a fortnight. There was no post-office between Worcester and Springfield, till 1805, when Seth Field was appointed postmaster at Brookfield. The great postal route from Boston to Albany lay north of Brimfield. The mineral springs of Stafford were the chief inducement to bring travelers from Boston, westward, through the town of Brimfield. In 1797, the mail stage left Boston tri-weekly at eleven o'clock A. M.; Worcester, three A. M.; reaching Brookfield the second day, ten A. M.; and Springfield two P. M. The rates of postage were six cents per half ounce for one hundred miles; twelve and one-half cents, one hundred and fifty miles; twenty-five cents for four hundred miles and over. In 1822, stages left Boston for Albany, by way of Northampton and Springfield, on alternate days, at two A. M. Stephen Pynchon, the first postmaster in town, was commissioned September 5, 1806. He held the office till his death, when Marquis Converse was appointed, 1823, February 19. After him came, 1842, February 17, Otis Lane; 1845, February 17, Asa Lincoln; 1850, January 3, H. F. Brown; 1852, May 1, George C. Homer; 1853, June 25, N. F. Robinson; 1861, May 4,

Silas C. Herring; 1867, April 16, H. F. Brown. The post-office was first kept at Squire Pynchon's house. Afterwards it was kept at the hotel. A box two feet square held all the mail for many years. For a short time it was kept in what is now the selectmen's room. Since 1867, the office has been where it is now. The post-office at East Brimfield was established 1858, and Major Erastus Lumbard appointed postmaster. For a short time there was a post-office established at Fosket's Mills, for Parksville. The mail was at first brought to Brimfield once a week from Brookfield. The people of Holland and of Wales came to Brimfield post-office for their letters. Charges varied from twelve and one-half cents to thirty-seven and one-half cents for letters. When the weekly newspapers came to be impatiently expected, a special messenger was hired to bring them from Warren, where the stage coach from Worcester or Springfield, brought and left them. In 1823, the stage from Providence to Springfield began running through Brimfield. In 1832, the Worcester and Hartford Citizens' Line of stages was established. It was well patronized, as many as eleven stages a day sometimes passing through the village. It was an enterprise in which the various towns took great interest, and through Postmaster General Hill, it was made a post route. It encountered great opposition from the Eclipse Line passing through Sturbridge. Fares were reduced so low that passengers were carried between Hartford and Worcester for a dollar, or a dollar and a half. This line continued to run till the Western railroad was opened between Worcester and Springfield.

In 1848, a daily stage running from Warren to Stafford brought the mail to Brimfield. When Fitz Henry Warren was in the post-office department at Washington, 1848-50, the stage and mail route from Palmer to Southbridge was established by Capt. A. N. Dewey, of Palmer, which

is still continued. This gave the people the advantage of a daily mail from New York, several years before Warren or West Brookfield had such facilities.

What is now the Park was originally land laid out for the Springfield road, six rods wide. The road used to run close by the houses on the south side; or rather, they were built directly on the line of the highway. General Eaton proposed changing the traveled path farther north, so as to give, as now, room for door-yards and sidewalks. The road, which ran zigzag across the plain, was then straightened. The road north of the Park was set back farther by the purchase of land from Jonathan Charles, 1792. The wide space thus left open was the parade ground of the militia, and a favorite rendezvous for "general muster." In 1805, when the first meeting-house was torn down, the trees in the common were sold at auction for \$10. It is supposed that they were oak trees, irregular and unsightly. The treeless common, cut up in every direction by cart paths, was a most unattractive place for many years. In 1852, it was voted that such of the citizens as might associate themselves together, might have the privilege of fencing the common, setting out trees, laying out walks, leaving a passage open across from Alfred Hitchcock's to the Warren road. Col. John W. Foster, at that time residing in town, drew the plan. All classes interested themselves in the project; money was contributed, and the Park Association organized to grade and ornament the Park substantially as it is to-day. Now a new fence is needed, and it is hoped that the Association, with the help of the \$300 voted by the town last Spring, will soon provide a neat and durable iron fence.

The present Cemetery is, with additions, the burying-ground laid out 1720, June 20. The Cemetery, or Lumbard Lot, as the land adjoining it was called, and from which it had been taken, was reached by a lane, now the com-

mencement of the Wales road, by the store of J. T. Brown. Access was also had to the cemetery on the east by a lane from the Sturbridge road with a bridge across the brook. The present road to Wales, passing by J. T. Brown's store, was not laid out till 1822. In 1845, the cemetery was enlarged by the purchase of land on the south, and in 1860, by purchases on the east and south. The town has always manifested a commendable interest in keeping the burying-ground in a seemly condition. In 1750, it was cleared and fenced by subscription. In 1764, £4 was appropriated to fence it with posts and rails. 1781, a stone wall was built. At first, the usual custom was to appoint some one to take charge of it, who had for compensation what feed it afforded. 1806, it was enacted that no cattle should be allowed to graze in the cemetery. Never was it true of our Brimfield ancestry—

“ They dared not plant the grave with flowers,
Nor dress the upturned sod,
Where with a love as deep as ours,
They left their dead with God.”

The cemetery has been frequented rather than neglected. Of late years, the keeper has been appointed by the Selectmen. He is expected also to attend at funerals, and have the charge of all matters pertaining to the burial of the dead. A hearse was first purchased in 1804. The cemetery is laid out in plots, which any one needing for any member of his family can have assigned to him on application to the Selectmen, and approval by them. In the older portions still stand the antique tombstones that

“ With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked,
“ Implore the passing tribute of a sigh.”

It is said that before 1776, one-fifth of the men of Massachusetts had been engaged in active military service.

The organization of the people for military purposes was very complete, as is indicated by the great number of military titles. In earlier times, all the inhabitants from sixteen to sixty years of age were enrolled as militia. In 1810, the law called out all between eighteen and forty-five. Every town that could furnish sixty men formed a company. Any smaller number united with some other town. Ten companies formed a regiment. One flank company, on the right of the line, was an independent company of grenadiers or riflemen. There was also one company of artillery, one troop of dragoons, or horsemen. The militia companies were required to drill four days each year, besides the annual review or general muster. The companies chose their own officers, and at first those who were ambitious of political distinction found their way to it through the militia elections. But the commingling of all classes, reputable and disreputable, and the increasing prevalence of drunkenness in connection with training-day, made it obnoxious and disgraceful. It was felt to be demoralizing as well as burdensome. Training-day found many too sick to appear, and physicians' certificates were presented in testimony of unfitness for military duty. Fines were paid, and independent companies organized. The ununiformed militia received various opprobrious epithets, "floodwood," "barnyard cadets." Many remember the fantastic appearance of the company as they gathered for a May training at Ephraim Fenton's. One man had a codfish bone trimmed with onions for a plume, and another wore the clothes of the biggest man in town, stuffed out with hay. The whole system became farcical in its operation, and by the legislature of 1842, was abrogated entirely.

The earliest record of the division of the town into two militia companies, east and west, is in 1774. For several years these trained regularly a half day each week. After

the war of Independence, the military spirit long survived. Brimfield parade-ground was a favorite field for regimental musters. Regimental officers met for business and instruction. Parson Reaves, of Holland, for a long series of years, was the Chaplain. Many now remember him and his wig, as he appeared for duty and for dinner. As it was a custom for the officers to furnish a treat on receiving the compliment of an election, ability to provide handsomely for such occasions was a leading qualification for a militia officer. A death-blow was struck at the whole system when the legislature passed a law making it a penal offence to "treat."

The Brimfield Rifle Company, an independent light infantry company, was recruited and organized April, 1828, through the efforts principally of Cyril R. Brown, Alured Homer and Erasmus Stebbins. It was to be annexed to the 5th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 4th Division Massachusetts Militia. The first captain was C. R. Brown. He served in the militia over twenty-nine years. The last captain was Solomon Homer. Others were Alured Homer, Eaton Hitchcock, John Newton, Fitz Henry Warren, and Solomon Homer. It was disbanded November 3, 1840. During the eleven years' continuance of the organization, one hundred and forty-six persons in all were connected with it. An occasion of special remembrance was the presentation of a flag to the company by a few ladies of the town, who made Miss Mary W. Foster, now of Palmer, their spokeswoman for the time.

Who that was not an eye-witness can fittingly describe the glories of training-day and general muster? If the company were simply to meet for training, it was in the afternoon. But if general muster was at a distance, the order would often direct the men to assemble in front of Bliss' tavern, before sunrise. Thither, with half opened eyes, they hastened. There was no uniform. Every one

had on his "second-best," "pepper-and-salt" mingling with "butternut," spruce blue coats with brass buttons side by side with well-worn garments of uncertain color. Hats varied in size and shape and material. The corporal had a brass eagle with a red feather tied on his stove-pipe hat. Orderly Sergeant Julius Ward, or Erastus Lumbard would form the line. Then Captain Darius Charles and Captain Cyril R. Brown, commanders respectively of the east and west companies, parading each the full complement of sixty-four muskets, would come forth in all the terrible glory of red sashes, glittering swords, and waving plumes. The roll was called. To be late, even at that unseasonable hour of early sunrise, exposed the culprit to a heavy fine. Then came inspection. If fault were found with musket or equipments, or for having "no priming wire," the ready retort might be, "Fine me, Captain, and I'll complain of you for not having such a sword as the law directs." Then came the drill. "The awkward squad" were not all fitted by native capacity to do military exploits. When the command was given, "Attention! Shoulder arms!" some laid hold of the breech, some grasped the lock, and looks of anxiety or disgust showed how many took no delight in playing soldier. "Present arms! Arms a port! Ground arms!" and the Captain's voice sounded strangely, sternly, authoritative. "Mark time!" And a hundred feet would go through the motion. "To the right, face! To the left, face! File in platoon! Forward, march!" And away they would go, back and forth, hither and yon, over the common. "In slow time! In quick time!" and in no time at all.

When the company of cavalry went through their manœuvres, riding off west of the meeting-house, and then coming over the hill on a furious "charge," away the folks would scatter; right and left; the boys climbing over the fences to get out of the way. Once, at Palmer

the cavalry undertook to ride down the East Company in one of the sham-fights with which the regimental muster was generally closed. The company were at the time loading their guns. They scattered, but one of the Brimfield men, a new recruit, stood his ground, and clubbing his musket, broke it with the furious blow he struck a horse's head. It was an indication of high social position to belong to the cavalry. Ware and Palmer joined with Monson, Holland, Wales and Brimfield in enrolling a company of cavalry, which at one time mustered ninety members, generally sixty. Col. Solomon Homer was a Colonel of cavalry.

Occasionally the militia companies went as far as Springfield, or Hatfield, for a grander military display. If on the march the toll-gate keeper demurred at giving free passage, the Captain had but to say, "Men, do your duty." At the word, Hiram Gleason, Warren Nelson, Silas Parker, Hiram Powers, would lift the gate bodily out of its place, and the company would pass on. These Sampsons of Brimfield were as equally ready to fight the Philistines in Springfield, who jeered at their up-country ways, as to carry off the gates that barred their march.

Usually only the fife and drum furnished the martial music. If any one, like Theodore Farrell, could play the bugle, and the men were glad enough to do this, instead of carrying a musket all day, the boys were fairly lifted off their feet with delight, and the Captain's knees almost touched his chin as he stepped proudly onward to the bugle's blare mingling with the shrill fife and the sonorous drum. And when the command was given, "Make ready—take aim—fire!" what thrilling excitement, as bang went the muskets, all together, one after another; or quite as likely to happen, some old flint-lock would not go off at all, or going off unexpectedly kicked back to the grievous annoyance of some suffering musketeer.

Most wistful gazes followed the heroes of the hour as they marched into Browning's Tavern in single file, the Captain leading with drawn sword, the Color-bearer in the center, holding aloft his red bandanna, and the Lieutenant bringing up the rear. Pails of toddy refreshed the inner man during the brief interval of relief from the fatigues of the day. Wits cracked their jokes; song and chorus were part of the merry-making of the time. Pitching quoits, or wrestling matches, or trials of strength furnished amusement for the older folk; while the young found plenty of sport, playing leap-frog or tag, wolf or "I spy." When the time came, about four o'clock, to close the military display, the crowd gathered round to hear the Captain thank the men for their good conduct and evident improvement. Patiently they waited the expected signal, and then "broke ranks," fatigued but hilarious, thankful that another training-day had come and gone.

In activity of thought, political and religious, philosophical and inventive, New England took the lead of its sister colonies, as Massachusetts does now in the sisterhood of states. The settlement of the Puritans was effected in connection with the establishment of that system of free schools, which is now more than ever the glory of our land. The law of 1647 was enacted "to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers in church and commonwealth." It is in these schools that "industry has learned the value of its own labors; that genius has triumphed over the discouragements of poverty; that skill has given polish as well as strength to talents; that a lofty spirit of independence has been nourished and sustained." "Every township," it was enacted, "after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall appoint one to teach all children to write and read; and when any town shall

increase to the number of a hundred families, they shall set up a grammar school." 1731, December 28, the year in which the town was incorporated, it was "voted that there be a school." But voting is not all that is necessary. Money must be raised, teachers employed, school-houses built. At first the school was kept in private houses. One teacher only was employed for the whole town. He went from one part of the town to another, spending a specified number of weeks in each part.

For this purpose, the town was divided, at first, 1736, January 29, into three sections, or districts. These were distinctly partitioned off, 1742, December 7. The school was "kept one-half of the time in the town platt, one-quarter at the south end of the town, and one-quarter in the west part of the town." 1753, May 28, it was voted to have the school kept in seven places. After the town boundaries were reduced to the present limits, as the population increased, various families petitioned to be set off in school districts, till in 1766, there were ten districts, numbered and named: one, Danielson Hill; two, Town Plot; three, East; four, North; five, North East; six, West; seven, Haynes' Hill; eight, Nutting's; nine, Sherman's; ten, Hubbard's Hill.

The first appropriation to build school-houses was 1742, December 9. The town had previously refused to build a school-house near the meeting-house. But John Sherman was shrewd enough in those days, when "log-rolling" was common enough in daily business, but unknown by that name in political affairs, to carry his end by *voting* to build as many school-houses as there were districts. He made sure that the first school-house should be built "in the town plot, somewhere within twenty rods of the east end of the meeting-house." He wrote out in full the specifications as to size and finish. "16 feet wide, and 20 foott long, 7 foot stud, the sides to be boarded, and the

roof boarded and shingled, and ceiled within, and floors laid, and tables and Benches made for s^d Schooling, and the chimneys built and Glaced soe much as necessary, and clabboards house on the outside on y^e boards." A tax of £80 was voted to pay for building and materials. Not till seven years after do we read, 1749, March 13, "Voted to Accept of the school house in the town plot, finished according to bargain." Yet, there must have been very unruly boys, or very careless fastening of windows, for at the same time John Stebbins was voted £3 10s. 2d. for mending the school-house glass. This first school-house was built on the common, east of the meeting-house, opposite the present residence of G. M. Hitchcock. It stood there till 1804, when a new house was built on land bought of Ichabod Bliss for \$53, on the Warren Road, north of the meeting-house. The old house was sold, and moved to the Nichols hill road. It stands there now at the foot of the hill, occupied as a dwelling-house by the widow of James C. Walker. The second school-house was soon found not to be commodious enough, for the number of scholars then attending school in the Center was one hundred and ten. It was sold, moved on to the Plain, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house by S. B. Gould. The brick school-house, that so many here can remember as the "temple of science," which they frequented in their childhood, was built by vote of District No. one, in 1824, June 8, for \$725.48. In 1866, the Center District sold the land to Mrs. Knight, and bought the present site. The old brick building was torn down and the present tasteful and commodious structure erected 60×30 feet, at a cost of about \$4,500. No longer now can any of the past generation visit the scene of his youthful ambition, and view the

“ Walls on which he tried his graving skill ;
The very name he carved, existing still ;
The bench on which he sat while deep employed,
Though mangled, hacked and hewed, yet not destroyed.”

1747, March 9, £60 was appropriated to build a school-house in the south part, now the town of Wales. 1754, May 17, a committee was appointed to locate in the west part, the school-house, last of the three voted by the town in 1742. Not till 1760, March 8, just before Monson was set off as a town, did the town appropriate £8 to Thomas King and others, to build this school-house. It is impossible to tell when all the school-houses in the various districts of the town were built. Each district had authority to manage its own affairs. The records of the various districts, if any are extant, ought to be deposited with the Town Clerk. The district system, supposed to call out greater individual interest in school matters, proved to be a source of wrangling and petty jealousies in town affairs, a hinderance rather than a benefit whenever advance was needed in the management of the schools. It was abolished by act of the legislature, April 16, 1870. Although the idea was entertained by many that the legislature iniquitously deprived them of their rights, the history of our Massachusetts school system shows the truth to be, that management by districts, rather than by a town committee, was an experiment, and not a successful experiment. It has not fostered a spirit of progress, but has given opportunity to obstructives to prevent the doing of many things that, in the changes of our social system and our business transactions, have become necessary to make our schools what they ought to be. The town appointed a committee as late as 1857, to redistrict the town by an engineer's survey, with fixed metes and bounds. But 1867, April 1, at a special meeting, the town voted to abolish the school districts.

The fashion in studying Arithmetic was to commit to memory the tables of numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, sterling money, long measure, and avoirdupois measure. Oral instruction given by the teacher, with the help of a manuscript, completed the course of arithmetical study. Dillworth's Teachers' Assistant was the first text-book in arithmetic. Geography was unknown as a branch of study till about 1800, after Jedediah Morse had first published his Geography, 1784. The study of English Grammar in the common schools began with the use of Lindley Murray's English Grammar. In 1801, the books used were Webster's Spelling-book, American Preceptor, or Columbian Orator, Perry's Dictionary, Pike's Arithmetic. In 1825, Cummings' Spelling-book, Morse's Geography, Adams' Arithmetic (with blank pages for working out the examples, thus supplanting the old ciphering books), Murray's Grammar, Scott's Lessons, History of the United States, by a citizen of Massachusetts. The New Testament took the place of the Psalter.

The first schoolmaster's name on the records is David Hitchcock. He received £7 10s. for his services in 1742. 1755, May 19, the town voted that there be a grammar school kept. This was to be kept "three months in the year in the town plot." Grammar was taught only in connection with Latin. English grammar was not one of the studies in the common schools till 1820. It was voted 1755, November 19, to appropriate £30 for schooling; £3 6s. 8d. was to pay the grammar school-master, the remainder was proportioned to each district according to what they paid, with liberty to choose their own school-master or "dame." Women were considered competent to give instruction in the Summer schools. There was no other examination of the qualifications of teachers than such as the minister might make, as required by the law

of 1701. If the school-mistress did not know how a boy's trousers were to be put together, she was considered unfit for her post; for the girls carried work of this kind to school, and instruction in sewing was expected as much as in the mysteries of spelling. Winter schools were attended by the larger boys, and for these it was necessary to have a teacher of the stronger sex. Some men taught such Winter schools for twenty years successively, and were famous teachers; Moses Lyon (1753), Timothy Danielson (1766), Abner Morgan (1767), Caleb Hitchcock (1767), may be named in the first fifty years of the town's history; such men as Issachar Brown, Col. Abner Brown, and Capt. Cyril R. Brown of the last half century.

Of the school-mistresses may be mentioned Mehitebal Moffat (1769), Hannah Bugbee (1796), Lydia Winslow (1804), Susan Warren (1824), Lucretia Morgan, (1835), Damaris Tarbell, Melina Hitchcock. But the public schools were only for a short time the scene of these school-ma'ms' labors; home duties and growing families of their own, prevented such continuous service as is becoming quite common now, in these days when young folks do not seem to think it possible to begin life by getting married as the first step.

The money raised for "schooling" has varied with the varying ideas of the importance of this expenditure, or of the exigencies of the times. In 1766, the town paid a fine of £30 for not maintaining a grammar school. But in the Massachusetts Archives, 1767, May 25, there is a paper from the Selectmen, showing that they thought they had complied with law, by engaging Timothy Danielson to teach at his house all scholars that might apply for grammar school instruction. The fine was remitted by the legislature. The money appropriated each year was apportioned by various methods to the several districts. The districts did not always expend the full amount of

the appropriation; sometimes, though rarely, they went beyond the portion assigned. These unexpended balances, or overdrawn accounts, and changing methods of appropriation, led to a great deal of confusion. The amount at first usually appropriated was £30. The annual expenditure compares favorably, year by year, with the amount raised for roads, or for preaching. During the decline in value of Continental money, the appropriation in 1780 was £4,100 for highways, £3,000 for schools.

In 1807, the first committee was chosen to inspect schools. In 1819, a committee of ten, one for each district, was appointed to assist Rev. Mr. Vaill in the examination of teachers, and care of the schools. Previous to that time, the minister of the town had sole charge of approbating teachers, and visiting schools. The visits of the committee at first seem to have furnished merriment to the scholars, as they watched with demure interest the books held upside down in the committee-man's trepidation. A school committee was annually chosen after 1828, in which year also the *Prudential Committee*, as the committee-man of each district was then for the first time so called, was authorized to expend \$5 annually in repairs. Not till 1838, was the school committee paid for the service rendered; then Lewis Williams received \$4 for visiting schools. In 1843, a Town Committee of three was chosen to have the general oversight of the schools. The Prudential Committee of each district were authorized by annual vote, after 1838, to employ the teachers, subject to examination and approval by the Town Committee. This double-headed system of management was not advantageous to the successful working of the system of public instruction. The legislature abolished it, substituting the present system of an annual election for a term of years of some one member of a permanent board. Concentration of effort and intensity of interest, it is thought, are

elements of success needed now in the management of public affairs, as in our modern business establishments. In 1859, the annual school reports were for the first time printed. They had in previous years been presented in manuscript, and read by the chairman of the committee.

The rough school-houses and rude methods of instruction of former days, have almost entirely passed away. Few can remember "the old red school-house," the crowded rooms, and the good time school-children used to have fifty years ago. What if the children went barefoot, wore oat-straw hats or home-made caps, had only shirts and pants supported by knit suspenders, or thought themselves "dressed" in a blue gown and checked apron without one bit of ribbon,—they had a merry time out of school, and in school learned all that could be taught. Those stories in Webster's spelling-book of the girl that "gave her head a toss," and the boys that were persuaded by "the virtue there is in stones" to come down from the apple-tree, have had an incalculable influence in giving a right direction to the young ideas of thousands of school children. In those days, fifty years ago, six or ten Hitchcocks or Lumbards or Janes, would come to school from a single family. Taking an early start, they struck "across lots" for the school-house, with basket or dinner pail in one hand, a "posy" for "teacher" in the other. Strangers as well as acquaintances would receive a respectful courtesy or a boy's best bow. Do our modern times in this respect show any improvement, when the passing traveler is greeted with an impudent stare or pelted with snow-balls from a noisy crowd? The tap of the ferule on the window was, until bells were introduced, the common signal for school to commence. Caps, bonnets, and shawls were hung in the entry way, while some apple, or pickle, or stick of candy was taken to be carefully stowed away against the time for lunch. When entering the

room, or taking places on the floor for recitation, aligning themselves by toeing the edge of some floor board, it was the scholar's first duty to "make their manners." Uncomfortable seats made uneasy scholars, as indicated by the frequent request, "Please m'am, may I g'wout?" And when recess time came, there was a rush from the door that would shock a martinet of the present system of military drill in the school-room. Boys then did very much what boys can do now.

"Like sportive deer they coursed about and shouted as they ran,
"Turning to mirth all things of earth as only boyhood can."

Some districts, indeed, acquired a very undesirable reputation from the presence of a number of unmanageable young reprobates. To lock out a teacher and force a fight with him, was their one endeavor and chief delight.

Fuel for the Winter schools was at first supplied by the families that sent children. The amount of wood was proportioned to the number of children sent, and the boys took their turns at the chopping-block, preparing the wood for fire-place or stove. In 1796, each district was allowed to make a money appropriation for wood, according to its special need. District No. 1, in 1813, paid John Gardner \$43.87 for twenty-nine and one-quarter cords of wood for the Winter past. The small sum of money raised for schooling was eked out by what were called subscription schools, individuals contributing to pay the expenses of the school beyond the time limited by the district's share of the annual appropriation. Money was made to go further, also, by the common custom of hiring a teacher who would "board 'round," different families agreeing to take the teacher for a longer or shorter time, in proportion to the number of scholars sent. "Our folks are going to kill to-morrow and want you to come to our house to-morrow night," would be the somewhat startling



HITCHCOCK FREE HIGH SCHOOL.

form of invitation frequently given. The "killing" was, however, only of the "fatted calf," or the "big porker," and was an intimation of the good things that might be expected.

At the annual town meeting, April 1854, a proposition to establish a free high school was made by Mr. Samuel A. Hitchcock. Born in Brimfield, 1794, January 9, he became a successful merchant and manufacturer. His health was impaired by his close attention to business, and retiring from active connection with the Hamilton Woolen Company of Southbridge, in 1842, he took up his residence in this his native town. The town as a municipality hesitated to take definite action upon the proposition he made to establish a high school, and the proposition was withdrawn. February 21, 1855, Mr. Hitchcock made a similar proposition, offering to give \$10,000 for a permanent fund on condition that \$4,000 should be contributed by individual donations toward the purchase of land and erection of a building. The town was canvassed, and \$4,862.25 subscribed. Under an act of the Legislature, April 26, 1855, incorporating the school, a board of nine "Trustees of the Brimfield Free Grammar School" was organized. Five of the trustees were appointed by Mr. Hitchcock, viz., H. F. Brown, N. S. Hubbard, A. L. Converse, A. Charles, J. L. Woods; the other four, Rev. Jason Morse, Gilman Noyes, John Wyles, James S. Blair, were chosen by the subscribers to the building. Rev. Jason Morse was chosen President, H. F. Brown, Secretary. On the death of Mr. Morse, Hon. John Wyles was chosen President. At his decease, N. S. Hubbard was chosen President. A. L. Converse has been the Treasurer from the beginning. By authority of the Legislature of 1875, four additional trustees, non-residents, H. S. Lee, Esq., and A. P. Stone of Springfield, Rev. M. L. Richardson of Sturbridge, and Rev. C. M.

Hyde of Haverhill, were added to the nine originally appointed. Rev. W. K. Pierce has been chosen in place of a former pastor, Rev. M. B. Boardman, W. F. Tarbell in place of G. Noyes, and F. D. Lincoln in place of J. Wyles, members of the original board now deceased. In March 1871, the corporate name was changed to "Hitchcock Free High School," and the trustees authorized to hold property to the amount of \$100,000.

February 12, 1864, Mr. Hitchcock made an additional donation of \$5,000, on condition that a specified enlargement of the building should be made. This was secured by a contribution of \$1,150 from the citizens. Mr. Hitchcock has since then given other sums, as follows: July 1866, \$5,000 to the Teachers' Fund; May 1868, \$5,000 for miscellaneous purposes, music, library, etc.; December 1869, \$10,000 addition to the Teachers' Fund; June 1871, \$7,000 for alteration and enlargement of the building, \$5,000 for an accumulating building fund; \$28,000 for Teachers' Fund, and at this time making the privileges of the school free to scholars from out of town. The funds of the school now amount to about \$80,000. At the time of the decease of Mr. Hitchcock, the funds of the school had been very much lessened in value by investments in railroad bonds; the heirs of Mr. Hitchcock generously made good the amount lost, by taking these bonds, paying their face value.

There are at present four teachers and 115 scholars. For over twenty years the school has been in operation, with constant and increasing success. The people of Brimfield may well hold in high esteem the memory of one who has shown such a deep interest in the welfare of his native town. The future growth and usefulness of the "Hitchcock Free High School" will depend largely on their fidelity to the sacred trust now committed to their keeping.

School exhibitions have been of regular annual occurrence for nearly ten years. They have been found a source of both pleasure and profit. The money charged for admission has been spent by the High School scholars for such additions to the school apparatus as seemed at the time most suitable. But some are fond of recurring to the times when such exhibitions were something new. A famous good one was that given in 1828, when Mr. Thomas Patrick was teacher, and the Lincoln boys, the Foster boys, and others of their associates were in the hey-day of their youth.

The Olympus Club was started about 1857, as an organization for the purpose of clearing the sidewalks from snow during the winter season. The snow plow, as it passes around after every storm, keeps open easy communication, and adds greatly to the comfort of the villagers. The Club ought to enlarge its sphere, and provide street lamps at night for the convenience of belated wayfarers.

The Brimfield Thief Detective Society was started in 1857, for the protection of its members in case of loss by theft. It has a Board of Directors, and a Pursuing Committee; and a fund in cash amounting to \$75, besides its permanent investment in railroad stock.

About 1820, the Brimfield Literary Association possessed quite a collection of books. The shareholders at last became weary of the care and loaning of books, and the library was sold at auction. There is now a need and desire never felt so intensely before, for the establishment and maintenance of a public library. It is a real and pressing want, which the town have taken the preliminary steps to meet, in the appointment of a Committee to consider and report how best to make the dog fund, accumulated from the annual tax on dogs, most available towards securing a public library, either in co-

operation with the Trustees of the Hitchcock Free School, or in some other way.*

About the year 1835, the fashion prevailed of organizing a "Lyceum," or public debating society. One was organized in Brimfield. Among the earlier members may be mentioned Gen. F. H. Warren, T. D. Lincoln, Frederick D. Lincoln, P. W. Paige, Dr. William H. Gardner, Judge Samuel T. Spalding. The meetings for debate were kept up winter after winter, till after the establishment of the Hitchcock school, when the town lyceum was merged into the Debating Society, now carried on by the teachers and pupils.

For general healthfulness Brimfield will compare favorably with any town in the State. Disease and death do their fatal work here, as well as elsewhere. But the average age is kept at a high rate by the large number of octogenarians. Mrs. Groves, widow of Peter Groves, was born in Sturbridge, 1774, September 2, and is still living, sprightly and active, at the age of one hundred and two years. Her maiden name was Jemima Allen. Dr. Vaill mentions as a period of unusual mortality, especially among children, 1775-'6-'7. Within the present century there has been but one such period of extraordinary mortality, 1816, when "the spotted fever" prevailed. 1758, some stranger died of small-pox after fourteen days' illness. Inoculation was introduced by Dr. Israel Trask, 1776. He asked permission to set up a hospital, under regulations to be determined by a committee of seven. 1793, March 11, the town voted that "the small-pox be set up at Oliver Mason's one fortnite, to continue at Simeon Hubbard's and Thomas Bliss' one fortnite from this time and no Longer." After the fashion of inoculation and

* 1877, April 9, the town voted to establish a Public Library, and appropriated the Dog Fund, the accumulation of several years, amounting to \$719, for that purpose.

pest-houses was done away (1810), the town appointed Superintendents for the cow-pox. Now, by statute law, all school children, on entering school, are required to bring a physician's certificate that they have been properly vaccinated.

One of the conditions on which townships were granted was, that provision should be made for the erection of a house of worship, and for the settlement of "an able orthodox minister." In their practical working, these conditions, though readily accepted by the original grantees, proved burdensome and restrictive to succeeding generations of less homogeneous growth, and of increasingly divergent faiths.* The purchasers and inheritors of the lands repudiated the conditions imposed by the General Court. The building and repair of meeting-houses is no longer a tax assessed upon the landed proprietors. Whether a town has an able and orthodox minister or not, the town assumes no corporate responsibility.

1736, June 23, David Shaw, one of the constables, petitioned the General Court for advice, claiming to be a member of the Church of England, and with others of like religious connection, unwilling to pay any of the taxes levied for support of an independent minister. His petition was dismissed because not presented within the time allowed by law. The law of 1824, February 16, put an end to all taxations and assessments for religious expenses, except when voluntarily assumed.

The people of Brimfield have, from the very first, managed their church affairs with the same systematic, deliberate thoroughness that has characterized the management of the town business. But the earliest church rec-

* 98 per cent. of the people of New England, in 1776, were of pure English descent. Most largely were Congregationalists in their religious faith and polity. But comparing the population of 1870 with that of 1790, when the first census was taken, 62 per cent. in the later period only, were native born, of native parentage; 34 per cent. native born, of foreign parentage; 14 per cent. were inimigrants.

ords, like the earliest proprietors' records, perished in the burning of the houses of the clerks.

I. 1725-1734. The first minister was Rev. Richard Treat. He was born in Glastenbury, Conn., May 14, 1694, and graduated at Yale College in 1719. It is supposed that the Church was formed when the minister was ordained, and November 18, 1724, is the probable date. He was granted one hundred and twenty acres for a settlement, with a full share in all the subsequent allotments of proprietors' land. His salary of £85 would seem to have been neither sufficient for his needs, nor ever promptly paid. June 8, 1733, a committee was appointed by the town to "Discourse with our Minister Concerning his uneasiness" His uneasiness arose, as is very frequently the case, from dissatisfaction with the compensation he was receiving, rather than from disquietude at any apparent lack of spiritual prosperity. The committee's discourse had no satisfactory result. It was followed by a letter to the town from Mr. Treat. He was then invited to a personal interview. This, also, was of no avail, and then the town voted, September 19, 1733, "to call a Counsel to hear the Difficulties betwixt Mr. Treat and the town and to act thereupon." No record is extant of any such council, called by the *town*. December 31, the town "voted to give Mr. Treat £20 for the year ensuing towards his support in the ministry more than his Stated Sallery." To this he returned answer that he would accept "of what y^e town had granted Provided the People were Easy and Contented." The final entry in regard to Mr. Treat in the town records, is the action taken upon his request for a "Discharge or Dismission by a vote of the town." "Whereas, a Counsel was chosen by Mr. Richard Treat and y^e church in Brimfield, to make a decision of the Difficulties betwixt s^d Mr. Treat and Church, January 15, 1733-4, and—

“Whereas, s^d Counsel being mett at s^d Brimfield, March 25, 1734: Did then at said meeting Dismiss and Separate s^d Mr. Treat from his Pastoral Charge of the Church and people of said Brimfield: and now this 24th day of April, 1735, the inhabitants of s^d Brimfield being mett together, Do by a Vote Concur with the s^d Counsell’s determination.”

Of Mr. Treat’s nine years’ ministry, as of his personal character, nothing is now known, nor of his subsequent history after his removal to Glastenbury, his native town.

The genealogical line of his ancestry has been traced back as follows:

I. RICHARD TREAT, res. Wethersfield, d. 1669. m.—
Ch. Richard, Robert, James, Honor, Joanna, Sarah, Susanna, Catharine.

II. *Richard*, b. Engl. res. Wethersfield. m. Sarah, da. Thomas Coleman. *Ch.* Richard, Sarah, Mary, Thomas.

III. Lieut. *Thomas*, b. 1713, September 17. m. 1693, July 5, Dorothy, da. Rev. Gershom Bulkley. *Ch.* Richard, Charles, Thomas, Isaac, Dorotheus and Dorothy.

IV. *Richard*, b. 1694, May 14, grad. Yale College, 1725. m. 1728, August 7, Susanna, da. Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Hartford, Conn. One son was born in Brimfield, Thomas, 1732, October 27.

1734. When he removed from Brimfield, Mr. Treat sold his estate, about three hundred acres, for £800, to Benjamin Morgan, of Springfield, and 1743, January 23, sold for £10, to David Shaw of the Elbow Tract, all his remaining right to one-seventieth of the township.

—1734, 1735. During these two years, the church was without a pastor. Candidates do not seem to have thrust themselves upon the church as now. Various votes show the difficulty experienced in the endeavor “to provide a minister to preach the word of God.” Several ineffectual calls were given to Mr. Noah Merrick, Mr. Sampson Stod-

dard, Mr. Caleb Rice. The town voted pay for these ministers' services at £2 for each Sabbath.

II. 1736-1756. At length, January 29, 1736, Mr. James Bridgham was "called by a unanimous vote to settle in the work of the ministry." He was to have "£300 settlement in Bills of Credit as now passes between man and man;" and "£120 Sallery Yearly in Bills of Credit as they now pass." 1736, March 23, it was voted, "after four years are expired, to Rise five pound in a Year, till it comes to £140, and that to be the Stated Sallery." Subsequently, it was further stipulated that the town should pay "one-third part of the Sallery after the rate of Silver at 27 shillings per ounce," the balance to be paid in grain, meat, and labor, at certain specified prices. £15 were voted to defray ordination charges, at 2s. per meal.

Mr. Bridgham was born in Boston, March 21, 1707, and graduated at Harvard, 1726. He is said to have been a man of respectable talents, regarded as an evangelical preacher, and remembered with affectionate esteem. During his forty years' pastorate, one hundred and thirty-nine were added to the church. Seven hundred and sixteen baptisms are recorded by his hand. He died in this town, September 19, 1776, aged sixty-nine, and was buried here. For some time previous to his death, failing health prevented the full discharge of his official duties. Dissatisfaction arose, aggravated by changes in the currency, that made constant fluctuations in his salary. 1770, March 12, a vote of the town fixed the salary at £58. A memorial, presented by his son, 1777, March 18, represents that this salary had not been paid at all, for two years and five months, preceding his death. Councils were called to adjust matters, but without the desired result. Finally, Mr. Bridgham's written consent was obtained to the installation of another pastor. He

appears to have continued, nominally, senior pastor for a year and a half prior to his death.

He was twice married, and had nine children, five of whom lived to mature age. His son James continued to reside at the old place some time after his father's decease. Capt. Henry Bridgham, the first of the name in this country, was a tanner, who came to Dorchester, 1641, removed to Boston 1614. He had a numerous family, Jonathan, John, Joseph, Benjamin, Hopestill, Nathaniel, Samuel, Nathaniel, James. The children of Joseph, Jonathan, Henry, Samuel, and of Joseph, Jr., are entered upon the records in the office of the City Register, Boston. So, also, is the birth of James Bridgham, son of James Bridgham and Mercy Stoddard, who were married, 1705, August 20. By his wife, Martha —, Rev. James Bridgham had James, born 1741, June 20; Samuel, 1743, February 17; Ebenezer, 1745, February 13; Mercy, 1747, June 30; Martha, 1750, March 5; Powning, 1752, May 1; Jonathan, 1754, June 23; Powning, 1757, April 22. By his second wife, Mary —, Thomas, born 1764, September 14.

III. 1775–1796. The people were fortunate in securing for their pastor, Mr. Nehemiah Williams, the first minister with whom, on account of Mr. Bridgham's failing health, and with his consent, they had made engagement for the supply of the pulpit. October 27, 1774, the town voted to give Mr. Williams a call, offering £200, lawful money, for his settlement; £70 salary yearly. December 23, 1774, it was voted that after six years, the salary should be increased to £80. Mr. Williams was ordained, February 9, 1775. He was the son of Rev. Chester Williams, of Hadley, where he was born February 24, 1749. He graduated at Harvard college, 1769. His sister was the wife of Rev. Nathaniel Enmons, D. D., of Franklin, Mass. He married Persis Keyes. Mr. Williams

had ten children, Peggy, born September 10, 1776; Ebenezer, born November 24, 1777; Stephen Keyes, born February 25, 1779; Nehemiah, born June 7, 1780; Samuel Hopkins, born January 22, 1782; Lewis, born September 16, 1784; Persis, born May 31, 1786; Charles, born August 16, 1788; William, born May 16, 1790; Sarah Porter, born July 22, 1792, some of whom became prominent citizens in town. He died November 26, 1796, aged forty-eight, and was buried here. "He was eminently judicious in his preaching and practice." While an acceptable preacher, he probably gained his greatest influence as a wise and reliable Christian pastor. After his best efforts in the pulpit, his hearers felt that there was more in the man to be revered and loved, than they had seen or heard in the sermon. After his decease, a volume of his sermons was published, a copy of which is in the Pastoral library. The early part of his ministry was during the Revolutionary war. There was continual embarrassment in regard to his salary, owing to the continual depreciation of the Continental Currency. 1778, May 13, £130 were voted. 1779, January 14, £430. 1779, November 29, that the salary for the last two years be £1,500. 1781, March 26, it was fixed at £95 in silver. 1795, March 9, it was voted to add £30. In the twenty-one years of Mr. Williams' ministry, one hundred and twenty-five were added to the church; three hundred and sixty-two baptized. No disaffection whatever seems to have arisen during his pastorate of almost a quarter of a century. Yet he died comparatively young, and his death was a loss deeply deplored. His widow continued to reside in town and died here.*

IV. 1798-1803. After the death of Mr. Williams, his widow, by vote of the town, supplied the pulpit for four months; the salary being paid to her, and she making such arrangements as she chose for preaching. 1797,

May 1; the Committee of Supply was instructed "to hire and procure the Rev. Clark Brown, to preach upon probation." He had preached for the people the previous year, during Mr. Williams' sickness, and while he himself was taking a vacation, or as such a necessity of modern ministerial life was, at that time, unknown by name, we may better say, while he was absent from his people at Machias, Me. He seems to have troubled himself very little about form and order in doing what he chose to do. He had been ordained at Boston, 1795, October 7, pastor of the church in Machias. He resigned his charge of the church there by letter, was dismissed by vote of the town, May 10, and by vote of the church, (without the calling of a council,) November 2, 1797. While pastor there, he "reformed the articles of faith, abrogating the doctrines of the Trinity and total depravity, and admitting persons to the Communion without any evidence of regeneration. About half of the Church refused to unite with it in its new form, and were suspended from Church privileges." (*Vide Hampden Pulpit*, p. 74.)

1797, November 20, the town and church of Brimfield, both taking such action the same day, voted to give him a call. He was offered a salary of "£130 by the year, so long as he preaches," to be stated upon produce as it is now, and to rise and fall with it. November 20, this vote was reconsidered, and the offer was made \$400, to be paid annually so long as he supplies the pulpit here. £100, also, were to be paid in labor and lumber, whenever he might wish to build him a house. In Mr. Brown's letter in reply, he makes his acceptance conditional on the salary being paid "so long as he shall be minister," and "punctually" paid. He further stipulates that "whenever a majority of the Church and Congregation wish to have my pastoral relation dissolved, it shall be, provided sufficient reasons are offered why it should not be contin-

ued," claiming also a similar privilege for himself; "the reasons which may be offered by either of the parties, shall be considered by an Ecclesiastical Council, mutually chosen, by the Result of which we will abide." He adds, "the call is accepted under a full persuasion that the gentlemen of the town are convinced of the absolute necessity of erecting a new meeting-house." When the Council met, 1798, February 27, objections were made to his installation.

Nine specific charges were made, alleging erroneous religious sentiments and unministerial conduct. The Council adjourned at mid-night, met at 6 o'clock the next morning, and unanimously voted that they "do not see their way clear to proceed to the installment of Rev. C. Brown. The Council chosen consisted of the standing ministers respectively of Brookfield, Western (now Warren), Sturbridge, Monson, Palmer, Holland, and Stonington, Conn., with their delegates. Rev. Mr. Woodbury of Norwich, and Rev. Mr. Abbott of Coventry, were also invited, but not present. The Council declare their unanimous conviction that he was not orthodox in his religious tenets, nor so decorous in his conduct as is justly expected from a minister of the Gospel. Just before the adjournment of the Council, Mr. Brown read a letter affirming the despicable character of the persons who had brought forward the charges against him, withdrawing from the consideration of the Council his letter of acceptance, and declaring that neither himself, the church, or the town "have any further business for this Council."

1798, March 12, the town voted to renew the call. The next day, the church voted not to renew the call, by a vote of eleven to nine. April 21, the church "voted to let all matters rest; no members to be admitted until the church agree on some mode to proceed." Mr Brown, 1797, December 31, before the Council was invited to

assemble for his installation, had undertaken to alter the terms of admission to the church. He read a Confession of Faith he proposed to substitute for the old Covenant. The effect would have been to have revolutionized the whole basis of church fellowship, making it neither Calvinistic nor Evangelical, but so vaguely indefinite as to set aside any such distinctive characteristics for loose notions and looser practices. The church records were kept by Mr. Brown, and contain his interjected explanations as well as the customary minutes of votes passed. His record of the still more revolutionary vote of the church, 1798, January 12, read, "Voted, that there should be but one Form of a Covenant for the Admission of Members into the Church, whether they come up to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or not. By this vote, it is implied that all Persons who shall own this Covenant and Acknowledge the Confession of Faith, adopted by this Church, shall be considered, whether they come to the Lord's Table, or not, as Members of the Church; And of consequence will be under the watch and Discipline of the Church, and shall have a right to the Ordinances and Privileges of the Church. The Church has agreed, according to the above explanation of the Vote, that Persons may join the Church, and have Baptism for their Children, though they may not consider it their Duty to come to the Lord's Supper at the time when they are admitted." Mr. Brown's practice was more comprehensive than his explanation. He baptized the children of Martin Hersey, who had never owned the Covenant. Mr. Hersey was propounded by Mr. Brown for admission, but was not received by any vote of the church.

In contravention of the vote passed by the church, March 13, to let all things rest, a special meeting was called by Mr. Brown, May 21, the action of March 13 was annulled, and it was voted, fifteen to fourteen, to

renew the call to Mr. Brown. The majority was secured by counting as members, some persons who claimed membership by virtue of the vote of January 12. The town had voted, March 12, to renew the call, and a committee was appointed to choose an Ecclesiastical Council in order to install the Rev. Clark Brown. 1798, June 19, this Council assembled, and the next day installed Mr. Brown as they were expected to do. The Council was composed of ministers and delegates from six churches. The ministers' names were: Rev. Judah Nash, of Montague, Rev. Joseph Bancroft, of Worcester, Rev. Joseph Blodget, of Greenwich, Rev. William Emerson, of Harvard, Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, of Lancaster, Rev. John Jackson, of Gill. Abner Morgan, not at the time a member of the church, but only propounded for admission, signed on behalf of the church, blank invitations. These were taken by different individuals to different ministers, and filled out when the minister's sentiments were ascertained to be favorable to Mr. Brown.

The Council met 5 P. M., at the house of Prince Aspinwall, chose Rev. Mr. Nash, Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Emerson, Scribe. They adjourned to the meeting-house, where the opponents of Mr. Brown objected to the validity of the Council, on the ground that the majority vote to renew the call was improperly secured. The Council decided that this objection was not sustained. The next morning, 7 A. M., when the Council re-assembled, charges of erroneous belief and reprehensible behavior, were preferred against Mr. Brown. The Council voted that Mr. Brown's explanation of his opinions was satisfactory; and that the misconduct alleged was attributable to provocation and inexperience rather than maliciousness and folly. Rev. Mr. Bancroft preached; Rev. Mr. Nash gave the Charge; Rev. Mr. Thayer gave the Right Hand of Fellowship.

In consequence of these proceedings, the aggrieved Church members, and other inhabitants under the lead of General Eaton, held a meeting, 1798, September 13, and appointed a Committee, Dea. Issachar Brown, Joseph Hoar, William Eaton and Philemon Warren, to ask advice of the Brookfield Association. They were advised to lay the matter before an Ecclesiastical Council. Such a Council was called, and met 1798, October 17, at General Eaton's. In his handwriting are the records of the various proceedings of the aggrieved church members and citizens. Rev. Joseph Lyman, of Hatfield, Rev. Joseph Pope, of Spencer, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Longmeadow, Rev. Thomas Holt, of Hardwick, Rev. John Fiske, of New Braintree, Rev. Joseph Lathrop, of West Springfield, and the delegates from the churches named, composed the Council. A pamphlet entitled, "An Address to my Influential Neighbors, Selectmen and Committee of Brimfield," was probably prepared by General Eaton, and read to the Council. They decided that the statement presented to them by the Committee of the aggrieved, was not sufficient basis for action. They sent a Committee to propose to Rev. Clark Brown a friendly conference. He replied in writing in the course of an hour, that he was under the necessity of refusing the invitation. Then the Council advised the aggrieved to secure, if possible, from Mr. Brown, joint action in calling a Mutual Council; if this failed, to bring their grievances before an adjourned meeting of this Council. A pamphlet rejoinder to General Eaton, entitled, "A Reply to an Address Written by the Great I," was printed at the Spy office, in Worcester, October, 1798. A letter was sent to Mr. Brown, October 22, but met no response. 1799, February 28, request was made to the Church for a Mutual Council, but it was refused, as was also a similar request made to the town, 1800, January 2. 1799, July 3, the "aggrieved"

were recognized as the Gospel Congregational Church in Brimfield, though no list of members is given. There is no record of this action other than this bare mention of their being recognized, yet not formally constituted, as a Church, by the ministers and delegates of Holland and Western. Mr. Bartholomew Brown's house on Tower hill (now occupied by Mr. Fay) was one of the places where they held their meetings. They had various preachers: Messrs. Bemis, Burt, Dickinson, Griswold, Groves, Lord, Moor, Sabin. 1803, December 7, a Committee reported that \$991.65 had been raised and spent by the aggrieved. \$130 of this amount was for expenses in prosecuting a petition to the General Court, to be incorporated as a new parish. Soon the "Gospel Church" disappears: "the aggrieved," probably without any formality, resuming their original status as members of the old church.

The petition for a new parish was met by a Committee appointed by the town, 1800, August 20, who were instructed to "make a true and fair representation of the situation," and directed to meet with any Committee from the opposition, to try to accommodate difficulties. With the understanding, as advised by a committee of the Legislature, that a Mutual Council should be called, and have full jurisdiction in all matters in dispute, the petitioners withdrew their petition. But the town refused to be made a party in the case, voting, 1801, March 9, that Rev. Clark Brown and the aggrieved should settle their difficulties by a Mutual Council at their own expense.

The Council met 1801, March 12, and continued its session till March 18. Rev. Eliab Stone, of the Second Church in Reading, Rev. Daniel Parsons, D. D., of Amherst, Rev. Samuel Kendall, of Weston, Rev. Samuel Austin, of Worcester, Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D., of

Charlestown, Rev. Hezekiah Goodrich, of Rutland, Rev. John T. Kirtland, of New South, Boston, and delegates from their churches, composed the Council. Their unanimous opinion was in favor of terminating Mr. Brown's connection with this people. To this Mr. Brown published a bitter reply. But in accordance with the advice given, he finally presented to the town, 1803, March 23, a request for dismissal. Mr. Brown had been chosen representative, 1801, May 4, and 1803, May 3, he was again chosen. But it was plainly evident, however ardent admirers he may have had, (and one man in Wilbraham named one of his children after the Brimfield minister,) no good whatever would result from persistency in retaining a minister against oft repeated expressions of dissatisfaction from the serious minded and Orthodox portion of the community. 1803, September 2, in response to proposals submitted by Mr. Brown, drawn up by General Eaton, the town voted "to dispense with the services of Rev. Clark Brown, after the third Sabbath in October next." 1803, October 23, the Church voted "to unite with the pastor in calling an Ecclesiastic Council, to carry into effect the object designed and expressed in the votes passed in this town on the 2d ultimo." A Council met, for there is record of the cost of entertainment provided, but no record of its proceedings is to be found. 1803, November 2, Mr. Brown was dismissed by vote of the church, at his own request, Rev. Aaron Bancroft acting as Moderator of the meeting. Mr. Morse, in his "Annals," suggests that this council "did not wish, by a regular and formal dismissal of Mr. Brown, to set aside the decision of the previous council respecting the irregularity of his installation." The termination of Mr. Brown's pastorate was as irregular as his installation. During the course of the controversies that marked and marred his connection with the people of Brimfield, five or six pamphlets were

issued, now among the curiosities of literature in the Pastoral library. "The Emigration of Popery: by Agathocles," written in vindication of the Council that installed Mr. Brown, 1798, June 19; "An Authentic Copy of the Result of the Council, 1801, March 12;" "Remarks on the Doings and Result;" "An Address to My Influential Neighbors;" "Reply to the Great I."

Reference is made in one of these pamphlets to a catechism published by Mr. Brown, while at Machias, but no copy of it is known to be in existence.

After leaving Brimfield, Mr. Brown was never settled again. He preached at Montpelier, Vt., 1805, but though hired for a year, was requested, at the end of six months, to retire from the pulpit. He then started a weekly paper known as the *Vermont Watchman*. He preached in Swanzey, N. H., and Orange, Mass. There is in the Pastoral library, a Thanksgiving Sermon, preached by him in both those places, and printed by request of hearers at Orange. He died in Maryland, 1817, January 12, aged forty-five. He was born in Stonington, 1772. His mother, Mary, wife of John Brown, was privately baptized, 1774, September 7, and October 2, owned the covenant, but did not join in full communion with the church till 1787, September 16, after the death of her husband. Her two boys, Clark and John, were baptized on her account, 1774, October 2. Clark Brown joined the church at Stonington, 1788, February 10. While living in Brimfield, he married, 1799, December 1, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Moffatt, of this town. D. P. Thompson, in his History of Montpelier, 1860, says that she went to Oregon and opened a school, which finally grew into the first college of that State. Two sermons, preached by Mr. Brown on the Sabbath succeeding Doctor Moffat's death, were printed, and are in the Pastoral library. He had two sons, born while he resided here; Orus, born 1800,

September 4 ; Manthanus, born 1802, December 15. Mr. Brown seems to have been of a bright and active mind, sociable and impulsive disposition, but not distinguished for patience or prudence. He was an avowed unbeliever in those Evangelical doctrines, which this church has, during all its history, maintained as fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith. He "did not graduate at Harvard, but received honorary degrees there in 1797 and in 1811, as he did, also, at Dartmouth and several other colleges." (Am. Quar. Reg., Vol. 10.)

—1803–1808. During this period, various candidates were heard, and three were invited to settle, who all declined. Mr. Wesson, who afterwards settled in Hardwick, received a call, 1805, March 25 ; Mr. Elisha Rockwood, 1807, September 3 ; Mr. Newton Skinner, 1808, April 28. Yet while without a pastor, some interest in religious affairs must have been maintained, for the old meeting-house, built in 1722, was taken down in 1805, and replaced by a far better building the next year.

V. 1808–1811. August 17, 1808, the church voted to call Mr. Warren Fay, and August 29, the town concurred in this action. The salary offered was \$500 yearly, and twenty-five cords of wood. Mr. Fay was ordained November 2, 1808.

Rev. Samuel Austin, of Worcester, with whom Mr. Fay had studied divinity, preached the ordination sermon from Eph. 6: 19, 20 ; Rev. Aaron Bancroft, of Worcester, gave the charge ; Rev. Alfred Ely, of Monson, the right hand of fellowship. These were published. Mr. Fay was a man of more than ordinary ability, but he found in this town a troublesome and unmanageable parish. It is not at all incredible, that under such circumstances he is said to have been intimate with some few persons, rather than to have cultivated a general acquaintance with his people. The church, from the first, sustained him heartily, and

"Fay's Saints" was the common name given to his friends. 1810, September 4, the town voted that they were "not satisfied with Mr. Fay as their minister, and that a copy of this vote be laid before him." 1811, May 16, it was "Voted, that the Church may agree with Mr. Fay, and appoint a Council to dismiss and recommend him." This the church voted not to do, May 23. June 26, Mr. Fay was dismissed by a Council, convened at his request and that of the church, which appointed a committee for this purpose, June 14. The Council, in advising his dismissal, protested against the summary and unchristian proceedings of the town. The town, May 11, 1812, a committee reporting that Mr. Fay was willing to preach until July, or longer, without expense to the town, he was so employed. September 4, the town voted to hire him to preach until the first Monday in November, when the town voted not to invite Rev. Warren Fay to resettle here in the gospel ministry, fifty-one for, eighty-three against. He was installed at Harvard, 1814, January 26, and dismissed thence on receiving a call to the First Church in Charlestown, as successor to Rev. Dr. Morse, in 1820. In 1839, while pastor of the church in Charlestown, he was charged with immorality, and after trial on these charges by a Council, the fellowship of the churches was withdrawn from him. He subsequently resided at Northborough, Mass., and died there.

While living in Brimfield, one son was born, Samuel Austin, 1809, November 19.

—1811–1813. Various persons were engaged for varying terms of service during the next two years, but none of them were invited to the vacant pastorate.

VI. 1814–1833. One of the young men of Brimfield, Ebenezer Brown, at the time a student in Yale College, recommended to the people a recent graduate, Joseph Vaill, Jr., and he preached several times with such general



Joseph Vuitton -

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

D: The χ^2 test for the difference between the two distributions is $\chi^2 = 1.1$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.29$. The two distributions are not significantly different.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2015. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2015. The number of people aged 15-64 years is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2015. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2015. The number of people aged 15-64 years is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2015.



Amos A. Phelps

acceptance, that 1813, November 19, the church gave him a call. The town united in this the same day, voting "to give him annually \$550, provided the contract close when he on the one hand, or a majority of the town on the other, become dissatisfied, a year's notice being given" Only one vote was against his settlement, and that avowedly given to save him from the woe of having all men speak well of him. When he was ordained, February 2, 1814, his father, Rev. Joseph Vaill, of East Haddam, preached the sermon from the text 1 John 3:8. Rev. Micah, Stone of Brookfield, gave the charge; Rev. Otis Lane, of Sturbridge, the Right Hand of Fellowship. The young pastor, for he was only twenty-three years old, commended himself during a pastorate of twenty-two years to the respect and affection of his people, by his genial manners, his judicious zeal, his consistent piety, his earnest diligence in promoting the general welfare of the community. During his ministry, there were several seasons of extraordinary religious interest. The first revival, in the autumn of 1818, was not without opposition from some of the baser sort, who disturbed the evening meetings by noise and missiles. These "night meetings" were at the time a novelty, but met a felt want for a more social type of religious life than that which had up to that time prevailed. An attempt was made to turn the tide of religious feeling by a vote of the town, allowing the church to be occupied for religious services at such times as not required for that purpose by Mr. Vaill. Prominent preachers of differing faith were procured, but the people did not respond to such measures, and as no opposition was made, these efforts were unsuccessful. More than one hundred united with the church as the result of this revival. Specially marked instances of conversion were those of Lucy Bishop, Joseph Blodget, and Christopher Ward. Lucy Bishop's joyful feelings at the time were so

marked that neighbors came to hear her utterances of rapturous delight. She was an exemplary Christian till death removed her to a holier sphere ; yet this uncommon ecstatic joy at the moment of her conversion was the main point in which hers differed from ordinary experience in the Christian life. Joseph Blodget had been an avowed unbeliever in Christian truth. He accepted the Old Testament, but derided New Testament teachings. Casually present at a neighborhood prayer-meeting, his feelings of remorseful agony were so intense that he threw himself into the fire. He was drawn back immediately without suffering any serious harm. The next morning he went to the store, bought a New Testament, and ever afterwards carried it next to his heart. Christopher Ward, an old Revolutionary soldier, who at first was opposed to the movement, after he had attended an evening meeting at Dr. Vaill's house, was in such distress of mind when he returned home, that a messenger was sent for Dr. Vaill late at night to come and pray with the anxious penitent. His conversion was a radical and permanent change of character, so marked as to attract the attention and command the respect of all.

In 1825 there was another marked season of religious interest, mainly among the young, and forty-five were added to the Church. This was not attended with so much overpowering religious emotion as in 1818. The minister adopted different methods and the church members were more self-controlled. In 1832, another time of ingathering was enjoyed. September 16, 1834, Mr. Vaill was dismissed at his request. and accepted a unanimous call to the Second Church in Portland, Maine. Perhaps one reason for his wish to terminate his pastorate was, that some of the most earnest members of the church became believers in the doctrine of Perfectionism, so called, which discouraged both pastor and the church.

VII. 1835-1837. After an interval of only a few months, Rev. Joseph Fuller was called to the pastorate, and installed 1835, March 11. He was born in Vershire, Vt., December 18, 1806. His father was Rev. Stephen Fuller, of North Mansfield, Conn.; his mother, Phebe Thurston, of Hollis, N. H. He pursued his preparatory studies at Clinton Academy, Easthampton, L. I.; graduated at Middlebury College, 1827, and at Andover Theological Seminary, 1830. He was first settled in the ministry at Kennebunk, Me., 1830, September 30; dismissed 1834, July 16. His ministry in Brimfield was a brief one. He was considered a good preacher, but in his social relations with the people out of the pulpit, found himself at length so embarrassed as to lead him to tender his resignation, 1837, May 4; and he was dismissed by Council, June 7. He was afterwards settled at Ridgefield, Conn., 1838, where he remained till he was dismissed, 1841, May 1. He preached at different places in Connecticut and Massachusetts, until in May, 1853, he was settled at Vershire, his native town. He continued in the pastoral office till 1860, when he resigned, though he still continues to reside in the place.

VIII. 1837-1841. Mr. Vaill's second pastorate was from 1837, November 1, to 1841, October 19.

Mr. Vaill resigned his pastoral charge in 1841 to act as financial agent for Amherst College, for which he had collected funds at various times during his pastorate. In this agency he continued four years. His labors were successful in saving the institution from financial ruin. He then accepted a call to Somers, Conn., where he was installed 1845, August 6. He resigned this charge to seek another not requiring such drafts on his physical and mental powers. He was dismissed from Somers 1854, December 1, and installed pastor of the Second church at Palmer, Mass., 1854, December 6. There he died 1869,

February 22, and as he had often desired, was buried in the cemetery at Brimfield, the third of the pastors of this church that sleep with former friends and associates in that congregation of the dead. He was born 1790, July 28, at Hadlyme, Conn., where his father was for more than fifty years pastor of the church. He graduated at Yale, in the class of 1811, having among his classmates Roger Sherman Baldwin, of Connecticut, Francis Granger, of New York, Rev. Prof. Emerson of Andover, Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York City, and Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer. Sidney E. Morse, the founder of the *New York Observer*, was his room-mate.

After his graduation he taught school at Litchfield and at Salisbury, Conn., and studied divinity with his father. He entered upon his ministry at Brimfield under very discouraging circumstances. "In a town of sixteen hundred people, and only one religious organization in it, there were less than seventy professors of religion." Some of these were far from being soundly Christian in what the young pastor regarded as essential to Christian character. There was scarcely a solitary young person in the whole church. Mr. Vaill came to Brimfield from the midst of a revival in Lyme, Conn., in which he had been laboring with Rev. Mr. Nettleton, who, on going to other scenes, left the oversight of the whole work in his hands. He introduced into the churches of this vicinity a new style of preaching, the homiletic as distinguished from the didactic or dogmatical. In his youthful prime his preaching was with power, as Rev. Lyman Whiting, D. D., testifies in an article in the *Congregationalist*.

He continued his active labors for the good of others till the very close of his life. Though he thought it best to resign the active duties of a pastoral charge when he was over seventy-five years of age, he continued his nominal connection as pastor with the church in Palmer, and

preached whenever he had opportunity. Even at this advanced period of life he was remarkable for physical energy and sprightliness. He was chosen representative by the Palmer district, for the Legislature of 1875. Exposure in the discharge of his duties was the occasion of the sickness, typhoid pneumonia, which ended in death. He was a warm friend of Amherst College. He secured from his parishioner, Mr. Samuel A. Hitchcock, when such large donations were more uncommon than now, a gift of \$5,000, the first of a long series of such donations from Mr. Hitchcock. He was one of the Trustees of Amherst College, from 1821, until his death; and received from that College in 1851 the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Seven of Dr. Vaill's sermons have been published, besides two or three addresses, and several smaller articles on various subjects.

Dr. Vaill was twice married; first, 1813, December 7, to Miss Anne Kirtland, of Hadlyme. She died 1829, leaving six children: William Kirtland, b. 1815, April 29; Timothy Dwight, b. 1817, May 12; Joseph Ambrose, b. 1819, May 8 (died); Anne Elizabeth, b. 1820, May 22; Joseph Fowler, b. 1822, May 7; Henry Martyn, b. 1824, February 6; Edward Warren, b. 1826, April 6; Sarah Delia, b. 1829, January 26 (died). His second wife was Mrs. Nancy (Pope) Howe, of Ware, Mass., to whom he was married January 6, 1830. She survived her husband but a short time, dying 1871, February 3.

IX. 1842-1846. Rev. George C. Partridge succeeded Dr. Vaill. His father was Cotton Partridge, of Hatfield; his mother was Hannah Lyman, daughter of Rev. Joseph Lyman, for fifty-six years pastor of the church in Hatfield. He was born at Hatfield, graduated at Amherst, 1833, and at Andover Theological Seminary, 1836.

He was ordained pastor of the church at Nantucket, 1840, September 11, and continued there about two years.

He was installed here 1842, November 18, and dismissed 1846, April 11. After an interval of six months, he was installed at Greenfield, and continued pastor there till 1854, September 19. He then resigned, and removed to Rochford, Ill., where he engaged in business. His health improved so much, however, that he concluded to re-enter the ministry. He was settled at Batavia, Ill., from 1860 to 1866. His health failing again, he served for a time as United States Revenue Collector. Since then he has been in trade and in the real estate business. He married, 1840, June 9, Sophia H. Johns, daughter of Rev. Evan Johns, of Canandaigua, N. Y. His wife died 1874, January 30. Of his three children, the son is in business in New York City, one daughter is living with her father, the other is the wife of Rev. A. J. Chittenden, of Boulder, Col.

— 1847–1849. During the year following Mr. Partridge's dismissal, 1847, February 21, the meeting-house was burned. The fire started, it is supposed, in the gallery floor from an over-heated, not sufficiently protected stove-pipe. The present structure was built the same year, 1848. Rev. Charles Smith, then of Warren, preached the dedication sermon 1848, January 19.

Rev. B. E. Hale was engaged as acting pastor from November, 1847, to February, 1849. Mr. Hale had previously been editor of a paper at Lowell, and also active in the Temperance Reform. During his residence in Brimfield, he did much in advocacy and maintenance of temperance principles, and on leaving Brimfield went to Hartford as agent of the Connecticut Temperance Society. He has since been engaged in business at Beloit, Wis., and Chicago, Ill., and is now a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

X. 1849–1861. Rev. Jason Morse was next ordained pastor, and continued in the faithful and successful dis-



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ERECTED IN 1847.

charge of his duties till his death. His father was a farmer of the same name as this son, as his own father and grandfather had been before him. Rev. Jason Morse was born at Southbridge 1821, March 9. He was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Samuel Morse, who came from England in 1635, settled in Dedham, and then removed to Medfield. He fitted for college at Monson Academy; taught school during the junior year at Southampton, Mass.; graduated at Amherst 1845. After spending one year as assistant teacher in Monson Academy, he completed the course of theological study at Andover, 1849. He went almost immediately from the Seminary to Brimfield, where he was ordained 1849, December 12. To this people he gave his whole after-life, and they regarded him with fullest confidence and increasing affection. His pastoral care was pervasive, elevating and sympathetic. His pulpit ministrations were instructive, earnest, and comprehensive. In his social relations he was influential, ever ready to promote the general welfare of the community, foremost to devise and advocate methods of social advancement. In his personal intercourse he made the impression of a consistent, honorable, faithful, devout spirit. While there was no general revival of religion during the period of his ministry, there were seasons of special religious interest, and no year passed without some additions to the church. During his pastorate there were added in all one hundred and eleven members, thirty-seven by letter, twice as many by profession. His last illness was very brief. His physical frame, overwearied by the continuous strain of unintermitted labor and constant care, succumbed almost at once to an attack of typhoid fever. He died October 14, 1861, at the early age of forty years. He married, 1850, January 9, Miss Abbie Parsons, daughter of Thomas Parsons, of Southampton. But she was soon taken from him, dying sud-

denly 1852, July 17. His second wife was Miss Sophia Parsons, of the same family, an older sister. Their three children were Jason, b. 1857, September 17; Abby Parsons, b. 1859, August 20; and Sophia, b. 1861, July 9.

XI. 1862-1870. After Mr. Morse's death, the pulpit was supplied by members of the Brookfield Association, who kindly proffered their gratuitous services as a tribute of respect for their departed brother, and a temporary relief to Mr. Morse's widow. Rev. Charles McEwen Hyde, of New York city, was ordained as pastor, 1862, August 18. Rev. Dr. Vaill, of Palmer, was Moderator of the Council, Rev. E. Carpenter, of Southbridge, Scribe. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hopkins, president of Williams College. It was published with the other addresses delivered on the occasion. In the spring of 1864 the pastor had planned to spend six weeks in the army, in the service of the United States Christian Commission. But in view of his departure, such unusual religious interest was manifested in the young people's meeting, which he had for several months conducted, that the work at home could not be laid aside. Sixteen young persons united with the church at the communion in November. Then the pastor went to City Point, Va., and spent six weeks in service in the field hospital at that place. During the long, protracted war of secession, the church observed the last Sunday of every month as a day of special prayer for the country. Again and again were large congregations of sympathizing friends gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to one and another of the noble band who had met death in defence of the country's institutions. In the winter of 1864-5, the pastor, in connection with Dr. Vaill, of Palmer, inaugurated a series of monthly conference meetings with some one of the neighboring churches, on the first Tuesday of each winter month. In the last months of 1867, the weekly afternoon

meeting every Thursday was given up, and in its place there was begun a weekly Friday evening meeting. With the opening of the following year the church began more direct and special effort for the religious welfare of the community. Henry F. Durant, Esq., of Boston, a lay preacher and evangelist, was invited to assist the pastor. January 17, 1869, he conducted the Sabbath services, and a series of meetings for three days following the Sabbath. During these meetings, when opportunity was given for personal inquiry and conversation, from fifty to eighty went into the inquiry room. The accessions to the church were numerous, and a new zeal animated the hearts and lives of many.

May 8, 1870, after an eight years' pastorate, the pastor tendered his resignation, and by vote of council, held May 24, the dissolution of the pastoral relation was duly effected. During his pastorate one hundred were added to the church, seventy-one by profession.

Charles McEwen Hyde was born in New York city, June 8, 1832. His father was Joseph Hyde, son of Rev. Dr. Alvan Hyde, of Lee, Mass. His mother was Catharine M. McEwen, daughter of Judge Charles McEwen, of New York. He graduated at Williams College in 1852, and at Princeton Theological Seminary, 1859. Previous to coming to Brimfield, he had preached for a year at Goshen, Conn. In 1872, he received the degree of D. D. from Williams College. After leaving Brimfield he was installed pastor of the Center Church, Haverhill, November 15, 1870. He resigned his pastorate, and closed his work there January 1, 1876, and January 24, 1877, was appointed to take charge of the Theological Seminary at Honolulu, under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

1865, October 10, Rev. C. M. Hyde was married to Miss Mary T. Knight, youngest daughter of the late

Dr. Ebenezer Knight, of Brimfield. Their two children are Henry Knight Hyde and Charles Knight Hyde.

XII. 1870-1872. Rev. Moses Bradford Boardman was the next pastor, installed 1870, December 1. He was born, 1833, May 25, at Francestown, N. H., where his mother's father, Rev. Moses Bradford, was long the pastor. Graduating at Amherst College, 1860, he studied two years at Union Theological Seminary, graduating at Andover Theological Seminary, 1863. He was ordained and installed pastor of the church at Lynnfield Centre, Mass., 1863, October 1; dismissed 1870, November 1. His health failed in the autumn of 1872; the church and parish voted him leave of absence, with continuance of his salary. A voyage to Europe failed to effect any recovery. After repeatedly baffled attempts to perform the duties of the pastoral office, he resigned, and was dismissed 1873, November 1. He continued to reside at Brimfield till the spring of 1875, when he removed to Harwinton, Conn. He had married, 1863, September 17, Miss Ellen E. Barber, of Harwinton, Conn., and had four children: Francis Barber, Henry Bradford, Sarah Bradford, William Bradford.

XIII. 1872. The present pastor, Rev. Webster K. Pierce, was installed April 30, 1874. Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Ware, was Moderator of the Council; Rev. B. M. Fullerton, of Palmer, Scribe; Rev. H. N. Shorey, of Spencer, preached the sermon. Mr. Pierce was born in Winterport, Me.; graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary. He married June 1, 1875, Miss Etta F. Lincoln, youngest daughter of Capt. F. D. Lincoln, of Brimfield. They have one child, Frank Lincoln, b. May 12, 1876.

The first meeting-house was erected in the year 1722, on the spot where the present edifice now stands. It was a framed building, forty-five feet long, forty feet broad. The frame stood a whole year exposed to the weather.

The commotions of Indian wars, added to the poverty of the first settlers, protracted their efforts for the completion of their house of worship. Some of the Committee appointed to lay out the town, in order to secure their rights as proprietors, had become responsible for nails, £25 from Capt. George Colton and Thomas Ingersoll, for glass, £25, from Mr. Pelatiah Glover. 1731, November 9, the town voted "that Concern of the nails to finish the meeting house which the Court ordered Capt. Colton to provide according to the Court be left with the Selectmen of Brimfield chose for the year 1731 to manage that affare and See that the nails are provided. Voted, that the floor of the meeting house be Laid and the body of Seats be maid and all So the gice of the gallarys put in as soon as may be and all so bords to Lay on the gice be procured and all so matereals sutable to make the pulpit be provided bords and slet worke sutable for the same." 1731, December 28, it was "Voted that y^e Pews be built upon the town's Cost. Voted, that there be fifty pounds raised for finishing the Meeting house." Nails, all hammered out on the anvil, were not easily procured in quantity. Nor was it much easier to get lumber, when roads were not much better than bridle-paths, and saw-mills were few and rude. Other votes about the same time indicate the probable style of architecture. 1732, October 6, Voted that "a Pulpit and ministry Pew, and deacons' Seate be built when the Bodeys of Seates are Built." 1733, March 12, "that the gallery seates be raised as much as shall be needfull." "That there be no alley made through the middle of y^e meeting house."

The house was a plain, barn-like building, with no chimneys, and no tower or steeple. It was marked as a building for worship, rather than for a home or a garner, by its numerous windows, five above and four below, and by its doors in the middle of three sides, East, South,

West. The upper windows were probably wooden shutters, as was the custom at this period, and the lower windows diamond-paned, or with glass inserted. They were hung upon hinges, according to a vote passed 1749, July 14.

“No steeple graced its homely roof
With upward pointing spire.
Our villagers were much too meek
A steeple to desire.
And never did the welcome tones
Of Sabbath morning bell,
Our humble village worshipers
The hour of worship tell.”

The pulpit was on the north side. 1754, July 10, the town voted to mend and Repair the Meeting house Glass and make new Casements, Soe far as is Needfull, and “to make two Sash windows on the back side of the pulpit, one on each side the post there.” The repairs do not seem to have been very thorough, for 1759, July 17, it was voted “to board up some of the windows of the meeting-house for the present.”

The seats in the center of the house were long benches, perhaps without even any support for the back, but simply slabs with pins driven in as in the common milking-stool. The deacons' seat was in front of and beneath the high pulpit, its occupants facing the congregation, but unable to look at the preacher. Square pews were built by vote of June 8, 1733, along the walls; alleys leading from the three doors and between these wall pews and the body seats. The stairs to the galleries were in the south-west and south-east corners. A lock and key, of the usual mammoth proportions, were provided, 1739, March 12, at a cost of seven shillings. The pulpit was provided with “a cushoon,” whether for the Bible or the preacher I cannot determine. This was voted 1733, June 8, but not paid for till 1736, December 27th, when an ap-

proprietion for it was made, £2, 11s., 6d. Not till 1738, May 23, were the galleries made ready for occupants, when the town voted "£80 to finish the pews, and make y^e stairs up into the Gallery, and to finish y^e Seats in the Gallery." 1748, May 3, £200 were appropriated to lath and plaster the meeting house "from the pews on y^e sides upwards and overhead on y^e jice."

1749, March 13, James Thompson and several others, (young, unmarried men, probably,) petitioned for "a liberty to build a Pew over the Stairs in y^e meeting as we Goe up the Gallery." It was granted "provided it be built-over the Stairs on the men's Side." 1753, March 13, other young men petitioned for a pew in the front gallery, and were authorized to build "on the men's side, to take two hind seats there, and to Do it and Maintain it on their own Charge." The spirit of improvement thus manifested was not confined to the men. When was the gentler sex ever left in the march of progress? At the same meeting, a petition was presented from Mary Russell and seven others of the sisterhood: Abigail Sherman, Mary Morgan, Lucy Hoar, Abigail Russell, Sarah Burt, Lois Warriner, and Marcy Warriner, and they secured the coveted distinction of a big pew.

Other distinctions besides pews and seats were characteristic of these times of patriarchal simplicity, as we often call them. 1731, December 28, a vote was passed, "that the women sit In the West End of the meeting-house." The separation of the sexes was the fashion throughout the colonial period. Another custom of those primitive times showed how strong was the influence socially of inherited English snobbery, or rather how human nature, in all ages, covets the distinctions aristocratic pretentiousness loves to make. The early settlers were no more in favor of democratic promiscuousness and indiscriminate social equality, than they were in favor of uni-

versal suffrage, and a numerical political equality. Though every person resident in the town, whether he paid a tax, or not, was entitled to a seat in the meeting-house, the custom was to assign seats, according to some accepted standard of social rank. In order to settle the question of social position, it was necessary also to "dignify the seats," arranging them in some order of relative prominence. These duties were assigned to a committee, appointed 1746, March 16, who were instructed in assigning seats, "to have Regard to age and estate." In one instance I have found recorded in another town, the standard was laid down with mathematical exactness, 40 shillings on the list to be taken as equivalent to one year of age. The committee of 1749 were instructed to seat none under twenty-one years of age, and "to seat the Widows and Deacons' wives." Other wives occupied on the west side the seats corresponding to those assigned their husbands on the east side. The deacon's seat had no equivalent position of honor for the deaconess; hence, the special need there was of such assignment by the committee. The relative rank of the seats was changed from time to time, and this public allotment of one's social position, was a continual source of vexation and fault finding. 1757, the committee were instructed "to seate men and their wives together in the Pews." Their report is printed in the appendix, containing as it does a full list of all the inhabitants that attended worship at the center, and giving some approximate statement of their relative social position. The galleries and gallery stairs, or even the pulpit stairs, were occupied by the young folks or poor folks, who had no place assigned.

When the house had stood forty years, the question was raised, 1761, March 16, whether it should not be removed to the geographical center. It was decided in the negative, and thus began and ended the only agita-

tion in this town, so far as appears from our records, of a question that has disturbed the peace of other communities for years. So fittingly located is the house of worship, that the first judgment of every beholder is, "This is just the place for it. Nature seems to have designed the location for this purpose." 1761, November 16, it was voted "to color the outside of the meeting-house, and to raise £8 to do the Same." Painting was the exception, rather than the rule, throughout the colonial period. Not till after the Revolution were such outlays commonly made. Another indication of growing social prosperity, was the vote, 1763, March 14, to take up four seats, build pews instead, and make an alley up to the pulpit. This alteration was modified by vote, 1764, October 23, "to take up two seats on each side in the Alley, in the meeting-house, and build 4 pews instead thereof, and To raise the fore-seat as high as the pews and make Bannisters thereto." 1774, October 5, eight young men had leave "to Build a pew over the Women's Stairs." 1788, September 29, the question was raised, whether "the town will order Pews to be built in the back Seats in the Gallery, and purchase 2 corner pews in the galary;" on which no action is recorded.

It was evident, however, that the days of the old meeting-house were numbered, and its demolition, in order to make way for a better building, a subject often discussed, before any decision was reached. 1792, March 12, there was an article in the warrant, "to see if the town will enter into a free conversation, relative to building a new meeting-house;" but no practical result was reached. Five years later, 1797, March 13, no decision appears to have been made on the question, whether the town would begin to make preparation for a new meeting-house. The old building must have been a tottering frame, for one item in the treasurer's account, 1799, March 11, is

for "sweeping, repairing, and propping the meeting-house." 1804, April 2, the town voted to build a meeting-house by the sale of pews, as far as they will go towards that object. 1805, March 18, a contract was made with Mr. Elias Carter, of Brimfield, to build the house for \$6,666.67, after a plan submitted by a committee of those who had bought pews. The old meeting-house was sold for \$100.00, to various parties, by whom it was to be taken down before May 1. Some of the panel work is still to be seen in the rear part of the old Bliss tavern, now belonging to the Wales estate.

The raising was a town affair, for which alone \$500 was voted. People came from far and near, and most elaborate preparation was made for the wonderful undertaking. Each district was to furnish a specified number of timbers fourteen inches square, and twenty-six feet long. Spikes were purchased, and after the raising given to the several districts, according to the amount severally contributed. Ropes were hired, and men also, from out of town. Meals for the day were furnished at the town's expense. These, and "keeping the horses," cost \$343. The raising of the ponderous frame was successfully accomplished. One whole side was raised at a time, the west side first; Mr. Carter going up with it, standing on the gallery girth. Only one man, Ezra Hitchcock, fell, or was injured in any way. He petitioned the town for relief or compensation, but the common opinion seems to have been that if he had not been somewhat elevated, more than sober people usually are, he would not have fallen. The bill for liquor furnished on the occasion, "Rum, Sugar, Brandy, Lemmons and Wine for raising the Meeting house," was \$121.22. The committee who prepared the ground for the underpinning, laid in "rum and sugar" to the amount of \$3.50. A Mr. Hanks, who may have acted as superintendent, had for his inner man

"1½ mug Brdy tody" at twenty-seven cents. The last of the pews, ten in all, were sold at public vendue June, 1814. But Mr. Carter was paid in full in 1808.

Dr. Vaill, in his sermon of 1821, speaks of this second building as a "commodious and beautiful house." It was, as he described it in his sermon of 1864, "rather imposing, having columns in front, a very respectable looking steeple, and the entrances all at one end as now. It fronted to the south, as the first one fronted." It was of a style of architecture common at this period, of which there are many specimens extant now. A curious custom in those days was that of deaf persons sitting in the pulpit by the side of the minister. Many will remember the inscription over the pulpit: "My father's house shall be called a house of prayer for all people." Mrs. Knight has in her house, in use now, parts of the crimson silk hangings that decorated the wall back of the pulpit. The original pulpit Bible was deposited in the pastoral library, when Dr. Hyde was installed pastor. The sittings were arranged in square pews, so that about one-third of the audience could not face the speaker. 1806, December 29, "Voted that no person be allowed to get upon the top of the pews during any town meeting, nor to transact any private concerns in the place of meeting. That all addresses be made to the Moderator, and that no person while speaking be interrupted by another except to be called to order, that no person be allowed to go into the pulpit at any town meeting, and that this article of regulation be read by the Clerk at the opening of every town meeting." Same date voted, "That it be recommended to the proprietors of pews, to procure sand boxes for their pews." The pews at first had neither carpets nor cushions. There was no stove in the first meeting-house. The only provision for warming the body was by dint of vigorous stamping between the parts of the service, or by the use of a

foot-stove, a chafing dish of coals in a perforated tin box. The town refused 1819, November 1, to procure a stove for the meeting-house, but ordered two doors to be hung on the stairs to keep the cold from the galleries. Liberty was given to individuals who might contribute toward the expense, to put up a stove.* The lightning rod, put up in 1805, indicates a belief in the use of means, as well as in the power of prayer, to avert possible danger. There is a bill of money paid for a new bell rope, and for the frame and yoke, November, 1806. There was no bell on the first meeting-house, and one was probably provided for the new house under the contract for building. This bell was soon cracked, for in June, 1807, a second bell was hung in the belfry. In 1819, this was exchanged for another. This remained in use till the house was burned in 1847. Mr. S. A. Hitchcock took the melted metal and furnished a new bell weighing thirteen hundred pounds. 1855 this cracked, and was exchanged for another, which hangs in the belfry of the present house. It is daily rung now, as it was fifty years ago, at the noon-day hour and nine o'clock bed-time, except that Saturday evening is shortened to eight o'clock. The bell-ringer also tolls the age in case of any person's death in town reported to him; and the bell is tolled while the funeral procession enters the village on its way to the cemetery.

During the first year of Dr. Vaill's second pastorate, 1838, the meeting-house, which, up to that time, had no lower rooms, was remodeled at an expense of \$4,600. The pews were appraised by a committee appointed under provision of the Statutes, and the parish took possession at their valuation, \$1,091. This complete reversal of the plan by which the house was built, in 1805, by the

* In canvassing for subscriptions, one person when called upon declined to contribute, giving as a reason, the preaching was hot enough without resort to artificial means.

sale of pews, gave offence to some who could not be reconciled to the new order. It was re-dedicated 1839, January 10. At this time a Bible for the pulpit was presented to the Society by Edwin J. Brown, Marquis L. Converse, Charles E. Converse, Bartholemew Brown, Ezra Perry, Jr., William H. Wyles, and James J. Warren, young men, natives of Brimfield, then residing in New York City. But on a cold Sunday, February 21, 1847, catching fire from an over-heated stove-pipe, it was burned to the ground. The present house was erected immediately, and was dedicated 1848, January 19. The church being at that time destitute of a pastor, as they were when the second meeting-house was built, Rev. Charles Smith, of Warren, preached the dedication sermon. The cost of the building was reported to be \$6,265.77, including \$3,000 received from the insurance companies.

During Dr. Hyde's pastorate, it was twice remodeled. The first time, 1863-4, the upper audience room was altered to its present condition. The stove-pipes that once ran the whole length of the audience room, no longer vex the eye with their uneven blackness, nor disfigure the carpet with pyroligneous drippings. Two portable furnaces in the lower room heat the whole building in ordinary winter weather. The singers' gallery, midway to the ceiling, and very close to it, has given place to the present platform for a choir; though, if congregational singing is to be adopted, there is ample room either side of the pulpit for organ and leader. The arrangement of the sittings circularly makes every pew well adapted for convenient hearing and seeing, the two chief requisites in a house for Christian worship. The walls and ceilings were neatly frescoed. A new carpet covering the whole floor was purchased by the ladies, who also paid a part of the cost for new cushions for every pew. Mr. Wyles paid \$200 towards this, and also paid \$225 towards the fresco-

ing, in addition to what he had subscribed towards the general expense. The whole expense was about \$3,400. The services of rededication were held January 24, 1864. The lower room was first fitted up for use as Town Hall and Parish Hall, and furnished with settees made of pine boards, in 1839, when an effort was made by some to have the town build a public hall. At that time the parish offered it to the town for free use, in accordance with the terms of the subscription for the remodeling of the meeting-house. A new agreement was made with the town, when the present house was built in 1848, with upper and lower rooms adapted to church and public use.

In 1868-9, the lower room was improved in form and appearance. The floor was lowered by the removal of gravel from beneath, and a height of twelve feet thus secured. The north end was separated by a movable partition, affording a room of convenient size for smaller social meetings, and for that indispensable adjunct of nineteenth century Christianity, a church kitchen. The whole was tastefully frescoed. The total expense was \$1,579.46. Modern settees were purchased, 1872.

1832, April 20, a petition of sixteen of the citizens secured a warrant for calling a meeting to organize a parish under the provisions of the statutes, so that, in accordance with recent changes, the management of ecclesiastical affairs should be the business of a parish meeting, not a town meeting, as was the custom previously. The necessity for such an organization was urged by many long before this time, but the State laws were such that no such action was considered advisable till the laws had been changed, giving to this newly organized parish the control of the meeting-house. The membership at one time numbered over one hundred; but by deaths, removals and withdrawals, it is now reduced to twenty-two. Since 1838 the ordinary parish expenses have been met, in part, by

the annual rental of pews, to which must be added also the premium paid in some years for choice money. The experiment of having free seats and meeting the annual expenses by subscription, was tried in 1874. The whole amount, in addition to the annual rentals, that has been raised by taxation for alterations and deficiencies since 1838, is \$6,935.65, an average per year of \$203.98. By subscription, for similar purposes, during the same time, \$8,694.50; average per year, \$297.27.

In 1859, when there was some fear of losing the pastor, Rev. Mr. Morse, to whom application had been made to take charge of an important church in a western city, a fund of \$1,000 was subscribed for the purchase and maintenance of a pastoral library. The subscriptions were made payable in five years, though the whole amount was paid in 1863. One-half was spent in the purchase of books; the remaining \$500 constituted a permanent fund, the annual income only to be expended by the pastor for buying such books as he may choose. There are now six hundred and forty-eight volumes in the library, though the investment in railroad bonds is not now productive. In June, 1866, S. A. Hitchcock, Esq., gave the parish \$5,000 to constitute a fund, the income of which is to be applied to "the support of an Evangelical Orthodox Trinitarian Congregational Minister," and stipulating that a central pew should be assigned for the free use of the teachers of the Hitchcock school. May 1, 1869, Hon. John Wyles gave the parish a fund of \$5,000, two-thirds of the income to be applied to parish expenses in such way as shall most effectually reduce the amount charged for pew-rent; the other third to be applied specially to defraying the annual expense for music. The parish also received, 1871, May 1, a legacy of \$50 from the estate of Miss Elvira Stebbins, which was added to Mr. Hitchcock's Ministerial Fund.

The common method of conducting the service of song was congregational, until 1786. One of the deacons read a line at a time. Lining a hymn, or deaconing it, was the common name given to this fashion. 1781, October 19, the church voted that an advisory address be presented to the singers, the purport of which is "that the Psalm to be sung be read, line by line, in the forenoon, but not in the afternoon: and that no repeating tune be sung in the forenoon, but may be in the afternoon, Provided no part be repeated over more than is necessary." The congregation sang one of the five tunes commonly known: York, Hackney, Windsor, St. Mary's, Martyrs. 1785, September 1, the church voted to use Doctor Watts' psalms and hymns. This continued to be used till Lowell Mason's "Church Psalmody," was substituted for it. This in turn was supplanted, 1861, by the "Sabbath Hymn Book," for which, in 1875, was substituted "Hymns and Songs of Praise," by Hitchcock, Eddy & Schaff.

William Billings had made very popular such fugue music as we have in the tunes Lenox and Northfield, and these supplanted the slow movements of Williams and Tanner. The town went beyond the church, voting, 1789, October 19, that the singers, for the future, shall sing without reading. At the same time, Abner Morgan, Esq., Capt. David Morgan, and James Bacon, were chosen Quoristers, and it was voted to hire a singing master for three months. For a number of years singing schools were maintained with more or less regularity. For a few years the town voted an appropriation of \$25.00 or \$30.00. Individuals became prominent as singers and leaders—Thomas Hubbard, Deacon Tarbell, Eaton Hitchcock. Captain Salisbury, a famous music teacher for this whole region, was leader of the choir. The people showed their appreciation of his services, and perhaps paid him some small

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compensation, by purchasing tickets to his annual "Singing Lecture."

When it was the fashion to accompany the choir-singing with varied instrumental music, James Henry Brown and T. J. Morgan played the violin; Marquis Converse and P. W. Paige, the bass viol; Alvan Bacon, afterwards John W. Morgan, the double bass; C. C. Warren and George A. Converse, the flute; Henry Converse and Paleman Moon, the clarinet; H. D. Griggs, the bassoon. In 1854, a cabinet organ was first purchased, which was replaced by a better instrument in 1867, given by Hon. John Wyles.

The order and character of the Sabbath morning service has not varied much from the first establishment of the church. The town clerk used to publish intentions of marriage just before the services closed. Rising in his seat, and saying, "Please to take notice," he caused some commotion by his announcement of the intended marriage of parties, giving names. Since 1850, it is required only, any time before marriage, to procure a certificate from the town clerk, to be filled by the officiating minister, and returned by him. The afternoon service was given up 1873, when Mr. Boardman's health did not allow him to officiate as before, and has never since been resumed. When it was customary to have services both morning and afternoon, the intermission was only one hour, from November 1 to March 1, as the town voted, 1808, modifying the vote which made the intermission one hour and a quarter, the year round. Doctor Vaill introduced the third service Sunday evening, and the Sunday-school, about 1819.

In Clark Brown's time, there was no evening service Sunday, or during the week. "Lecture day" was some Thursday, when a lecture was given preparatory to the services of "Sacrament day." Any Sunday, at the con-

venience of the minister, was taken for the administration of the Lord's Supper. Under Dr. Vaill, the Thursday afternoon meeting became a regular weekly service, and was so continued till 1868. Since that date, Friday evening has been the regular time for holding a social religious meeting, and the Sunday evening meeting affords an opportunity for religious conference, different from the more formal, stated public worship of the morning.

The social meetings of the church were held at some private house, or at Browning's hall, rather than in the meeting-house. At last, in connection with the revival of 1818-20, an association was formed, which procured from Mr. Jesse Hitchcock, the right, under certain conditions, to build a conference hall on the north-west corner of his village lot. A two-story building was erected, with a hall above and two rooms below, with an entrance hall between, which not only served for the social meetings of the church, but was used, the lower part, by Benjamin Salisbury and others for a tailor shop, for private schools, and for the military store-room of the independent rifle company. It was the scene of many gatherings, memorable still in the religious experience of some survivors. Often is reference made to one occasion when the deacons, knowing there would be no preacher, had kept away; and Uncle Benjamin Sherman was induced to take charge of the meeting. Entering the desk, he made the announcement, "No minister, no deacon, no nothing, no preparation for nothing. Let's pray." But as the conditions on which the subscription was paid, and the land leased, in 1854, had been violated, on the death of Mr. Jesse Hitchcock, his son Alfred came into possession of the property. He sold the building to Truman Charles. It was moved to Fiskedale, where it now stands on the south side of the village street, and is used as a shoe manufactory.

Some mention ought to be made of those useful appendages, the horse-sheds, or "horse-houses," as they are called on the early records. The first record found bears date, 1752, May 15, when liberty was voted to Adonijah Russell, Ichabod Bliss, and Ebenezer Miller, "to set up a horse-house at y^e West End, and adjoining to the horse-house now set up" Others obtained similar permission to build on the town land; Peter Haynes and Charles Hoar, James Bridgham, Williams Nichols, Jonathan Brown, Daniel Burt. 1792, April 2, it was voted that horse-houses may be built on the side of the wall, east side of the pound. 1808, November 7; a company was authorized to build sheds in a line, one hundred and eighty feet by twelve, west of the meeting-house. These were blown down in the gale of 1815. 1810, April 2, Joseph Griggs and others, had liberty to erect horse-blocks on the common. In 1825, the selectmen were authorized to view a place for horse-sheds. They fixed upon the north side of the street, north of the meeting-house, between the school-house and the store of Ferry & Bliss. They remained there for many years, though endangering, if they should be set on fire, the whole line of buildings to the eastward. In 1857, a company was formed, which purchased, west of the meeting-house, of Cheney Solander, an acre of land. On this, twenty-six sheds were erected, in a convenient, yet not conspicuous place. In May, 1860, a deed was given to the parish of the land on which the sheds were built, reserving the right of the shed owners, and stipulating that the land should be held by the parish for the purpose of affording room for these buildings.

The first Sunday-school was held in 1819. The lessons at first, were portions of Scripture committed to memory, and recited without inquiry or comment. Books were offered as prizes for the largest number of verses learned.

The changes introduced have been similar to those made in other such schools. Topical question books have been supplanted by lesson papers. The study of Scripture, chapter by chapter, has been succeeded by the study of the international series of selected passages. Library books and newspapers have intensified the interest of the children in attending Sunday-school. Missionary collections and temperance pledges have developed the sentiment of the young, in favor of active, aggressive effort against evils that fill the world with degradation and misery. Singing has been introduced of more agreeable style to youthful fancy, than the majestic choral music of the older times. An occasion of general interest was a Sunday-school gathering July 4, 1863. The scholars and teachers of Warren accepted an invitation from the Brimfield school, to a celebration and collation. A booth was built on the east end of the park, and ample provision made for the wants of the inner man. Brief addresses followed the procession and collation. September 15, 1869, the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the school was celebrated, by special exercises, in which the other schools of the Brookfield Association also united. In response to a call for the teachers and scholars of 1819, only ten arose.

ADVENTISTS.—In March, 1844, Dr. Alva Higgins and wife, and Miss Lavinia Collar, commenced holding meetings at the Conference Hall, Brimfield Center; these were continued at that place for about nine months, when a large room was rented in the Gen. Eaton house, which they occupied until 1859. From that time until the erection of the Chapel, meetings were held at private houses; in the fall of 1866 the Chapel was commenced, and finished the following spring—size 28 x 35 feet—at an expense of \$1,200. The Christian Advent Society was organized July 6th, 1867; present number of members,

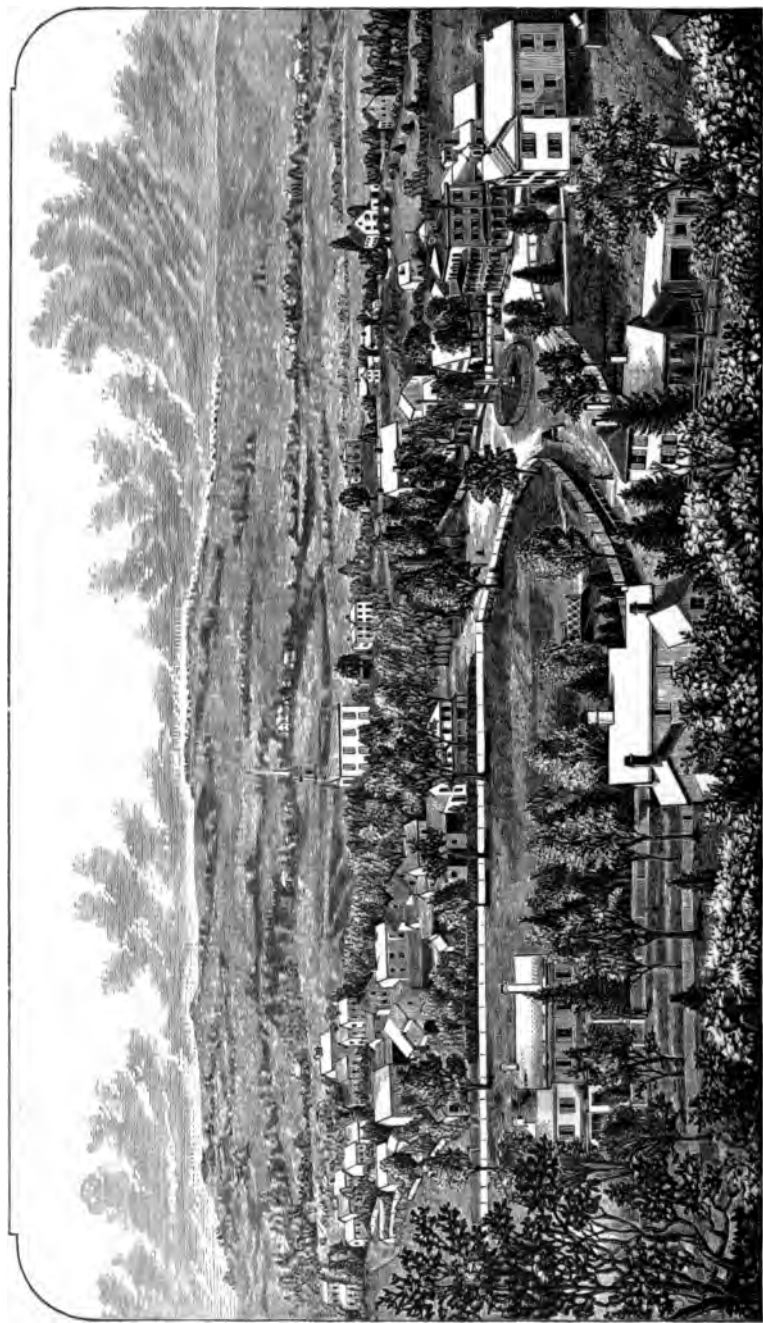
twenty. They have never had a settled pastor ; usually meet every Sabbath ; have preaching about twice a month. Since 1843, the Advent Association have held five camp meetings in town, in 1844 and 1849, on the farm now occupied by E. B. Webber ; in 1846, at the east part of the town, on Harvey Goodell's place ; in 1847, on land of Alfred Lumbard ; in 1853, on land of James S. Blair, east of Mill Lane road.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, EAST BRIMFIELD.—In 1869, religious meetings were held at school-house No. 2, East Brimfield, by P. Blaisdell, W. A. S. Smyth and others from Worcester ; a church was organized July 25, 1869, with eighteen members ; Harvey Lumbard was chosen elder, John E. Lynch, deacon ; in 1871, a church, 32 x 40 feet, was built ; cost, \$3,000 ; dedicated January 5th, 1872. "Before the summer of 1873, various persons preached for the church, occasionally ; among them P. Blaisdell, W. A. S. Smyth, A. Wood and A. B. Price of Worcester, H. U. Dale, William Murray, Howard Murray, J. M. Atwater. July 20th, 1873, O. C. Atwater, formerly of Mantua Station, Ohio, commenced preaching and continued one year." Afterward, James Dockery, of Wales, was employed for a year or more ; for a year or two past services have been held occasionally ; a Sabbath school has been organized, which meets every Sabbath. David Weld, who died December 12th, 1872, bequeathed five hundred dollars to the Society, payable five years after his decease, to be invested and the income used for the support of preaching.

MORAVIANS, OR UNITED BRETHREN.—A young preacher, sent by the Missionary Society, came to West Brimfield, (Powers' Corner,) 1855 or '56, and began to hold meetings ; there was considerable interest manifested, and his labors were so far successful that it was thought best to erect a church for the accommodation of that part of

Brimfield, and the adjoining territory in Palmer and Warren, and a church, 40 x 30 feet, was erected in 1857. This church was burned July 21, 1861; rebuilt in 1874, 46 x 30 feet, and occupied until 1867. Several persons were employed as preachers until 1867, and occasionally meetings have been held by the pastors of the churches in Warren, Palmer and Brimfield. As the records of the organization of the Society are out of the State, further details cannot be had at this time.

The first settlers of Brimfield were not all adherents of the "Standing order," as the Congregational church polity was often called. Those who settled in that part of Brimfield which is now the town of Wales, were from the very first of a different religious persuasion. 1734, November 22, according to the law then in force in regard to the support of the ministry, eleven persons signed off from the parish: "We whose names are Underwritten Do own and Acknowledge Ourselves to Be of that persuasion commonly Called Anabaptists. Nathaniel Munger, Dorothy Munger, Elnathan Munger, Robert Moulton, Ebenezer Moulton, Anthony Needham, Humphrey Needham, John Bullen, John Bullen, Jr., Thomas Green, Thomas Green, Jr." Ebenezer Moulton was the leader in this affair. Though not a regularly ordained minister, he officiated as the preacher. He was ordained pastor 1741, November 4, by Elder John Collendar, of Newport, R. I. It was the eighth Baptist church formed in Massachusetts. Between 1663 and 1763, only eighteen in all were founded. When in 1749, Elder Moulton began to preach in Sturbridge, he was arrested by the constables, and put in jail as a vagabond. A petition from Anthony Needham, Enoch Hides and others, 1757, March 14, for liberty to build a meeting-house "in the highway that leadeth from Brimfield to Stafford in the most Convenient place, near the New Dwelling-house of Ebenezer Moulton,"



VIEW OF BRIMFIELD, 1876.—FROM THE HILL EAST OF THE VILLAGE.

marks the probable time of its erection. It stood, till torn down in 1802, a few feet north of the present Town Hall of Wales, which was originally the meeting-house built by the Baptist church after this first building had become unserviceable. Further items in regard to this church organization belong more appropriately to the local history of Wales.

The Brimfield in which we live and meet to-day, can not be compared or contrasted in detail, with the place as it was one hundred and seventy-five years ago. No picture nor description can reproduce the appearance of the town, even as it was fifty years ago. The towns and cities that in the Western States will spring up in a few months of mushroom growth, will often as quickly lose their short-lived prosperity. One marked change in Brimfield is that gradually brought about, so that very few families are living now on the estates first occupied by some ancestor of the same family name. The changes that time has made may have been slow, but they have been very great.

The first settlers probably built log-houses. Some log-houses were occupied as late as 1810. As soon as saw-mills were erected and roads made passable, the people began to frame buildings. These were probably of one story only. The oldest of these buildings is, in part, that recently altered and now occupied by Mr. Lucius A. Cutler. The house of John Sherman, near this, is built in the style of the first framed houses. The next style adopted was that after which Mr. Jesse Hitchcock built various houses in the village. A good example is that lately occupied by Deacon Paige, of two stories, with a huge chimney in the middle. The house was built with its length along the line of the street, as was also the roof with its steep pitch. In the front of the house were two rooms, between which was the door opening into a

narrow passage-way. The bull's eyes over the door or on the sides were panes of bottle glass, flattened, but with a knob in the center. From the passage-way doors opened to each front room, and a stair-case turning twice at right angles with landings in the corners, led to the chambers above. The kitchen and dining-room occupied most of the rear half. A small bed-room was cut off from one end; the side door, a pantry, and cellar-way occupied the other end. In the generous fire-place was room enough to roll in a generous four-foot back-log. So large was this log, that while it were apocryphal to say that it was drawn in by a yoke of oxen, it is a fact that a hand-spike was often used to move it, and at each turn its weight would shake the house. In the side of the fire-place was the big brick oven, which imparted such delicious savoriness to our grandmothers' cookery. A cupboard above held a very miscellaneous collection—books and crockery and herbs. Hooks in the ceiling of the kitchen held long poles, from which hung strings of apples cut for drying, or slices of yellow pumpkin. A door opened out from the kitchen into the wood-house, and the various out-buildings beyond. House painters' colors did not come into common use till after the Revolution; red paint was at first most extensively used, because cheapest and most durable.

The next style, which was common about 1800, was square, with the roof running up to a point in the center, like the house built by Ichabod Bliss for a tavern, afterwards occupied by Dr. Knight, and more recently by the Wales family. Succeeding this style was that of a more ambitious attempt at architectural elegance, with pillars and portico after the fashion of a Doric temple. The Wyles house is a fine specimen of this style. Then came a period in which comfort and economy were consulted rather than elegance, in those houses built with their gables to the street. Piazzas were built around these,





RESIDENCE OF ELIJAH T. SHERMAN.

giving some impression of grace, as well as comfort. Of the Gothic cottage style, which, under the advocacy of A. J. Downing, was at one time so popular in the country, we have not a single building. But of the recent style of villa residence, with Mansard roof, turreted observatory, and a multitude of conveniences and ornaments, we have a strikingly beautiful dwelling, now in process of erection for Mr. Elijah T. Sherman, of New York.

Next to the changes in the dwellings, changes in the style of clothing may claim our attention. Brimfield has always been a farming town. There never have been at any one time resident in the place families enough of superior wealth or social position to constitute a little clique by themselves of pretentious aristocracy. The style of dress has, like the style of the dwellings, been in good taste, because conformed to the condition of society in the town. The style of dress in the colonial period is familiar to us from pictures of the Continental soldier. Capt. John Sherman wore such a dress. He was the last one who persisted in the use of the cocked hat, the small clothes, knee buckles and low cut shoes. Intercourse with the French during the Revolution, led to the introduction of French fashions into this country. Our facilities for commercial intercourse and for traveling, make possible the frequent changes of later years, and make impossible, too, the assumption of any style of dress as characteristic of any one's superior position in society. Until 1821, the era of the great cotton factories of Lowell and Lawrence, the clothing worn was almost entirely of domestic manufacture. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury for 1800, says in his report for that year, that two-thirds of all the clothing and table linen yearly produced, was of family manufacture. Broadcloth, or kerseymer, was woven in hand looms. The wool was cut from sheep raised on the farm. It was washed and

greased with goose oil, and carded. About 1800, wool began to be carded by machinery. There were several carding machines run by water power in different sections of the town. George Puffer carded wool in this way as late as 1874, though of course such work was only done for some few who kept up some old ways. The wool was spun into yarn by the farmers' wives and daughters. These also pulled the flax, rotted it, spun the linen or tow thread, and wove shirtings and sheetings; or, after dyeing the thread, wove stripes and checks for garments. Tow cloth was in common use for ordinary summer wear. Winter clothing was of home-made cloth, dyed indigo blue or butternut brown. The blue dye tub stood in the chimney corner, and was a favorite seat. Boys and men went barefoot during the summer season, and boys wore no hat in warm weather till they were ten or twelve years old.

Brief mention only can be made of changes in social habits and conveniences. Hospitality was the prominent characteristic of social life. Every raising of a frame was attended by neighbors in crowds. The minister offered prayer. The workmen and assistants paraded on the ridge pole. A bottle of liquor was passed from hand to mouth along the line, and some rhymes said by those at each end.

Frequent gatherings of neighbors for tea-parties or turkey-suppers, apple bees, husking bees, spinning bees, quilting bees, furnished almost the only amusement. The very name shows that our ancestors knew how to turn work into play, or to find enjoyment in pleasures that were profitable as well as social. Dancing parties were common, and several houses in town have rooms, with high arched ceilings, that were rented for such assemblies.

"These were thy charms, sweet village! Sports like these
With sweet succession taught e'en toil to please."

"Candlewood," often mentioned in the old deeds, was gathered in the fall. Stunted or diseased hard pine trees had old knots, which were full of pitch. A splinter gave a tolerable light. This was generally all the light winter evenings, except the blaze from the hearth. Whale oil was not commonly used, and the beef killed not so fat as to furnish much tallow. Tallow candles were made by pouring into moulds, or more commonly by dipping, and candle making was one of the important days of the household, as was also the making of sausages and of lard. The tinder box and flints were as common, but not as convenient articles of household use as the matches now in common use.

Floors were scrubbed, and sanded when wet. Old people objected to painted floors because they were slippery. The first carpets were introduced about 1802. They were made of square pieces of cloth sewed together, and ornamented with various patterns cut from differently colored cloth, and sewed on. Then came woven carpets, not at first covering the whole floor. Rag carpets, for which some women have a mania even now, began to be made about 1814. Kitchen stoves of cast-iron, were not introduced till 1820. These were, at that time, made in Stafford. The crane and pot-hooks of the old fire-place, the hearth and its bed of hot ashes, were rude helps enough, but the cookery of our grandmothers was free from such abominations as the saleratus biscuit and fried beefsteak. Potatoes, introduced about 1733, were for sixty years a rarity eaten with roast meat, equally rare. The farmers' dinner was the common boiled dish, salt beef or pork, cabbage and turnips, and Indian pudding. No "model" cook stove of our days can furnish such an array of delicious pies, as from the brick oven of olden times garnished the Thanksgiving-day dinner. Nor does the Sunday dinner of rye and Indian bread and baked beans,

taste quite as toothsome now, as when, left in the oven from the Saturday previous, it greeted the family on their return home after the parson's arguments up to seventeenthly in the morning service, and the application to the various classes of hearers in the afternoon.

Carts were used for farm work ; wagons appeared first about 1790. In 1753, when a special tax on coaches was levied by the State, to encourage " the linnen manufacture," there were only two private carriages in Hampshire County. They were owned by Moses Porter, of Hadley, and Israel Williams, of Hatfield.

Horseback riding was at first the common mode of traveling. The pillion furnished a seat behind the saddle for wife or daughter, sister or sweetheart. The two-horse farm wagon with the common long-backed chairs put in for seats, was at first the usual vehicle for riding. Nathaniel Charles had the first four-wheeled one-horse wagon in town. The seat was mounted on a long wooden spring, fastened at the back end of the wagon. Squire Pynchon was so much pleased with it, that, instead of going to Boston on horseback as he usually did, when elected to the Legislature, he hired Nat. Charles to carry him in his new wagon. The introduction of the one-horse carryall has made it possible for many more of the family to ride to " meeting," than when our farmers had only a chaise or a top-buggy.

One record of the town, in its early history, is worthy of special notice. 1741, March 19, voted, " That the Land Bank shall pass in this town to pay our taxes, or rates." The explanation is this. The " Land Bank " was incorporated by the General Court, in accordance with a scheme presented, 1739, December 5. It was authorized to issue £150,000 in bills, which were to pass as lawful money, every note of £1 to pass as the equivalent of 3 oz. silver ; bills to be redeemed in goods in twenty

years. It was an association of seven hundred or eight hundred persons. Its capital stock consisted of mortgages of real estate at three per cent. Its loans were to be paid in provincial produce, or manufactures. If the project could have been carried out, the bank would have owned the province in a few years' time. The scheme was favored by many who declared that it should succeed in spite of governors or acts of Parliament. The land-bank party elected a majority of the representatives, and chose a speaker who was in favor of the measure. It was a scheme, from the very first, opposed by Governor Belcher, and the vote of the town to receive its bills was in direct opposition to a proclamation by Governor Belcher, 1740, July 17. The bank was finally compelled to surrender its charter. The bill holders were authorized to sue the directors for the amount of their bills, and it was many years before its affairs were settled.

The scarcity of money in colonial times, induced various expedients to supply the deficiency. In 1702, bills of credit, paper currency, due bills signed by authorized commissioners of each colony, began to be issued, ranging, in value, from 2s. to £5, and made legal tender in payment of all public dues. A certain amount was voted by the General Court, and distributed to each county in sums proportionate to its tax list. Springfield received £627 as its proportion of the issue of 1721, and let it out on mortgages of real estate, at five per cent. This paper money became so depreciated, that Rev. Mr. Bridgham's salary of £140 as voted in 1736, was, in 1746, reckoned at £246; in 1747, at £350; and in 1748, at £455. In 1749, the General Court voted a tax of £75,000 to be used in redeeming the old currency, at the rate of four to one in the new currency issued at that time. By order of the General Court, town accounts were to be kept in both old tenor and lawful money, as the old paper

currency and silver coin, or the new bills, were called by way of distinction. In 1752, March 16, the town officers were re-chosen, the persons chosen at first not having taken the oath prescribed by the General Court, that they had not been concerned in paying or receiving any bills of credit of other provinces. The object was to drive out the currency of the adjoining colonies. A special act of the legislature made valid the doings of the town and town officers. The necessities of Congress in the War of Independence made imperative the issue of bills of credit in such quantities, that they rapidly depreciated in value, till finally it took almost a wagon load of money to buy a wagon load of produce. Paper dollars compared in worth to silver, as \$105.00 to \$100.00 in 1777; \$325.00 in 1778; \$742.00 in 1779; \$2,934.00 in January, 1780; \$7,400.00 in December, 1780; when the paper currency became practically worthless. Many who had sold surplus lands, or hoarded up their pay for service in the army, in the belief that this Continental money would ultimately be redeemed, lost it all, often all they were worth. Counterfeits of this currency, also abounded. In 1782, May 16, it was voted that the collector of taxes, Capt. John Sherman, should be allowed, in the settlement of his account, £270 which had been paid him in counterfeit money. In 1786, Congress ordered that gold, silver and copper currency should be minted, and the public accounts kept in dollars, cents, and mills. It was in 1795, that the legislature ordered that town accounts should be kept in dollars and cents; yet the reckoning by pounds, shillings and pence, was kept in use for some years after 1800. In 1796, occurs the first instance on the town records of the use of the character (\$) for dollars.

No more marked change in social habits can be mentioned, than the change in the drinking usages of our community. It is presumed that previous to the Revolu-

tion, nothing stronger than cider or beer was a common beverage. Charges of bushels of malt are found in old account books. Seven to ten bushels constituted the ordinary supply of a family for a year. Dim recollections are mentioned, of an old malt house that stood near the brook in Mr. Wyles' lot, opposite the Hitchcock school. The loose army life induced habits of dissipation, and the erection of distilleries made cider brandy an article abundantly supplied. Flip, a mixture of rum and beer, half a pint of rum to a quart mug of beer, stirred with a red-hot iron; and toddy, a mixture of rum and water with sugar and nutmeg, stirred in with a toddy stick, were the favorite drinks. The notion prevailed that such alcoholic beverages were needful, both for men and for women, to bring out or to retain the full physical strength. Mowers in the hay-field needed frequent potations. Ministers in their association meetings, attendants at funerals, all social gatherings, must be provided with an abundant supply of alcoholic beverages. The people were fast becoming a set of drunkards. The most frequent charges in the store-keepers' books were for rum, or wine, or for brandy. In an old account book kept by a neighbor of Rev. Nehemiah Williams, rum was charged to the parson several times, and at the foot of one account we read, "this all settled except the rum."

Cider brandy was distilled in three or four places in the town. Men drank up their farms, spending for liquor more than they could earn. Westward of the store on the corner, might be seen, every spring, a double row of barrels, showing how large a quantity of liquor was sold every winter. Cider, after 1723, was made in large quantities, and in some families a hundred barrels would be only the year's supply. Public attention was at length aroused to the alarming prevalence of drunkenness. The Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemper-

ance was formed in Boston, 1813, February 5. It aimed only to prevent excessive drinking. But Christian people, ministers and laymen, knew not for a long time what could be done to arrest the spread of intemperance. It is said that a committee was sent by the church, in the neighboring town of Sturbridge, to remonstrate with a brother, who was thought guilty of drinking to excess. He welcomed them cordially, and as it was a cold night, urged them to take a little "su'thin'" to warm them. This disposed of, they intimated that they had come on a business errand. But he never did any business without taking a little "something" first, and his visitors approved his practice and took "something." But so protracted was this sacred rite of hospitality, and so absorbing, that the errand was forgotten. The next day, the committee reported to the church, that they had visited the brother, and were happy to report that he had given them Christian satisfaction.

When the Litchfield Association, moved by a sermon preached by one of the ministers, on the evils of drunkenness, appointed a committee to consider measures for repressing the vice, that committee, after five years' deliberation, reported that nothing could be done. Dr. Lyman Beecher moved that the committee be discharged and another appointed, with instructions to report forthwith. He was appointed in accordance with this motion, and reported that Christian people should agree to use no more ardent spirits. The idea was taken up, and urged upon people, from the pulpits of New England, and after the adoption of the principle of total abstinence by the American Temperance Society, (organized, 1826, February 13,) the temperance reformation was in the full tide of successful agitation. It was difficult, at first, to refute the charge of meanness and inhospitality, if friends were not invited to take something to drink. After 1828,

the custom of proffering liquor, to every visitor, had entirely passed away. Until 1838, there was no backward movement in the current of this reform. 1848, July 4, there was a grand celebration of the successful effort to close the liquor-selling hotel. Amid the various changes in methods of associated effort, or legislative enactment, the general sentiment of this community has been in favor of the most advanced and pronounced temperance principles.

The great changes that have taken place in the industrial life of the community, and in the appliances for performing the varied work of life, deserve special mention. It was the cultivation of the soil that first attracted settlers to this region, and the pursuit of agriculture has ever been the chief occupation of the people. In no other business of life, it is said, do we find those engaged in it, so firmly attached to old methods, and so opposed to all innovation, as in farming. But I believe that a similar statement can be as truthfully made of every other calling. It is a principle of human nature that leads a young man to do as his father and his grandfather did before him, knowing well the dislike he may expect to meet if he does differently from other people. What interest was excited when the young farmer of 1818 brought home a cast-iron plow to replace the old wooden mold-board plow. "It will break to pieces at the first trial," said the old folks, and young Cyril R. Brown was afraid he had made a mistake, when he found a crack in his iron plow. But castings, in those days, were not very smooth, and bog ore made very tough iron. Eaton Hitchcock, the blacksmith who first learned of Capt. Judah Lyon, of Woodstock, how to make the patent iron plows of Jephtha Wood, assured his over-fearful customer that it was only a sand-crack—only an imperfection, not the ruin he had imagined that it was. The real superiority

of the plows stood the test of trial, notwithstanding the superstitious objection frequently made, that iron would poison the soil. With better plowing began also an era of deeper plowing. Then followed a controversy about the comparative merits of shallow furrows, or stirring the sub-soil. The wasteful exhaustion of the fertility of the soil, taking off crop after crop, draining all the elements of vegetable nutrition, never replacing them, as is now done, with composts and fertilizers of all sorts, has had its natural result. Much of the land, for instance, in the north-eastern section of the town, once accounted most valuable, is now so deficient in bone-producing elements, that sheep pastured on the hill-side there, will have the foot-ail in three years' time. Associated with the ignorance of agricultural science, was the superstition that made new obstacles rather than removed difficulties. Flaxseed, for instance, was not to be sown till the moon was on the wane and nearest the shape of a flaxseed. But calves must be weaned, onion seed sown, pork killed during the increase of the moon. Changes in the products needed for the wants of the community, have produced corresponding changes in the system of agriculture. Wheat was never raised to any great amount. Rye was the staple grain cultivated for bread. Rye doughnuts, that would now be thought capital things for foot-balls, were eaten and relished as only vigorous appetites can make food relish. The economical house-keeper would make of rye meal the under crust of the pie, reserving wheat flour for the upper crust. And so we have our common phrase in regard to other people's betters—the upper crust. But the fertile prairies and big flouring mills of the West, and the railroads bringing their products almost to our doors, have made wheat flour cheaper and more abundant than rye was fifty years ago. When Marquis Converse kept the hotel,

some visitor who knew the style of cookery in vogue, sang out :

“Upper crust, wheat ; under crust, rye ;
Mrs. Converse, I'll take some more of that pie.”

1731, the General Court offered special bounties for five years for raising flax, but now it is no longer raised, even for the seed. There are few now living who can tell the various processes through which the flax passed after it was pulled and rotted. For a time farmers fattened pork and carried it to Boston. Now, very few manage to raise and pack more than is needed for home consumption. The farmer of this generation would think a journey to Boston to sell his produce, an absurd undertaking. ‘Uncle’ Lyman Upham used to tell of going to Boston with a load of pork, and taking some dressed poultry also. On his way he stopped at a tavern, and sold a turkey for fifty cents. On his return, he stopped at the same tavern, and needing dinner a little in advance of the regular hour, the same turkey, stuffed and roasted, was set before him. Riding always gives one a good appetite, and ‘Uncle’ Lyman soon left nothing but bones. He paid fifty cents for his dinner, and thought that for once in his life he had got the best of a bargain.

Wages were very low, but the farm help was usually some young man in the neighborhood. He had a character to maintain, as well as his livelihood to make. He served his employer faithfully for what would be called the merest pittance now ; but he was economical in his habits, and had fifty dollars coming to him out of the sixty dollars due for six months’ work and board. We must not think that those were “hard times.” That is one of the growths of later years. Plain food, out-door life, simple amusements, made these quiet farmer folk happy and contented.

“ Their best companions innocence and health,
 And their best riches ignorance of wealth.
 Thrice happy they who crown in scenes like these
 A youth of labor with an age of ease.”

Farmers have not been free from the excitement of speculative prices for particular products. Many will remember, for instance, the “*Morus Multicaulis*” mania of 1839. The attempt had been made at various times, not only to establish the silk manufacture in this country, but also to rear silk worms, which it was stated was an industry that could be carried on at home without interfering with ordinary avocations. Mulberry cuttings, called trees if they were over twelve inches high, were sold from twenty to fifty cents each by the thousand, in the nursery. Mulberry buds were sold at fabulous prices. Massachusetts, and other States, offered bounties for raising silk. But the whole enterprise, mulberries, silk worms and silk factories, came to grief, when the test of practicability was applied.

The greatest change in dairy farming has been the substitution of the co-operative cheese factory for the farmer's cheese-room. Instead of the laborious processes of former days, keeping many a farmer's wife, with some stout boy, constantly busy in making or curing the cheese, the work is now done for them by two or three persons, who, with the aid of steam and various labor-saving contrivances, take care of the milk from hundreds of cows.

The Worcester County cheese-factory was built in 1864 (the first one in Massachusetts). It went into operation in April, and closed in October, 1864. Capital invested, \$4,600; which has since been raised to \$5,200.

Whole amount of milk,	936,916 pounds.
Whole amount of cheese,	92,100 “
Milk for a pound of cheese,	10.1 “
Number of cows, about	400.	
Net price of cheese paid to the farmer,	. \$19.18 per 100	“
Total,	\$17,664 78

1867.

Whole amount of milk,	2,045,209 pounds.
Whole amount of cheese,	202,239 "
Number of cows, about 550.	
Milk for a pound of cheese,	10.11 "
Net price of cheese paid to the farmers, .	\$12.27 per 100 "
Total,	\$24,830 09

1876.

Whole amount of milk,	701,189 pounds.
Whole amount of cheese,	69,464 "
Milk for one pound of cheese,	10.09 "
Net price paid to the farmers,	\$9.13 per 100 "
Total,	\$6,346 23

In 1870, the Brimfield cheese factory company organized with a capital of \$2,400. The farm barn of Silas C. Herring, Esq., was purchased, and refitted for this business. The last year it made, in two and one-half months, 14,000 pounds of cheese, sold at 12½ cents a pound, which brought \$1,750.

Potash was made in a very wasteful way by the early settlers. The land was cleared by felling the trees, which were piled twenty or thirty together. After a few weeks drying, these piles were set on fire and kept burning till entirely consumed. The ashes were leached in big vessels, by pouring upon them a quantity of water repeatedly, till it was as strong a lye as could thus be obtained. This was then boiled down till a crude potash was left, as the residuum after evaporation. This was cleansed in a very rude way, and then packed in barrels for market. Potash kettles used to stand on the south side of the road, near Dea. Dauphin Brown's, nearly opposite where Dea. Solomon Homer used to live. Tar was made in a similar wasteful way. A large tract of land in the southern part of what is now Monson, is called in the Proprietors' Book, Resin Plain. Dr. James Lawrence, who lived in what is now Wales, had on his land a tar kiln. The

fat pine logs were heaped in a pile, and a trench dug around it. The logs were set on fire, and the resinous ooze that ran out under the heat into the trench was scooped up and packed in casks for sale. Charcoal burning, for a time, was somewhat extensively carried on. The Blanchards' scythe factory in Palmer, the iron works at Brookfield and in Stafford, once made a market for wood lands and for charcoal. The railroad company formerly took numberless loads of wood, but the increasing use of coal has made firewood cheap. It is with difficulty, now, that the farmer can get the privilege of furnishing the railroad with chestnut sleepers, or sleepers of any kind of wood.

Pottery making was once a branch of industry in the town. The clay was dug out of Sherman's pond, the water being dammed out when the pond was low, so that clay pits could be dug at the south end of the pond. James Moore, in a shop on the side-hill back of where Mrs. Alfred Pierce now lives, made earthen milk-pans. Bricks have been made in various parts of the town. Those used in building the Russell house, on the road to Sturbridge, were burned from clay dug in Stoneiard's Meadow. James and Dady Blodget had a brick-yard in the north-west part of the town, on Penny brook, near the Palmer road. A. W. Crossman & Son have a brick-yard now in operation a little farther north, with a track connecting it with the Boston and Albany railroad, previously owned by Morris and Hiram C. Powers. Bricks were made by Sylvanus Thompson on his place, now the "Poor Farm"; also by Major Nathaniel Parker, and his son, Nathaniel, Jr., on the farm now owned by Porter A. Parker.

At one time there was a malt house or brewery west of the lower Holland road, on land now belonging to Alfred Lombard. Malt was made at "Little Rest" by William

Blashfield, in the building now used by Alfred Blashfield for a wagon shop. At East Brimfield, Lieut. Alfred Allen had a distillery; Col. Issachar Brown, one on Nichols' hill, afterwards carried on by C. B. Brown, at the place now owned by Emory Livermore. Cider brandy was the article manufactured, for which a license was taken out as required by law, and Lyon, Wyles & Norcross had a still for this in 1816, on Mr. Wyles' land, east of the brook.

In Alexander Hamilton's Report on the Manufactures of the United States in 1791, it is stated that only the manufacture of wool hats supplied the actual demand. Every town of any size had its hatter's shop, and the home sales usually kept the hatter busy at work. The first hatter in Brimfield of whom I have found any trace was Elisha Avery, who had his shop where Mr. Edward W. Potter now lives. He became deeply embarrassed by debts incurred, left town one night, and nothing was ever heard from him afterwards. Gad Hitchcock, the father of S. A. Hitchcock, Esq., was a hatter by trade, and worked at the business till changes in the manufacture made it no longer profitable to carry it on. John Moore, 1797, and George W. Bates, were engaged in this business during the periods designated. Joel L. Fuller, (afterwards Fuller & Ticknor,) for several years carried on the business quite extensively; too much so for success with the limited capital at their command. Business was afterward carried on by Luke Parsons, for several years.

Another trade that, like the hatter's, was once an active industry of the town, but now abandoned, is the tailor's. William Moore and Thomas Moore were the first tailors. The Moore family lived where Ira B. Brown now resides. Benjamin Salisbury, or Captain Salisbury, as he was commonly called, at one time did a very large business. He learned his trade in Boston, and cut in better style than

was usual at the time. He employed half a dozen girls to sew. He built the house where Mr. Blair now lives. Afterwards he removed to Stafford, Conn. About the same time Dea. Charles Barrows, and after him his son Eli Barrows, carried on the trade, employing several hands in their shop. Aaron Hobbs' name I find mentioned as a tailor here in 1815. Others who have been in this business are Stephen Needham, Simon B. Ward, William Butterfield, Andrew Mills, and Josiah Burley. J. F. Frederickson was the last tailor that resided in town. He was a native of Germany, and returned to his native country when he gave up working at his trade here.

When every family expected to make at home the clothing needed by every one of the household, when the cloth of linen, cotton, or woollen, was woven in the hand-loom that was a part of the usual household furniture in every farmer's home, the business of dressing woollen cloths furnished employment for some individuals in almost every town. These clothing-works, as they were called, were built on small brooks that furnished sufficient water power to turn the rude machinery employed to assist in the processes of carding the wool, fulling the cloth, or dressing it, ready to be made up into garments. Mr. Brown had his clothing-works at the foot of Danielson hill, on the north side of Erwin's brook. These works included a carding machine and building for same; also clothing-works in another building; a part of the time both being owned by the same person, at other times, separate owners. The now almost obliterated traces of the dam and sluice, and of the foundations of the buildings, are all that mark the spot which once was one of the business centers of the town. Alvah Flynt, Rufus Flynt, Thomas Wells, Joel Garfield, Russell Garfield, Emery Wight, Theodore Field, Luke Church, and

en Newton, succeeded Brown. About 1847, Daniel N. en bought the clothing-works at the foot of Danielson , and fitted up the shops for a tanning and currying iness, and the business was commenced by Charles G. nan. A controversy arising as to the right of the er to flow the land of the town (the pauper farm), town bought the premises and the buildings were d and removed. On the north side of the road to rbridge, where it turns abruptly from the road to East mfield, Albigence Newell had his clothing-works. His m has been used, of late years, for weaving rag carpets. the falls in East Brimfield where the cotton factory ; afterwards built, Asa Gates, for many years, had his thier's shop and fulling mill. He sold out to Joseph er, and moved to Monson. Other persons, who car- d on the business on the same site, subsequently, were Clapp, Mr. Blodgett, Jairus and Elijah Abbot. Theo- e Field built clothing-works, south of the grist-mill Eaton pond, about 1800. He sold in 1810 to Maj. thaniel Parker, who sold the land and buildings, in 14, to Absalom Lumbard, who continued in the business near the time of his death. Oliver Blair was also a sser and clothier, having his shop just over the line Warren, near Linus Homer's mill.

The mill privilege at East Brimfield is supposed to ve been first used for a saw and grist-mill by William es. He lived on the Janes farm, where Capt. Wm. J. erman now lives. In the winter time, he would ride on and sled over the snow down to his mill. Frequently would find thirteen or fourteen customers waiting for 1, who had come with their hand sleds and a jag of in from the various neighboring towns: Union, Hol- d, and Wales. This mill was afterwards owned by eg Cheney Janes, who lived where Edwin A. Janes v resides. But at length, 1815, February 20, in con-

nection with Col. Israel E. Trask, Elias Carter, Augustus Janes, and Elijah Abbot, Mr. Janes formed the Brimfield Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company, contributing for his share, the dam and water privilege. The company put up a wooden factory building, four stories high. Mr. Carter built, for himself, the house in which Albigeance Newell lived for so many years. The tenement houses, and Mr. Varney's house, as well as the one next this and the other on the opposite side of the street, were built a few years later. When the frame of the factory was raised, Cheney Janes said that such buildings usually paid for themselves in two years; he would be content if this building paid for itself in three years' time. Alas! the enterprise proved unsuccessful, and in less than three years' time bankrupted most of those who had engaged in it. The factories did not, at first, make cotton cloth. They carded the cotton and spun the warp. This was sold to be mixed with wool in making satinets, or distributed around among the weavers who had looms at home, to be by them woven into cloth. The account books of the store-keepers of Brimfield, in 1814, show credits for weaving so many yards of cloth at so much per yard. It must be remembered that the cotton manufacture was at that time in its infancy.

The power loom was invented in 1785, by Rev. Dr. Cartwright. Stringent laws and watchful custom-house officers prevented the exportation of machinery from England. But Samuel Slater, who came to Pawtucket, R. I., from England, in 1789, brought over in his head, such familiar knowledge of cotton machinery, that he built machines which were in use in the mill there, as late as till 1830. It was through his employment by the Slaters, that Mr. S. A. Hitchcock became connected with the manufacturing interest, from which he derived so large a proportion of his wealth.

The factory at East Brimfield passed into the hands of Colonel Trask, who mortgaged the property, in 1816, to Wyles, Lyon, and Norcross. Artemas Wisewell, of Brimfield, and others in Monson, formed, in 1815, the Union Cotton Factory Company. These two companies had their names changed in 1820, February 14; and June 12, of the same year, were united under the name of the Monson and Brimfield Manufacturing Company. In 1834, it came into the possession of Porter & Perry. Deacon Porter, in 1844, withdrew from the concern, concentrating his interests in Monson. Mr. Perry's sons then became partners with him, and on his death, succeeded to the management. On the death of Ezra Perry, Jr., in 1852, the property was sold.

In 1853, Hartwell & Whitney, of Ware, bought the factory and commenced the manufacture of cotton goods; in 1854, it was burned. Rebuilt of stone, stuccoed, the north building was occupied by S. Packard, from 1856 to 1865, for the manufacture of shoe-makers' kits of tools. In 1865, it was bought by Charles Varney, who has occupied it since then for making machines for pegging shoes. He also bought, at the same time, of Stearns & Owen, the saw-mill and grist-mill on the south side, which they had purchased in 1858.

Grist-mills were among the prime necessities of the first settlers, and special inducements were offered for their erection. The first grist-mill in town was built by Ezra King, before 1753, on Elbow brook. This grist-mill of Ezra King's, was afterwards owned by Harvey and Ziba Fenton, then by James Bacon. David Parker and Cheney Solander succeeded them in the ownership of the property; afterwards Abner and Samuel Nichols.

November 3, 1856, a company was organized under the name of the Brimfield Stockinet Company, who purchased the saw and grist-mill on Elbow brook, previously

owned by Abner Nichols, and erected a factory and commenced the manufacture of stockinet; the enterprise was not a success. May 1, 1863, William R. Parks purchased the property, and with his partner, Luther H. Arnold, under the firm of W. R. Parks & Co., enlarged the factory building, erected a boarding-house and several tenements, and commenced the manufacture of woollen goods, and continued the business, first by the firm and then by William R. Parks alone, until June 24, 1869, when the property was sold at auction to Charles Lane, who afterwards conveyed the same to Samuel Shaw, under whom William R. Parks recommenced business and continued until April 18, 1870, when the factory was burned. The privilege has remained unoccupied since.

The saw-mill now owned by Rufus Fosket, lower down on Elbow brook, was built by Darius Nichols. The first grist-mill on this site was built by William Tucker, who sold to Daniel Wight.

Mention is made in the Proprietors' book, page 196, of a grist-mill owned by David Bosworth in 1746.

There is mention made of another, page 152, owned by James Thompson.

The grist-mill at East Brimfield was built by Peleg Cheney Janes, and the business carried on by him till 1814; afterwards by the manufacturing company. Since then Isaac Stearns and Charles Varney have owned and managed the property.

The grist-mill at Eaton pond was erected by Nathaniel Danielson, and has been owned and run by the same persons as were proprietors of the saw-mill in connection with it. In 1875, Dec. 18, it was burned, and will not probably be rebuilt. In fact, the damage done to the land on the plain, by the setting back of the water from the dam, is annually greater than all the possible profit from continuing the use

Joseph Craft, in 1760, according to the Proprietors' book, had a saw-mill on Elbow brook. It probably occupied the site, north of the Monson road, where now stands a disused mill and dam. In 1800, Nathaniel Danielson owned the saw-mill on Eaton pond, near John Needham's. The successive owners have been, General Eaton, J. Davis Browning, M. Converse, Abner Hitchcock, Emory Pierce, Levi A. Rice, James Willis, Paul Gray, C. R. Brown & Son, B. H. Walker, and H. A. Webber. In 1833, Alfred Lumbard built a saw-mill on the Stoneiard's Meadow brook, south of the house where he then resided, afterwards run by steam. This was burned 1863, April 6.

The first grist and saw-mills at Little Rest were located lower down the stream than the present mills. These were built by Col. Aaron Morgan; rebuilt by his son, Justin Morgan, who carried them on until his decease, Jan. 13th, 1843. Since that time the mills have been owned and managed by his son, Thomas J. Morgan.

At these mills, about 1812, Justin and his brother, Thomas Morgan, commenced the manufacture of nails, cut by machinery. Thomas Morgan was one of the first to invent and perfect a machine for that purpose. At first the nails were cut by the machine, and headed by hand; soon after, Mr. Thomas Morgan perfected a machine that did both. Thomas soon sold out to his brother Justin, who continued the business for nearly twenty years, when, finding himself unable to compete with manufacturers nearer the seaboard, he relinquished the business.

Horace Morgan, son of Justin, commenced the manufacture of shoe nails about 1840, and continued the business until 1850, when T. J. Morgan took the business, and continued the same fifteen years, when, finding his

water power insufficient for that, and his increasing lumber business, he gave it up.

The grist and saw-mills on Tufts brook, in the north-west part of the town, known as Homer's mills, were owned by Joseph Patrick ; afterward by Asa Patrick and Dady Blodgett, who sold them to Linus Homer, who at first alone, afterwards with his son Wilson, carried them on for a long time ; during the construction of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and since, they did a large lumber business. At the present time, owing to the scant supply of timber and the erection of the saw-mills of S. N. Powers and A. W. Crossman & Son, further down the stream and nearer the West Brimfield station, the mills have only a small business.

The increase of cattle, and the necessity for disposing of their hides, naturally led to the building of tanning and currying establishments. J. W. Browning's is the only establishment that still continues in operation out of the three or four that at various times have carried on this branch of industry in various places in the town. Tanning was a slower process in those days, when three years was often the time taken thoroughly to make a hide into good leather. Now, by the aid of chemical agents and patented processes, the work is done—I will not say how well done, in three weeks. Thompson's tannery, near what is now the poor-house, was in operation till quite a late date.

Philemon Warren came to Brimfield in 1791, and bought the tannery of Jason Munn. The tannery was between the brook and Mr. Wheeler's house ; about 1823 it was removed and located north-easterly of the house, and enlarged by removing and adding the distillery buildings of Lyon, Wyles & Co.; here Mr. Warren with his son John M. Warren, under the firm of P. Warren & Son, (afterwards P. Warren & Sons,) did a large tan-

ding and currying business, until December, 1843. In 1844 William M. Ward and Augustus Wheeler bought the yard and shops and carried on the business for about three years, when Mr. Wheeler withdrew and Ward continued the business until June 18, 1850, when the shops were burned.

Several years previous to the burning of the tannery James J. Warren built an addition to the building used by P. Warren & Sons for an office, and carried on the currying business for several years, selling out to John W. Browning, who removed the buildings to their present location.

The first boots offered for sale in Hartford and other cities in the south, "ready-made," were made in Brimfield, by the firm of P. Warren & Son. Often doing their business on shares, a large stock of leather would accumulate. In order to dispose of this to the best advantage, Mr. Warren engaged shoe-makers to make boots and shoes of different sizes. These were carried to Hartford for sale in that city, or shipped to Richmond, Va., for sale there or in cities farther south. Mr. J. Merrick Warren, in conducting this business, made frequent tours through the south. The business amounted to over \$150,000 a year, and gave employment to two hundred and fifty hands in neighboring towns, when, in 1835, F. H. Warren became a partner in the firm of P. Warren & Sons.

The leather was generally furnished to the shoe-maker by the person who employed him. It was the custom in early times for each well-to-do family to prepare for winter, not only by the aid of a sempstress taken into the family circle for the time, but what was quite as important, boots and shoes must be made against a time of need, and the shoe-maker came, like the sempstress, to spend a week, or less, or more. This traveling about from house

to house was called "whipping the cat." The boy or girl stood with bare feet close up against the side of the house, the heel brought back firmly against the mop-board. The shoe-maker's knife was stuck into the floor, so close to the end of the toe that there was apparent danger of drawing blood, if not of cutting the end of the toe entirely off. "Now step away," said the cordwainer, or cobbler, old-time designations of the sons of Crispin. A twig was cut the exact length of the foot. That was about all the measurement taken. Care was taken simply to make the shoe broad enough and big enough. The graceful *tournure* of the modern lady's toilet, was a thing inconceivable in those days.

The shoe business of Massachusetts, the leading manufacturing interest of the country, dates from about 1818, when Messrs. Spofford & Tileston began in New York city to sell on commission, and Joseph Walker, of Hopkinton, Mass., introduced pegged boots in place of sewed boots.

Shoe-makers are to be found among the earliest inhabitants of the town, as appears from the old deeds, in which, as early as 1728, Peter Montague is called "cordwainer." This word is sometimes misspelled "cordwinder," though it is derived from Cordova, a city of Spain, famous for the manufacture of a peculiar kind of leather for ladies' shoes. Since the shoe manufacture has given employment to so many in the different departments of the business, the bottoming and finishing of pegged boots and shoes has been carried on by many resident here, doing this work for the large establishments in the adjoining towns. Noah Hitchcock, Jesse Hitchcock, Simeon Hunter, Albigen Griggs, Col. Robert Andrews did custom work. "Uncle Noah's" lapstone, with the date cut in 1757, his pincers and his hammer, are treasured relics in the family. He raised the frame of a

house on or near the site afterwards occupied by Lemuel Allen, but concluding to take up his residence in the village, took down the frame and built his house on the site now occupied by Pliny F. Spaulding. It was afterwards owned and occupied by Dr. Justus Keyes. It has been removed to a site north of the Hitchcock school, and is now occupied by Lyman Webster. Uncle Jesse succeeded his father Noah in the business. He was for many years a prominent man in society affairs, and built all the houses on the south side of the Common, with the exception of P. F. Spaulding's.

Among the carpenters of the olden time may be mentioned Nathan Read, who lived in what is now Warren, as did also Thomas Patrick. In 1739, Jonathan Brown, of Salem, "housewright and joiner," bought a farm in town. The most prominent of all who have been engaged in this business was Elias Carter. He built the meeting-house of 1805; General Eaton's house; also those of William Brown, Solomon Homer, S. A. Hitchcock, John Wyles, in style and durability creditable to his reputation as an architect and builder. He became embarrassed after building the factory at East Brimfield. He removed to Thompson, then to Killingly, then to Mendon, building a church in each place. He also built the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester. Julius Ward did a large business as carpenter; he built the Conference Hall, the Church at South Warren, and many other buildings in the town and vicinity. Joseph Alexander (Uncle Joe) and his sons, Sullivan, Elliot and Nathan, were in the business for a long time.

The first mason mentioned is in 1759, Reuben Lilly, better known as Captain Lilly, an officer in the Revolutionary war; others, were Col. Aaron Morgan, Aaron Morgan, Jr., Rufus Baker. The first house painter, so far as can be ascertained, was Artemas Sargent, a brother

of the younger Dr. Moffatt's wife. Of those of later date engaged in this business, may be mentioned Gad Hitchcock, Augustus Wheelock, George H. Upham, Aaron Morgan and John W. Morgan.

As horses and carriages came into more general use, harness-makers found steady employment at their trade. The name first given, "saddler," indicates the prevalence of horseback riding as the common mode of travel. Lemuel Bates was a saddler, and bought, 1773, September 13, a house and one acre of land of Dr. Israel Trask. Marquis Converse came from Palmer, and began his life in Brimfield as a harness-maker, at first in the house where Mr. Solander now lives. His predecessor was a man by the name of Groves. James Brown bought Mr. Converse out, and carried on the business from 1814 to 1850. He was many years in partnership with his son, Henry F. Brown, who has now, however, given his attention to other matters. John Gates, who began to work at harness-making in 1859, is the only one who now carries it on. *Wheelwrights*.—In a deed from Deliverance Brooks, executed 1735, he is described as "husbandman *alias* wheelwright." He lived where G. M. Hitchcock resides; said to have removed to east part of the town.

Albon Janes had a carriage manufactory, carrying on an extensive business for many years. Before him, and also cotemporary with him, Reuben Townsley and Abishai Townsley, his son, made wagons, carts and wheels for many years. *At Little Rest*, Alfred Blashfield carried on the business for many years, which is continued by his sons, William C. and Alfred.

The building in which Daniel Haynes now lives, was originally put up by Marquis Converse for a carriage factory. He took into partnership N. Fisher Robinson to do the blacksmith work, and Abraham Rutan to do the

woodwork. The experiment was not such a success as to warrant its continuance any length of time. Milton G. Puffer hired the shops and continued the business for some years. The manufacture of hames is now carried on by E. Evarts Tarbell, as it had been by his father William, and brother William G., before him. The shop was originally built for the manufacture of gun-barrels by William Butterworth. Near Tarbell's shop, in the building now occupied as a shoe-maker's shop, by J. L. Woods, the rifles used by the Brimfield company were made by William Tucker, who succeeded Luther R. Lamb, both noted in their day because of their superior qualifications as gunsmiths.

As individuals showed a natural aptitude for such work when the season for killing beef or hogs came round, their services were in demand, and some found constant remunerative employment. James Moore is the first person of whom any mention is made as having thus taken up the butcher's trade. The practice of dressing meat and carrying it about town for sale, was begun about 1828 by Marquis Converse. Succeeding him were Cheney Solander, William M. Ward, Philip G. Hubbard, Samuel Kelly and P. F. Spaulding, who now keeps a market.

Blacksmith's shops have been built and work carried on in various places in town, as the varying needs of the community, or the convenience of individuals has seemed to require. Benjamin Miller, in the early part of the century, had a blacksmith's shop on Tower hill, in the road north of the present school-house. The road to Dunhamtown then passed directly west down the hill, instead of turning north at the school-house, as it does now. Prominent among those in the trade of later date, have been Nicholas Holbrook, who had his shop on the spot where H. F. Brown now lives. Elijah and William

Tarbell had for many years a shop on Main street south of the Hitchcock school, afterwards removed to the site now occupied by the cheese factory. Zenas Holbrook was a famous trumpeter in the militia cavalry, and earned his sobriquet of "Skipper Holbrook" from the peculiar tones of his bugle: his blacksmith's shop was opposite Mr. Potter's house.

In 1826 Johnson Bixby bought of William Upham the blacksmith shop, at East Brimfield, previously occupied by said Upham, Elijah Tarbell, William Smith, and probably others, and continued the business until his decease, January 28, 1872; since that date the shops have been unoccupied.

Nathan F. Robinson built the blacksmith shop at the center of the town, in 1839, and carried on the business until September, 1852, when he sold to E. W. Potter, the present occupant.

About 1817 Abraham Mason, of Douglas, removed to Brimfield, and commenced blacksmithing at a shop about midway between the houses of Michael Shanley and Ansel Holbrook. The neighborhood was so well pleased with his work, that they assisted him to build a house and shop where Henry Adams now resides. Deacon Samuel Brown and Col. Solomon Homer, each giving an acre of land from their adjoining premises. Here he carried on the business for a number of years. He was a skillful and ingenious workman, and was noted as the maker of spring-tempered steel hay and other forks; the first known in this region. He was succeeded by Eaton Hitchcock, who here commenced the manufacture of cast iron plows, the first known in this vicinity. The pattern of plows made by Mr. Hitchcock, are to this time, extensively used by the farmers of this and adjoining towns, and are known as the "Hitchcock Plow." When Mr. Hitchcock removed to near the center of the town, Ralph

Root took the shop and carried on the business. For several years after he left, other persons carried on the business for a short time. About 1849 William Crouch commenced the business at a shop north of the school-house, on Tower hill, and carried on the business for several years.

David Parker, in 1810, bought the farm in the west part of the town recently owned by Chauncy Green, erected a blacksmith shop and continued the business there eleven years, when he bought the Bacon mills, erected another shop, and carried on the mills and blacksmithing for four years, when he sold out and purchased the place in the "Hollow," now owned by Wm. K. Howard, where he continued the business one year, when he removed to the place now occupied by his son, David Parker, where he continued the business for fifteen years, in connection with the usual work of a blacksmith; he did quite an extensive business in the manufacture of augers.

Another blacksmith was Henry Abbott. He lived on the old road (now discontinued) leading from E. T. Sherman's to the "East hill." He died July 31, 1797, of hydrophobia. Hearing a noise in his piggery one night, he rose and went out to find a mad dog among his hogs. He grappled the dog and held it till his daughter brought him a hammer from the shop, with which he killed it. In the struggle, however, he was bitten, and knowing that he must suffer the terrible consequences, it is said he forged a chain and gave orders to have it put on him if necessary to restrain him.

About 1855 Ephriam Fenton and George N. Stone commenced business at the West part of the town, as blacksmiths and builders of horse carts, team wagons, and other heavy vehicles, and continued the business until

Mr. Stone removed to Palmer. Since his removal the shops have been unoccupied.

This history would be incomplete without mentioning the cabinet-makers. Joseph Morgan, who died 1798, occupied a shop situated between the houses of George A. Stetson and Washington Lamb. After his death, his son Joseph continued the business for several years. Maj. Nathaniel Parker, though not a cabinet-maker himself, established the business in a shop south of the road and east of the house of Porter A. Parker. His son Penuel learned the trade of his father's journeymen, and after his death continued the business, moving the shop to its present location, where he remained in business till his death, August 21, 1876.

Other trades that have been carried on by different individuals for a longer or shorter period, can only be briefly mentioned. 1737, Thomas Green, Jr., is called a "dish-turner;" 1811, Bela Welch, watch-maker; 1813, Alfred Moffatt, silversmith.

It may be in place to mention the Town Scales. They were between G. M. Hitchcock's and James S. Blair's, on or near the site of the conference hall, and were constructed with four upright posts, with cross-beam and plates to support a roof. Loads were weighed by attaching chains, connected with the balance to the wheels, and the load raised by a lever or windlass. These scales were blown down in the gale of Sept. 22, 1815.

About 1835 a few individuals bought a Fairbanks Hay Scales. These were located near the hotel, on or near the lot now occupied by the Soldiers' Monument. The present hay scales were purchased by S. C. Herring, when he refitted the hotel.

It has been a difficult undertaking to secure a complete and correct list of those who have at different times been engaged in mercantile business in Brimfield. In the

Springfield Registry, Vol. G, p. 22, David Shaw, of Brimfield, is called a trader. Timothy Danielson was the first to open a store in town. It was at the time the only store between Springfield and Brookfield. It was the rear part of the old Danielson house, that was torn down in 1875. Samuel Haynes had a store on the corner, south-west of the meeting-house. In 1794, mention is made of Col. Abner Morgan and Moore's store. Samuel W. Brown had a red store between Mr. Wheeler's house and Mr. Warren's. It was used afterwards as an office by P. Warren & Sons. Moved and enlarged by the addition of a lower story, it is now occupied by J. W. Browning for his currying establishment. Capt. Joseph Hoar kept a store in his house in Dunhamtown, on the site long occupied by his son, Col. Solomon, and grandson, Dea. Solomon Hoar. Enos Hitchcock was a trader about 1800, using part of the house now occupied by Cheney Solander. John Park, uncle of Professor Park, of Andover, kept a store in the rear part of the house now occupied by Braman Sibley.

Ichabod Bliss, about 1812, built west of his tavern stand a store, which was kept for some years under the name of I. and L. Bliss & Co., the partners being Levi Bliss, of Brimfield, and Colonel Denny, of Leicester. It stood on the front of the present school-house lot. It was moved back and altered into a dwelling-house in 1857, by Wilson Homer, and is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Knight, for her summer residence. The business was carried on with various changes in the firm name: Levi Bliss; Stimson & Salisbury; Truman Charles; Hubbard & Tyler; Hubbard, Tyler & Homer; Sigourney & Drury; Hubbard & Lebaron; and last of all, it was kept as a "Union" store.

Lewis Williams, a son of Rev. Nehemiah Williams, was for many years an enterprising and successful trader. The store he occupied was at the east end of the house

which he then occupied, now John W. Morgan's. This building was moved and altered into a dwelling-house. It is now the residence of N. F. Robinson. Lewis Williams sold out the store and the business to his brother Ebenezer, whose death occasioned the changes just mentioned.

The store and residence now occupied by J. T. Brown, were built about 1802. Since then, this corner store has been continuously occupied by successive traders, as follows: Norcross, Lyon & Co.; Lyon, Wyles & Co.; (Festus) Foster & (Foster) Lee; (Jonathan) Ferry, (J. W.) Bliss & (Royal P.) Wales; (William H.) Sessions & (Otis) Lane; by these last with Addison Sanford under the firm name of Sessions, Lane & Co.; (Frank C.) Merrick & Co.; Seaver & Fisk; John Newton; J. T. & G. A. Brown; J. T. Brown.

The store now occupied by George M. Hitchcock, was originally the wagon shop of Albon Janes. It was occupied as a Union store, Division 446, of the New England Protective Union, by Edwin Allen. The first occupant after this, was S. C. Herring in company with David F. Parker. Since then it has been managed successively by S. C. Herring, with Oman Lawrence as salesman and accountant; now by G. M. Hitchcock.

The store at East Brimfield has been occupied as such by various individuals and firms. It was at first the store of the factory companies. Afterwards it was occupied by Emory Sanford, James W. Hale, Horatio Fitch, John Wales Bliss, Horatio Wales, E. Perry & Sons, and W. H. Rice.

During the Revolutionary war there was a great deal of traveling. Parties were going to the army and returning from it. Provisions and ammunitions were sent in large quantities from Eastern New England. Many persons kept a public house for the entertainment of man and beast. All that was needful, in those days, to keep a hotel was, according to a common saying, a barrel of

pork, a barrel of potatoes, and a barrel of rum. Among those who kept such victualing houses at this period, may be mentioned Josiah Smith, at the old turn of the Palmer road down the hill, north of the present turn; Aaron Charles, where Edwin B. Webber now lives; Nathaniel Danielson, in a house that stood near where Emory Livermore now lives; Isaac Powers, where Norman Powers now lives at West Brimfield; Benjamin Lumbard, on the old road from East Brimfield to Holland, west of Jonathan Emerson's; Col. Alfred Lyon, where now stands the house of W. H. Wyles.

Ichabod Bliss built, in 1796, expressly for a tavern, the large square house afterwards occupied by Dr. Knight, and more recently owned by the Wales family. He kept tavern there for many years, till his death in 1836, with the exception of a few years. About 1828, he leased it for two or three years to Harrison Bishop, but before the expiration of the lease, resumed business himself.

The present Brimfield hotel was built in 1808, by Elias Carter, for John Gardner, and was occupied by Squire Gardner till Marquis Converse took the stand. He was followed by Joshua B. Vinton, who afterwards kept the Hampden house, Springfield, and Mansion house, Northampton. Eaton Hitchcock succeeded him. J. D. Brown- ing kept tavern till it was taken by Nye Moulton, who was succeeded by D. N. Green. From 1848 to 1852, it was kept by H. F. Brown. George C. Homer followed, and then W. F. Tarbell, of whom S. C. Herring, Esq., of New York, bought the property and refitted it, making of it the present stately and commodious establishment. Brown & White, 1860, kept the hotel first; then Amos Munroe, 1861-3; next, George S. Osgood, 1864; Charles Andrews in 1865; then Edward Sherman in 1866. In 1869, Mr. Munroe, who had taken charge of it for two years previously, bought the hotel, and has since man-

aged it to the perfect satisfaction of the community and the traveling public, without selling liquor.

Not in its place as a charitable association, but rather, as a close to our notice of the several trades and artisans, mention is here made of the craftsmen of the order of Free Masons. Humanity Lodge of Free and accepted Masons was organized at Holland, the charter for the same being granted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on petition of Ezra Webber and others, A. L. 5811 (1811).

A petition was presented to the Grand Lodge from Humanity Lodge, June 14, 1813, signed by Stephen Pynchon, per order of the committee, praying that a dispensation might be granted for the removal of said Lodge from the town or district of Holland to Brimfield. A remonstrance against the removal was presented by Thomas Lodge, Monson. The petition and remonstrance were referred to a committee who reported in favor of removal; their report was accepted, and the Lodge removed to Brimfield. The Lodge appears for some years to have been strong in numbers and influence, many of the prominent men of this town and vicinity being members. The name of Humanity Lodge does not appear in the records of the Grand Lodge, after December 28, 1829. By the records of the lodge, its last meeting was held January 15, 1834.

John Sherman, the town clerk for thirty years, was also a practicing physician. The healing art was, in those days, empirical rather than scientific. Clergymen often gave medical advice and administered simples. A knowledge of the symptoms of a few common diseases, and of the medicinal qualities of a few drugs, with some skill in blood letting, would seem to be the sum of the qualifications required. There was no physician in Northampton till after 1730. It is amusing to read an account book kept by Dr. Sherman, and now in the pos-

session of Elijah T. Sherman, Esq., of New York. The most frequent charges are for senna and rhubarb, manna, epsom salts, spirits of lavender, gentian and tumeric, galingal, palma ceti. sour drops, anodyne pills, "a vomit 8d.," "bleeding 10s."

Dr. Thomas Green is the first physician's name to be found on the town books. He was a resident of what is now Wales, and though a land owner was for several years supported by the town. Dr. James Lawrence came from Killingly, Conn., about 1746. He located in what is now Wales, rather than in the center of the town, as being the smarter place of the two, and continued in the practice of his profession, honored and successful, till he died of small-pox, 1778, May 14, aet. fifty-eight.

Dr. John Butler, who was a friend of General Eaton, and once a surgeon in the United States navy, was a practicing physician here until his death.

Dr. Israel Trask was a native of the town, born March 18, 1775. He lived at the turn of the Sturbridge road, where Mr. Wyles' house now is. He was an active, energetic man, and like Dr. Moffatt, prominent in town affairs. He married Dr. Lawrence's daughter Sarah.

Dr. Rufus Guthrie lived in the house recently bought by Alfred Lumbard, near what is called Guthrie's bridge, on the road to Danielson hill.

Dr. Joseph Moffatt was a physician for more than forty years in this his native town. He was highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen, was town clerk for several years, and held other public offices. He died, 1802, August 12. Rev. Clark Brown, at the time the pastor of the Brimfield church, married his daughter Tabbe. Dr. Moffatt was twice married; first to Margaret Bliss. Ch. Lewis, 1764, September 17; Tabitha, 1765, October 17 (died 1769); Joseph, 1769, August 8; Wyllis, 1770, October

12; his wife, Margaret, died 1771, November 4, aged 31; he married Lois Haynes, 1772, December 10. *Ch.* Chester, 1775, March 29; Lois, 1776, July 11; Tabbe, 1780, May 1; Alvin, 1785, October 24.

Dr. Martin Hersey was a practicing physician, who introduced Rev. Clark Brown to the Brimfield church. He came from Spencer, and was probably here but a short time. Franklin, son of Martin and Marcy Hersey, was born in Brimfield, 1797, August 23. Maria Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Marcy Hersey, was born here, 1797, August 20. No record has been found of the name even in any other connection, except in a deed of Zebadiah Abbott, 1796, March, which bounds a four-acre lot, "South on Hersey's land."

Dr. Justus Keyes moved about 1809 from Hodges' Corner to Brimfield Center, living till 1815, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Alfred E. Pierce. He was a man of ability. He took Dr. Ebenezer Knight for a partner for two years, and in 1815, sold to him his house and business, and for a time resided in Sturbridge. He returned to Brimfield, but after a few years died in the old Noah Hitchcock house, then owned by him, and standing where Mr. Spaulding's house now is. He married first Betsey Corey, May 11, 1806, and had three children; Marianne, born 1808, March 1; Erasmus Darwin, born 1810, May 29, now Major-General Keyes, United States Army; Elias, born 1812, August 3; (known as Edward L.,) once editor of the *Dedham Gazette*, and a prominent politician. Dr. Keyes' first wife died March 3, 1826, and he married Polly Wight, of Sturbridge, Dec. 2, 1828.

Asa Lincoln was born in Taunton, June—1782. He was the oldest of nine children, three of whom are still living, aged respectively seventy-six, seventy-eight, and eighty years, no one of the family having died at a younger age than seventy-two. His father's name was



Asa Loring

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Asa, and there were *nine* also in that family, all of whom lived until the youngest was about seventy, a remarkable case of longevity. Their ancestry is traced to one of the three Thomas Lincolns, who were the first of the Lincolns in this country.

The family of Asa still hold the homestead in Taunton on which their ancestors settled, and Morris, nephew of Asa, is the ninth generation who have lived on and owned the same place. Asa's mother was a Morris of Sturbridge, of the same family as Judge O. B. Morris of Springfield. He received only such opportunities of early education as the schools of Taunton afforded, except to recite Latin to Marcus Morton, who was at that time a young lawyer of Taunton. The fact of his hearing the recitations of young men in Latin, shows either that the ability of the future Judge and Governor was not appreciated, or that the town afforded but little business in law at that date; and it is perhaps worthy of note, as showing the customs of the time, that young Lincoln used to carry on his back a quarter of mutton, to pay in part his tuition. Few young men of our day would feel that they *could* lug a leg of mutton a mile or more, for such a purpose, and perhaps it would be as difficult to find a professor who would receive such coin in payment for his services.

Young Lincoln was anxious to study law, but his father had chosen medicine as the profession his son was to follow, and accordingly sent him when about twenty years of age to Sturbridge, where he commenced his studies with Doctor Corey. He remained with Corey two years, teaching during the winter time, when he went to Brookfield, (partly because they paid better wages for teaching there,) and completed his study of medicine with Doctor Babbitt. (Pliny Merrick, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court, was one of the boys who attended Lincoln's

school in Brookfield, then a lad but two or three years younger than his teacher.) Lincoln came to Brimfield to commence his practice, probably about 1804; and in 1809, September 4, married Sarah E., daughter of Gen. Timothy Danielson, by whom he had ten children, all of whom grew up to man and womanhood. His wife died August 10, 1830, at the age of forty, and he remained a widower till his death.* Soon after he commenced his practice, the town was visited with a terrible scourge called the spotted fever, which baffled the skill of the physicians, far and near, and perhaps this fact more than any other, led him to commence a practice entirely different from the one in general use at that time, and whether good or bad, was certainly more in keeping with the practice of the better physicians of our day. The old system may be told in few words; first bleed, then give all the medicine the patient could be made to swallow, then bleed, and if the patient lived through this, his constitution was proof against the skill of physicians. What made a decided impression on Lincoln's mind in connection with the fever, was the fact that but three or four of all the parties attacked recovered, and one of these was attended by an old negress, for whom the family had sent to Northampton, and with whom the physicians were not willing to share the honor of killing or curing; and one other, a negro, whose brother lived with Lincoln, and who was taken sick at his house. 'Tis said that when the doctors found that the negro was sick, they called on Lincoln to enter on a system of experiments to be tried on the patient, and he replied, "No, gentlemen, you have used your best skill on your patients, and they have all died; I am determined that if the negro has

* It is believed by his family that he never entertained any intention of a second marriage. Such was the respect he had for the memory of his wife, that during his life he abstained from all labor on the anniversary of her death, uniformly visiting her grave on that day.

constitution enough to carry him through, he shall live ; you certainly are not to have the privilege of killing him." The "constitution " triumphed, and the doctor who put it to the test, although he continued his practice till a few months previous to his death, had less and less faith in the efficacy of medicines.

Early in life Lincoln received a commission of justice of the peace, and perhaps no man in this part of the State had more justice trials brought before him than he did. And it is worthy of note, as showing how true was the early bent of his mind as to the profession he should have taken, that in appeals of nearly forty cases from his decisions on points of law, the higher court sustained him in each of the decisions on which the appeal was made.

In politics, he was from the first a democrat, never voting for any but the democratic candidate for president, except for Van Buren in 1848. Commencing his practice with limited means, when a property qualification was necessary to entitle a man to vote, he was required to marshal his assets, including horse, gig, and books of account, in order to secure the privilege of voting. While Doctor Lincoln was prominent in local affairs, often being called to preside over the meetings of the town, and frequently chosen to fill the more important town offices, his identification with the minority party in State affairs, debarred him from offices he was well qualified to fill.*

He was, however, elected to the State Senate of 1840, serving on the committee to revise the valuation of the State. He was re-elected to the Senate of 1843. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Berkshire Medical Institute, the same year ; he died July 7, 1854, aged seventy-two. .

*The democratic vote of the town was 11 in 1804, and 75 in 1836, while the vote of the opposite party was 120 for the former, and 175 for the latter. It is said that the town, previous to the formation of representative districts, was never represented in the House of Representatives by a person elected as a democrat.

Children of Dr. Asa and Sarah E. Lincoln:—Charles Danielson, born November 28, 1810; Mary Danielson, January 22, 1813; Timothy Danielson, May 11, 1815; Frederick Danielson, April 27, 1816; Sarah Danielson, December 17, 1819; Francis Danielson, September 30, 1821; James Danielson, March 30, 1823; William Danielson, March 12, 1825, died May 15, 1846; Charlotte Danielson, February 13, 1827, died October 18, 1847; Elizabeth Danielson, June 22, 1829, died January 1, 1849.

Charles D. Lincoln left home and entered the store at the North Factory village, Monson, when a boy of sixteen, went to Boston when about 25, where he remained as clerk until about 1840, when he commenced trade as a retailer on Washington street, left the business in 1842 for a position in the Custom House as chief clerk to the Deputy Collector, was promoted to assistant Naval Officer by Charles G. Greene, was removed by Mr. Greene's successor on account of his politics, against the wishes of the mercantile interest. He next went on to the Brokers' Board in Boston, where he still remains. He married Maria Prouty, October 6, 1842, by whom he has two children; Mary W., born September 4, 1843, and Elizabeth D., born October 9, 1857.

Mary D. Lincoln married Chauncey E. Dutton, January 1836, both deceased, leaving three children, Frank C., Mary Ann and Sarah.

Timothy D. Lincoln fitted for College at the town schools, and attended Wilbraham academy two terms, entered Wesleyan University, junior class in English and scientific course in 1834, graduated in 1836, teaching the two winters while in college, and the winter after graduation at Weymouth, Mass., and afterwards at Hingham; then as principal of high school in New Bedford. He commenced the study of law with the Hon. Charles H.



J. D. LINCOLN

Member of the Board of Directors of the City of New York

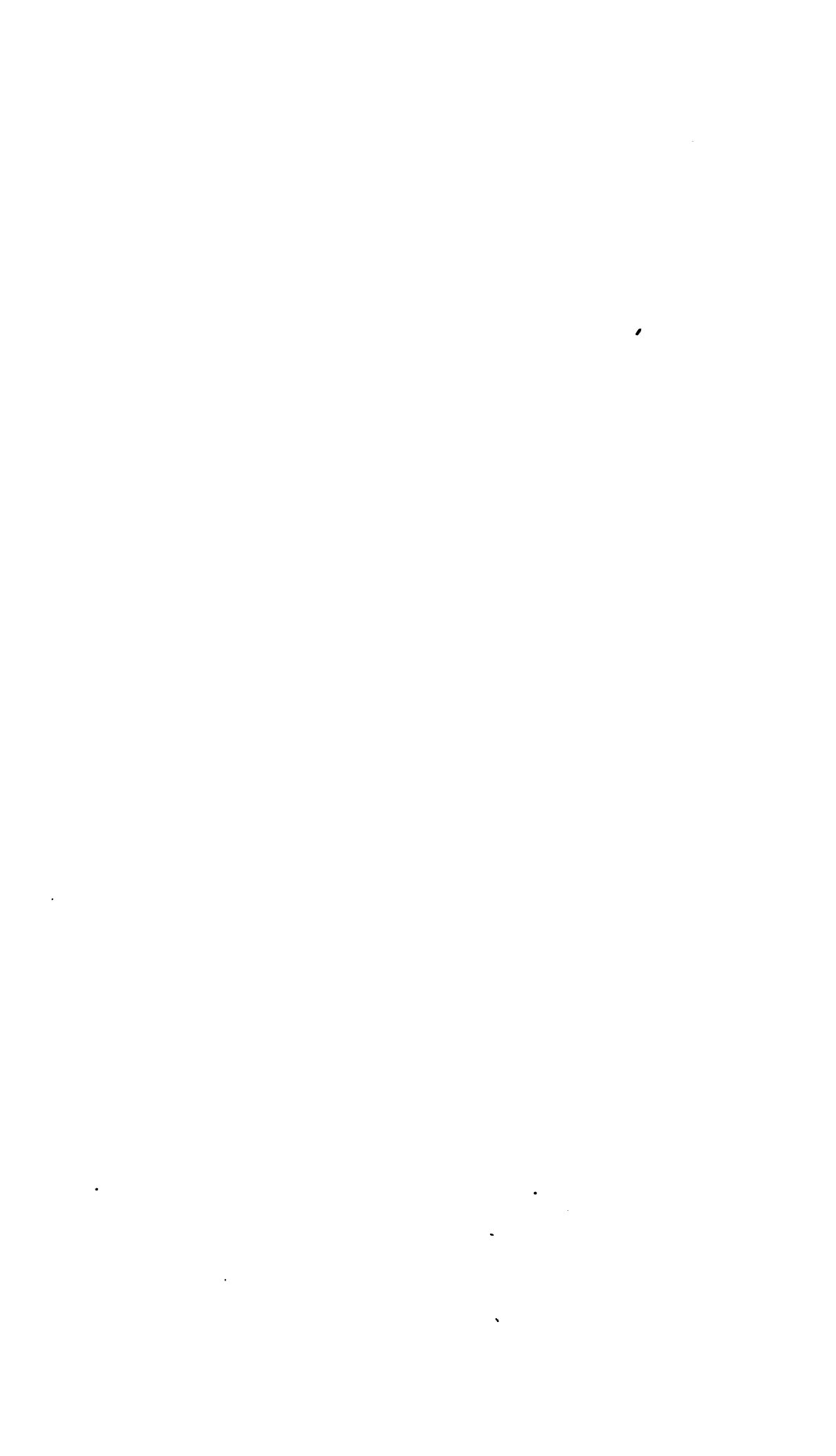
J. D. Lincoln



T. D. LINCOLN.

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T. D. Lincoln



(afterwards Judge) Warren, with whom he continued two years and five months, teaching during the time, when he was admitted to the bar in 1840 at New Bedford. He was a partner in practice with John H. W. Page, Esq., for one year, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, entering the office of Charles Fox, Esq., for one year, as the laws of the State required a year's residence before admission to the bar. He was admitted to the bar at Zanesville, Ohio, October 1842. June 1, 1843, he became a partner with Mr. Fox, with whom he remained until January 1846, when he commenced alone and continued until 1855, when the firm of Lincoln, Smith & Warnock was formed. Mr. Lincoln has practiced extensively in the United States Circuit Court, in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and western Pennsylvania, and since 1849 has spent a part of each winter before the Supreme Court at Washington. In 1857 he was selected by the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis to represent the river as opposed to the railroad interest arising on the question of bridging the Mississippi river. He was opposed to Abraham Lincoln in 1857, in the Rock Island bridge case, tried before Judge McLean at Chicago. He married in August, 1845, Mary Seymour Clarke, daughter of Major Nathan Clarke of the United States army, by whom he has had eleven children, seven of whom are living—six daughters and one son, John Ledyard Lincoln.

Frederick D. Lincoln commenced the study of law with Charles Henry Warren of New Bedford, while teaching school in the same place in 1838, remained with him (two years) until he was appointed to the bench, then studied with John H. W. Page of same place one year, when he was admitted to the bar in New Bedford, then went to the Cambridge law school one term, practiced law in New Bedford one year, then removed to Cincin-

nati in September, 1843, where he still lives, a bachelor, and has continued the practice of law very successfully.

James D. Lincoln went from home when a lad and lived with his aunt, Palestia L. Thayer, at Franklin; afterwards removed to Wrentham. He has been largely and successfully engaged in the manufacture of jewelry at Plainville, Wrentham, the firm being Lincoln, Tift & Co., with their principal office in New York, where Mr. Lincoln now resides.

Sarah D. Lincoln married Rev. B. E. Hale, December 12, 1854; their children are Mary L., born December 29, 1856, and Charlotte E., born May 3, 1860.

Francis D. Lincoln resides in Brimfield, on the homestead of his grandfather, Gen. Timothy Danielson. He has always taken an active part in whatever tends to the best interests of the town; he was Captain of Company G, 46th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers.* He married Rebecca Fisher Cox, of Walpole, September 28, 1848; their children are Rebecca Maria, born November 7, 1849, and Henrietta Frances, born July 2, 1853.

Dr. Ebenezer Knight, for the long period of forty-two years a physician, honored and beloved in this community, and in all the neighboring towns, was born in North Brookfield, 1792, January 14. He studied in Providence with Dr. Drown, attending lectures at the medical college in that city; in Boston with Dr. Gorham, attending lectures, at the same time, at Harvard Medical College. He came to Brimfield in 1814, and at first was in partnership with Dr. Keyes. After two years, however, he bought out Dr. Keyes, and bought also Dr. Keyes' house, where he resided till 1842. Then, on the death of his father-in-law, Ichabod Bliss, he bought out the other heirs, and refitting the Bliss place, removed his family there. In

*Charles D., Timothy D., Frederic D., and James D. Lincoln each furnished a substitute for three years, in the late war, although they, as well as their brother, Francis D., were exempt from military service.



Ebenezer Wright

1800-1880



Ebenezer Emigott.

Ex. 4, 2, 2, 2 B. Hall & Sons, N.Y.

that house he died, after protracted suffering from heart disease, 1857, July 4. He had been honored by his townsmen with various public offices, had been a member of the church for twenty-four years, and served, also, as clerk of the society. The sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Morse, on the occasion of his death, and the eulogy by Rev. Dr. Vaill, bear testimony to the marked benevolence of his character, as well as the public spirit ever manifested by him, and his deserved reputation as a "beloved physician." Dr. Knight married, 1818, September 24, Thirza W. Bliss, daughter of Ichabod Bliss of Brimfield. Of his children, John McCall died in infancy. The second child was Eunice B.; the third, Eliza P., who married Richard S. Wilcox of Ovid, N. Y., and died 1854, December 1. Fitz Henry Knight, born 1835, May 2, died in Troy, N. Y., 1867, June 17. Mary T. Knight married, 1865, October 10, Rev. C. M. Hyde.

Dr. John Witter succeeded to Dr. Knight's practice, but in 1866, removed to Woodstock, Conn. Following him came Dr. George E. Fuller, who removed to Monson, though still continuing to practice in Brimfield. Dr. Fife took Dr. Fuller's place, but remained only one year, accepting then an appointment in the United States service at Alexandria, Va. He had previously been a surgeon in the United States navy.

Before Dr. Knight's death, Dr. George F. Chamberlain had established himself in practice here, and is now the only resident physician.

Abner Morgan was the first one in town to study law and practice as an attorney. He was born in Brimfield, 1746, January 9. Was the son of Jonathan and Ruth (Miller) Morgan. He graduated at Harvard College, 1773. He was chosen representative from Brimfield to the General Court, which met at Watertown, 1775, July 19. 1776, January 21 (Sunday), the House of Representatives

voted to raise a regiment of seven hundred and twenty-eight men from Berkshire and Hampshire Counties, to serve in the expedition to Canada. Elisha Porter, of Hadley, was chosen colonel, and Abner Morgan, of Brimfield, major. The regiment probably went to Albany. His regiment formed part of the force with which General Arnold joined Montgomery before Quebec. When Montgomery was killed, Arnold took his place, and upon his being disabled, Major Morgan assumed command of the forlorn hope and led the last and final attack on the morning of January 1, 1776, when they were driven off by overpowering numbers. At Crown Point, July 8, 1776, he drew up an address of the field officers to General John Sullivan, on the occasion of his withdrawing from command of the army in Canada. 1778, August 29, he was appointed brigade major for Hampshire County. 1781, he was commissioned justice of the peace. 1782, he was chairman of the committee for taking up persons dangerous to the Commonwealth, according to act of 1781, February 14. In 1795, when there were only fifteen barristers at law in the whole State, he was an attorney practicing at the Superior Court.

At the close of the Revolution he received a pension and a bounty of twenty thousand acres of land in what was then the wilds of New York State, now within the limits of Livingston County, on the banks of the Genesee River. A part of this is still retained in the family, in possession of his grandson, J. Appleton Morgan, Esq., of New York, though most of it was sold at ridiculously low prices.

By act of Congress, 1798, a direct tax of \$2,000,000 was levied on the people. Massachusetts was to pay \$260,435.31.2. For this purpose the State was divided into nine departments. Commissioners were appointed for each division by the President. These constituted a

board who subdivided the various departments into districts. The lists of persons and property were to be made out for October 1. Major Morgan was principal assessor for the seventh assessment district of the eighth Massachusetts division, the district comprising the towns of Monson, Brimfield, South Brimfield and Holland. He was selectman twenty-two years, twenty-one of which he was chairman of the board, being elected to this office consecutively for nineteen years. He built the house, 1783, where Warren F. Tarbell now (1876) resides, in those days the most aristocratic mansion in the town. In front of the house are two large button-wood trees which it is said he brought from the vicinity of Ten Mile Pond, near Collins Depot, in his saddle. He continued to reside in Brimfield until 1826. He was chosen to represent the town in the State Legislature from 1798-1801. His cousin, Morgan Phillips, of Westboro, writes of him (in Dr. Sibley's Manuscript Memoranda of Harvard Graduates), that "He was a man of high attainments and greatly respected. He was the contemporary and intimate associate of the most distinguished men in the State. He was noted in his profession as an advocate of great ability. He had considerable business out of his own county, and at every term of Worcester courts would spend a night at my father's, going and returning. I remember going to church with him and my mother when on a visit to Brimfield. There was a bass viol in the gallery, and there was some one tuning it after the clergyman came in. That was not according to his notions of propriety, and he struck upon the pew door, saying, 'Stop that,' and there was no more tuning bass viols in church that day. My father used to ask after old acquaintance, and their conversation impressed me, also, with the conviction that he was a man deeply interested in religion."

In 1826 he removed to Lima, N. Y., and thence to Avon, N. Y., where he died, 1837, November 7. He married 1796, March 31, Persis, daughter of David and Tabitha (Collins) Morgan. Children, Harriet, born December 4, 1797; Persis, born June 6, 1801; Peyton Randolph, born December 16, 1803; Almira, born April 16, 1806; Maria Antoinette, born ——. Harriet Morgan married Dr. William P. Trask, of Natchez, Miss., July 14, 1818; her second husband was Dr. Joseph T. Pitney, of Auburn, N. Y.; he died April 23, 1853; she died in May, 1862; Almira Morgan never married, she resides at Avon Springs, N. Y.; Maria Antoinette married Dr. Samuel Salisbury, of Boston, Mass.; he died at Avon Springs, N. Y., April 19, 1850, leaving one son, Samuel. Mrs. Salisbury now resides at Chicago, Ill.

Peyton R. Morgan, upon leaving Yale College, resided for some years on the plantation of his brother-in-law, Dr. Trask, of Mississippi; in 1835 he returned to the North and engaged in the fur trade; in prosecuting this business he went to what was then the "far West." It is said he was the first white man who visited the confluence of the four rivers in Michigan, where he founded what is now the city of Saginaw, building a saw-mill and hotel; recalled to Avon Springs, N. Y., by the death of his father; his fur and land speculations in Michigan having meanwhile resulted disastrously, he began the practice of law in that town, for which he had prepared himself at College. In 1847 he removed to Racine, Wis., where he continued the practice of his profession and became eminent as an equity lawyer, also for probity and uprightness of character; he died January 24, 1871. The following is one of several resolutions passed by the Racine County bar at the time of his decease.

Resolved, That the character of our departed friend exhibited qualities of excellence becoming his position and profession in life, a true

and honest sense of duty always guiding him in the performance of obligations to others; he was a conscientious lawyer, a faithful citizen, a Christian gentleman, and in the ripe maturity of years, he has gone from our midst enjoying the esteem of all who regard integrity, purity of purpose, and devotion to duty, as the essential characteristics of true manhood.

In 1843 he married Joanna, daughter of Brig.-Gen. James Appleton, in Portland, Me. Children, James Appleton, born October 2, 1846, and Anna Randolph, born September 14, 1854; died April 2, 1861.

James Appleton Morgan graduated at Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1867, and at the Law School, Columbia College, New York, in 1869, and commenced practice in New York city in the latter year. He has published several legal works, a treatise on the Law of Literature, (Literary Property, Copyrights, etc., 2 vols.,) Notes to Addison on Contracts, 3 vols., and Notes to Best's Treatise on Evidence, 2 vols.

Stephen Pynchon was of the ancestral family who first opened the Connecticut Valley to settlement, and planted the colony at Springfield. This was his place of birth, being the son of William and Sarah Pynchon, and born January 31, 1769.

After completing his education, he graduated at Yale College in the class of 1789, and, concluding his studies for the legal profession, he took up his residence in Brimfield after the year 1790. He was elected town clerk in 1797, and was continued in office by annual elections until his death. In the following year he was commissioned by the governor a justice of the peace, and discharged its functions with a wide range of jurisdiction and large number of causes, retaining the position to his demise. In 1805 he was chosen a representative to the General Court, and continued in the Legislature, with only two intermissions, those of the years 1808 and 1817, dying

at his post of duty, February 5, 1823. In 1819 he was appointed by Gov. John Brooks, chief justice of the Court of Sessions for Hampden County. He was appointed postmaster on the establishing of the post-office in Brimfield, in 1806, and held the office for the remainder of his life.

Holding a prominent station during a long period of years, with a local reputation which had nothing of imputation upon his integrity, he discharged all of his trusts with a fidelity which brought credit to his name, and leaves his memory as a valuable inheritance to the deserving family. He justly occupies an enviable place in the annals of the town, of which its unimpaired confidence is marked by his long continuance in the public service.

Not brilliant as a lawyer, he possessed a sound and matured legal judgment which won the confidence and regard of his fellow citizens. Without ambition, and lacking the impulse which stimulates to the attainment of eminence in the labors and struggles of life, he pursued the even tenor of his way, uneventful and tranquil, in the quiet routine of the practice of his profession, remunerative to a moderate degree, but not increasing to wealth.

He was a member, and in advanced degrees, of the Masonic fraternity, then a social and political power, and the last offices of earth at his demise were solemnized after the ritual and ceremonies of the order. Dying in the prime of manhood, he has a mound and memory in the village cemetery, than which there is none more worthy of honor and respect.

He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Israel Trask, of Brimfield, January 13, 1799. Their children were Lucy Lawrence, born December 19, 1799; William Harris, born January 4, 1802; Edward Elliot, born March 27, 1804; Sarah Whiting, born April 23, 1807; James Lawrence

Trask, born August 2, 1809; Augustus, born and died October 13, 1811; Elizabeth Sewell, born December 5, 1812; Charlotte Davis, born May 25, 1815.

William Harris engaged in mercantile business; he was drowned in Beaver Creek, Wilkinson County, Mississippi, March 9, 1823.

Edward E. graduated at Yale College in 1825, and soon after emigrated to Georgia, as a school teacher; he afterwards removed to Huntsville, Ala., where he died, June 24, 1868. His large estate was ruined by the emancipation act, his investments being mainly in human chattels. Only one member of the family is living, the youngest son, James L., who occupies the dwelling of his father, in his native town.

The nomadic and migratory tendency of that period is illustrated in the distant and diversified residences of the family. Two of the daughters, in addition to the two sons, rest in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, after passing many years of residence distant from their native State; another daughter lies buried in Elmira, N. Y.

John B. Cooley was born in Granville. He was admitted to the bar in 1818, and opened a law office in Brimfield. Hon. W. G. Bates says of him, in an address at the dedication of the new court house, in Springfield, 1874, April 28: "He was a man of talent, but not a hard student, nor a laborious practitioner. He was a man of wit and humor, and desirous rather of having a jovial time than of accumulating money or fame. In 1831 he removed to New York State, where he spent most of the rest of his life. He died at Wilbraham, November 4, 1858. November 1, 1821, he married Persis Morgan, daughter of Abner Morgan. She died in New York, in 1854. They had one son, Randolph Morgan Cooley, born August 23, 1822.

Francis B. Stebbins, son of Francis and Chloe (Bates)

Stebbins was born in Granville, February 22, 1801; he was educated in the common schools of his native town, at Hudson, N. Y., and by Rev. Timothy Cooley, D. D., of Granville; he studied law with John Mills of Southwick, and with John Davis and Levi Lincoln at Worcester, where March 10, 1824, he was admitted to the bar. He settled at once in Brimfield, where he remained ten years, when he removed to Ware and formed a partnership with William Hyde; here he remained till May, 1840, when he removed to Oswego, N. Y., and gave up the practice of law. To secure a debt, he was obliged to take an interest in a flouring mill, and he engaged in the business with Richard Talcott, continuing in the business with Mr. Talcott, and alone until his death, May 11, 1845. Mr. Bates says of him: "He was a lawyer of studious habits, and attentive to all the duties of his profession. He became a skillful practicing lawyer, and had attained a good standing as an estimable and useful man when he removed from the State." He married September 4, 1837, Eliza A., daughter of Dr. Solomon Bond, of Enfield, Ct. They had one child, Julia Francis; she married November 8, 1865, James A. Eddy, of Troy, N. Y., and died December 15, 1870.

General William Eaton, a resident, though not a native of Brimfield,* became prominent in the history of the country in connection with the chastisement administered by the United States military and naval forces, on the Bashaw of Tunis, in 1805. This African Potentate had encouraged his subjects to commit piratical assaults on English and American vessels. He had the presumption to demand of these Christian powers, presents of value

*The family is descended from John and Abigail Eaton, who came from London in 1635, and settled first at Watertown, Mass., and afterwards at Dedham, Mass. General Wm. Eaton's great grandfather, Thomas Eaton, went from Dedham to Connecticut, probably in 1697, and settled in Woodstock in 1704. General Eaton was the son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Johnson) Eaton.



of the "free" boarding school. He was a very popular teacher, and his influence was felt in the lives of many of the students.

After the war, he returned to the United States and spent some time in the West. He was very successful in his business, and he was very popular among the people of the West. He was very successful in his business, and he was very popular among the people of the West.

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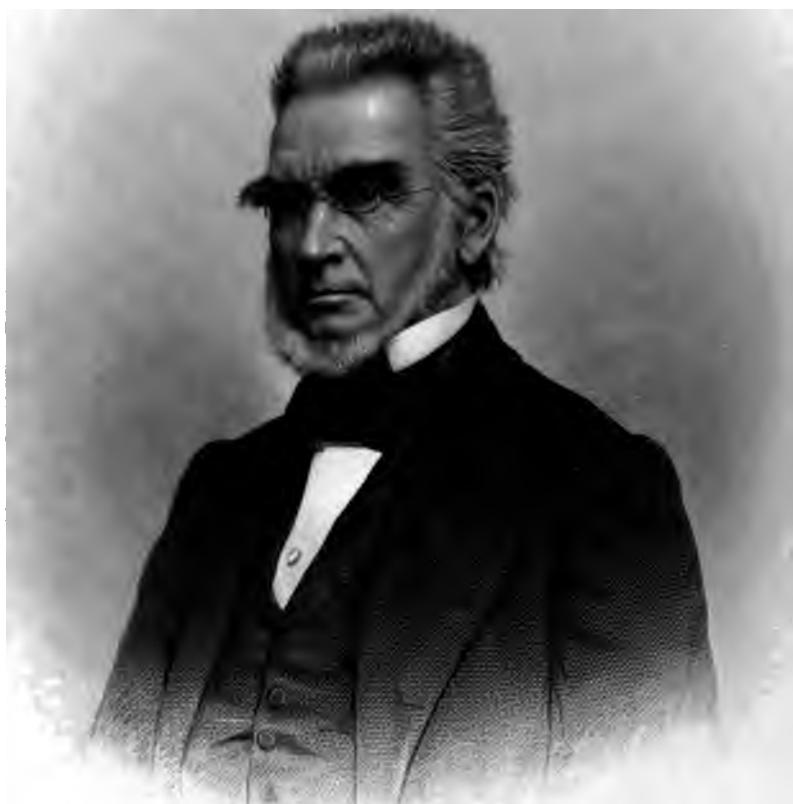


William Linton

on the threat of breaking off all treaty arrangements, and condemning to perpetual slavery all citizens of those countries, found within his dominions.

William Eaton was born at Woodstock, Ct., Feb. 23, 1764. When 16 years old he ran away from home and enlisted in the Continental Army. He was in active service till the close of the war. While teaching school at Franklin, Ct., he became interested in religion, and united with the church under the care of Rev. Mr. Nott, 1785. He graduated at Dartmouth, in 1790. He received in 1792 a commission as Captain in the United States Army. He was on a visit to his brother, Calvin Eaton, at that time residing in Brimfield, when he made the acquaintance of the widow of Gen. Danielson, a young woman of 25. Her maiden name was Eliza Sikes, a descendant of one of the original settlers of Brimfield. They were married August 21, 1792. He was first ordered to the Ohio to join Wayne, and commanded the left column of the force. He was transferred, in 1795, to Savannah, Georgia, when he built Fort Pickering. In 1798, having resigned his commission, he was appointed Consul to Tunis. Here he exerted himself to secure the rights of American and other citizens, but in vain. He returned to the United States in 1803; but in 1804, war having been declared against Tripoli, he embarked on board the frigate John Adams, as Naval Agent. At Alexandria, he heard that Hamet Caramelli, whom he regarded as the rightful Bey of Tripoli, was in Upper Egypt. He induced the deposed ruler to accompany him on a march across the sands of Northern Africa to attempt the recovery of the Pashalic of Tripoli. The march was a striking example of daring and energy. April 27, 1805, he attacked and captured Derne, and June 11, met the forces of the Bey sent from Tripoli. The United States forces were victorious, acting in connection with the

squadron, under command of Commodore Barron. But Tobias Lear, the United States Minister, concluded a treaty with the frightened ruler, acting on his own authority, and making concessions shamefully in contravention of the rights and obligations of the United States, paying \$60,000 for release of American prisoners, and utterly ignoring the claims of Hamet. Eaton returned to the United States in 1805, where he was received with high honor. The Legislature of Massachusetts presented him a township of 10,000 acres, in Maine. But he was unsuccessful in the prosecution of his claim against the United States Government, for large personal expenses incurred by him in the prosecution of his undertaking. He became embarrassed by his debts, and when he died, 1811, June 1, aet. 47, he had very little property left of his own, or of the estate derived from Gen. Danielson. Mrs. Eaton died at Auburn, N. Y., in 1830. Their children were Eliza, born 1795, Feb. 22, married Eli Goodwin, about 1816, died soon after; Charlotte, 1797, Oct. 24, married Rev. William B. Sprague, at Albany, N. Y., and died in West Springfield, June 25, 1821; Almira, 1799, July 20, married David Hayden, of Waterbury, Conn.; William Sikes, 1804, Aug. 30, graduated West Point, 1824, became Second Lieutenant in Sixth United States Infantry, served on frontier duty in Iowa, 1825-1827, in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1827, died at Waterbury, Conn., May 10, 1828; Nathaniel Johnson, 1807, June 28, graduated West Point, 1827. In garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1827 to 1832. In Black Hawk war, as Colonel's Staff, Chief of Commissariat of Illinois Vols., May 9 to Oct. 11, 1832. In garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1832 to 1835. In Bureau of Indian Emigration, Dec. 23, 1835, to July 11, 1836. First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, July 31, 1836. Retiring from the army, 1837, April 18. He was master of



JOHN W. B. A.

John W. B. A.

JOHN W. B. A.



various steamboats on Western rivers from 1837 to 1849. Agent of United States Post Office at St. Louis, 1849-50. Port Warden, St. Louis, in 1851. He now resides at Alton, Illinois.

The Fairbanks family. Joseph Fairbanks came to Brimfield from Shelburne, where his grandfather Ebenezer was born. Three children, Erastus, Thaddeus, and Joseph Paddock Fairbanks, were born in the north-east part of Brimfield, in the little red house, still standing (1876) near the Sturbridge line. At the age of nineteen, Erastus left home to commence the study of Law, in the office of his Uncle, Ephraim Paddock, at St. Johnsbury. Weakness of eyes compelled him to give up his studies. He entered the store of Mr. Frederick Phelps as clerk, afterwards in partnership with him, and subsequently on his own account opened a store in Wheelock, Vt., 15 miles from St. Johnsbury. Meanwhile the others of the Brimfield family had removed to St. Johnsbury, and engaged in business there. Here in 1825, Erastus joined them. They were for several years unsuccessful in the various enterprises to which they gave their energies. In 1830 they engaged in constructing and managing a machine for dressing hemp. This business proved a failure, but in the operations required, it had become necessary to have some contrivance for weighing wagon loads in some more expeditious way than by the old fashioned steelyards. Thaddeus Fairbanks hit upon the principle then patented, and now used in the construction of the Fairbanks Platform Scales. The business grew into importance by slow degrees, till at length the three brothers gave their whole attention to its management. He was chosen Presidential Elector in 1844 and 1848, but declined a nomination to Congress. In 1852, and again in 1860, Erastus Fairbanks was chosen Governor of the State. In 1864, Nov. 20, he died. Joseph P., the third brother, died 1855, May 15.

The sons of Governor Fairbanks, in connection with Mr. Thaddeus Fairbanks, have since, under the firm name of Fairbanks & Co., carried on the business.

No man could have been selected better fitted for a "War Governor." Gov. Fairbanks entered into the conflict for the preservation of the Union with his whole soul. His firm had an immense amount of property in the South which must be lost in case of war, and it would have been for his pecuniary interest to have peace preserved. But this had no weight with him. Day and night he toiled, raising and equipping troops, sending regiment after regiment of brave Green Mountain boys to the seat of war. The Legislature, at an extra session showed its confidence in his judgment and ability, by conferring upon him almost unlimited power, and at the close of his official career, by a joint resolution, testified to their high appreciation of the way in which he had used it. The salary to which he was entitled was never touched, but remains in the Treasury of the State, giving evidence of his disinterested patriotism and love of Vermont. Gov. Fairbanks was not only prominent in the business and political affairs of the State, but was closely identified with many benevolent organizations, being for many years a corporate member of the American Board, and no less interested in the cause of Home Missions. Always deeply interested in educational matters, he was for the last twenty years of his life, an active member of the Corporation of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, from which, in 1860, he received the honorary degree of LL. D. His children were Jane, born Dec. 3, 1816, married Ephraim Jewett, Jan. 26, 1837, died Mar. 29, 1852; George, born Jan. 21, 1819, died April 20, 1843; Horace, born March 21, 1820, present Governor of Vermont, (1877); Charles, born Dec. 8, 1821; Julia, born June 9, 1824, married John H. Paddock, Feb. 11,

1857; Franklin, born June 18, 1828; Sarah, born June 30, 1831, married C. M. Stone, May 4, 1858; Emily, born Mar. 4, 1833, married Rev. C. L. Goodell, May 5, 1859; Ellen, born July 27, 1836, died May 28, 1843.

Rev. Festus Foster was the son of Standish Foster, and was born in Canterbury, Conn., September 30, 1776. He remained on his father's farm till the age of 18 years. His family about that time removing to Rowe, Mass., he was there prepared for college, under the tuition of Rev. Preserved Smith, the minister of that town, and was graduated at Williams College in the year 1800.

After leaving college, he took charge of a Grammar School in Pittsfield, meanwhile entering on studies preparatory for the ministry, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield. He was ordained in Petersham, Mass., Jan. 13, 1802, and was dismissed Nov. 26, 1817.

Mr. Foster's ministry covered a period of the most intense political excitement; an excitement in which the people of this town (Petersham) took an earnest part. The questions and measures then in controversy, were looked on by many wise and good men, as fraught with the most vital consequences to the nation. In these controversies the pastor of this church became involved.

Mr. Foster removed to Brimfield in the spring of 1818, and engaged there in mercantile pursuits for a time; afterward settled upon a farm in the same town, on which he spent the remainder of his days. He died on the 30th of April, 1846.

Mr. Foster always took an interest in public affairs, and filled several principal town offices in Brimfield, besides representing that town two years in the State Legislature. He was a man of vigorous intellect, and knew how to put his thoughts in forcible words. As a reasoner he was able, acute, and ingenious, and he wielded a dangerous

weapon,—as well dangerous to him who carries it, as to him whom it wounds,—in a talent for keenest sarcasm. Under the irritating provocations of sharp personal controversy, he did not find it easy to hold such a faculty always in check. But in the calmer conferences and discussions of the deliberative assembly in which he participated later in life, that gift of stings would appear to have been sparingly used, if used at all. It is the uniform testimony of his contemporaries in the General Court, that as a debater he commanded attention on all occasions, and proved himself an influential and useful member of that body. He did not speak often, but waiting till he had studied his subject carefully from different aspects, and seen it by the light which other minds could shed upon it, he seldom failed to sum up the whole matter with a judicial clearness, comprehensiveness and justness of view, which satisfied and convinced.

Mr. Foster's social qualities were, however, quite as distinguishing traits of his character as any that he possessed. There was a quickness of wit, and a general freshness and raciness in his conversation, which made his talk peculiarly spirited and attractive. He left various published writings, chiefly Sermons and Occasional Addresses.

Fisher A. Foster, born July 4, 1811, at Petersham, Mass.; 1834, graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; 1834 to 1836, tutor in Randolph-Macon College, Va., 1837 to 1845; practiced law in Clinton, Miss., and from 1845 to 1848 at Cincinnati, O.; 1848 to 1851, published Cincinnati *Daily Atlas*; 1857, connected with the *Congressional Globe*; and subsequently, for many years, with the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

John Wells Foster was born 1815, in Petersham, where his father, Rev. Festus Foster, was minister, before his



J. M. Post

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Mr. Fane's social qualities were, however, good, and his engaging personality of his character as a person to be known. There was a quality of wit and a keenness of intellect which made his conversation, which was not only intelligent and attractive. He left a very good impression on all who met him.

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the β phase of the polymer is highly perturbed by the presence of the liquid crystalline phase. The β relaxation is shifted to higher temperatures, below the

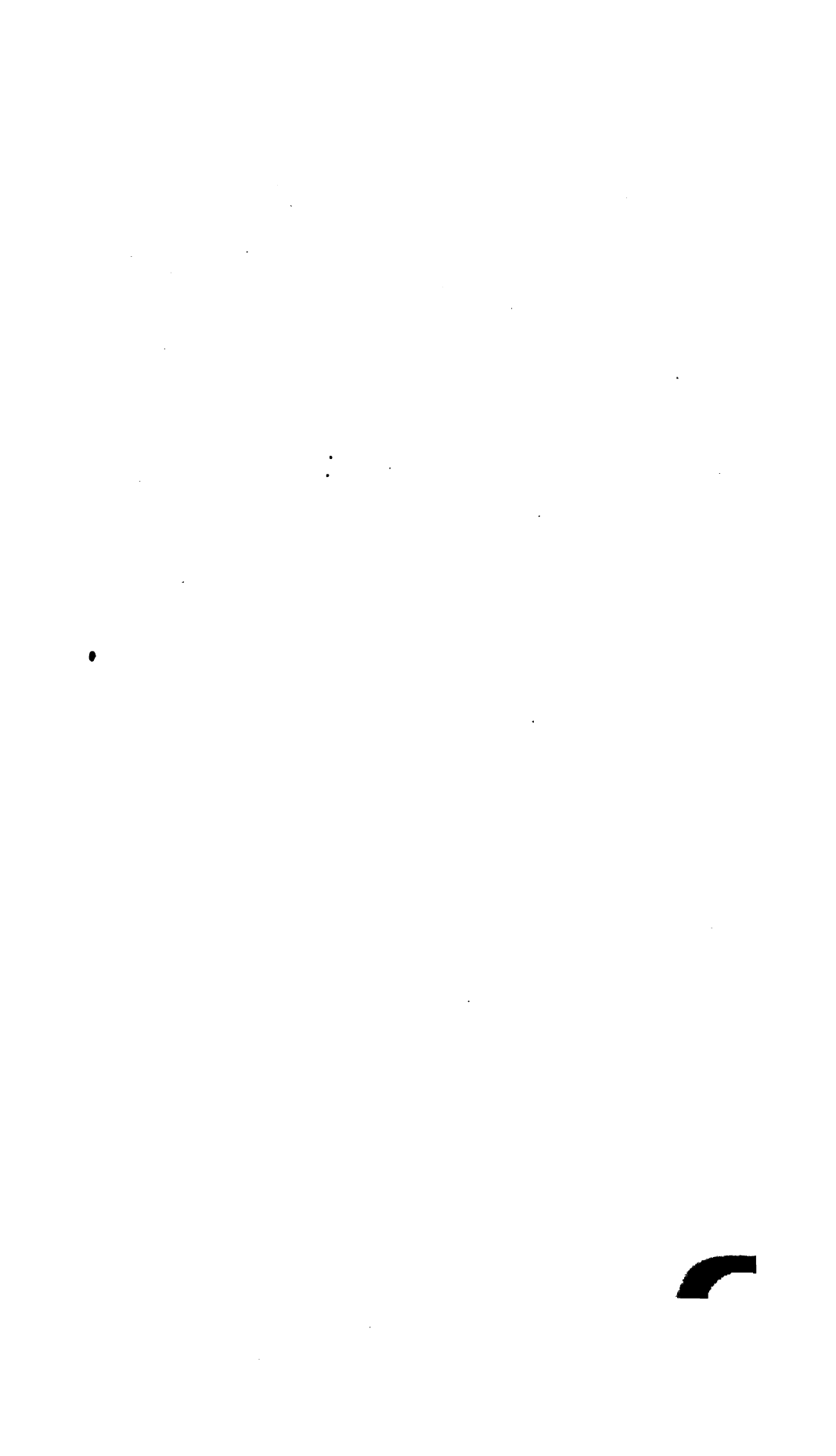


J. M. Foster

removal to Brimfield. His mother was the aunt of Judge John Wells, and from that family he took his baptismal name. After he had acquired the rudiments of learning as taught in the public schools of the town, he spent a year at Wilbraham Academy, and entered the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Ct., 1831. After graduating with high honors, he began the study of the law. But he finally chose civil engineering (mining engineering) as his pursuit in life. He soon became a recognized authority in geology and metallurgy, and was employed by Eastern capitalists to examine the mining regions and report results. In the geological survey of the State of Ohio, he was chosen by Prof. Mathis, as one of his assistants, and made a valuable special report on the Ohio coal field. He was employed by several Mining Companies to visit the Lake Superior copper mining regions. When the Government instituted a Geological Survey of that country, in 1847, he was appointed one of the assistants. Prof. J. D. Whitney, now of California, was his chosen companion and associate. Their book, entitled "Foster and Whitney's Report on the Lake Superior Region," was published by order of the Government. At the meeting of the American Association at Cincinnati, they made a report to that body of their investigations and conclusions, declared at the time by Agassiz, to be among the grandest generalizations ever made in American Geology.

Col. Foster at this time removed his residence to Brimfield. This was the period of the so-called "Know-Nothing" overturn in Massachusetts politics. Col. Foster was prominent in this movement, and became the recognized leader. He was a member of Gov. Gardner's Council. But when the question of slavery brought about a division in the organization of the "Know-Nothing" party, he took sides with the Republicans. He was the Repub-

lican candidate for Congress from his district in 1855. Defeated by a small majority, he abandoned the political arena, and gave himself wholly to science and literature. In 1868, he made Chicago his home, and the next year, through S. C. Griggs & Co., published a comprehensive and interesting description of "The Mississippi Valley, its Physical Geography, including sketches of the Topography, Botany, Climate, Geology," &c. Unfortunately the plates were destroyed in the great fire, but the work took high rank as a scientific authority on the subjects of which it treats. Mr. Foster was for a time connected with the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, and held a similar position on the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad. But he made the pursuit of knowledge rather than the accumulation of wealth the business of his life. He was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was for three years president of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. He served as Professor of Natural History in the University of Chicago, and from this University received the honorary degree of LL. D. He was one of the editors of the Lakeside Monthly, and contributed at various times important papers, published in the Transactions of various scientific Societies, in Silliman's Journal, and in various other scientific periodicals. One accepted geological generalization was originally stated by him — that on the summits of the Laurentian hills there lay no modern rocks, and that they were the first land above the main in North America, and possibly the first in the whole present world. He had just published a most valuable work in the department of Archaeology, which he had made his specialty. It is entitled, "Pre-Historic Man," and gives the result of his investigations of the mounds found in various places in the Western States. He died Sunday, June 29, 1873, at his





John Wyles

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1. The first step is to identify the **main idea** of the passage. This is usually found in the first sentence.

2. Next, look for **supporting details** that explain or provide evidence for the main idea.

3. Finally, consider the **author's purpose** for writing the passage. Is it to inform, persuade, or entertain?

4. Once you have identified these elements, you can begin to analyze the passage more deeply.

5. Look for **key words** and phrases that are important to understanding the text.

6. Consider the **structure** of the passage. How is the information organized?

7. Finally, think about the **overall message** of the passage. What is the author trying to convey?

Abstract—The purpose of this study was to determine if there were differences in the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders between two groups of nurses working in different departments of a tertiary care hospital. The prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders was determined by means of a self-administered questionnaire among 100 nurses from the intensive care unit (ICU) and 100 nurses from the medical-surgical department. The prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders was significantly higher in the ICU group than in the medical-surgical group ($p < .001$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders was also significantly higher in nurses who worked longer than 10 years compared to those who worked less than 10 years ($p < .001$). There were no significant differences in the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders between nurses who worked full time versus part time or between nurses who worked day shift versus night shift.

[illegible]



John Wyles

residence in Hyde Park, near Chicago, of inflammation of the liver. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of eminent citizens and personal friends, and his death elicited well deserved eulogies of his abilities and achievements from the newspapers of the day. He was a noble specimen of manhood, portly, and of handsome features. His appearance was prepossessing, and his manners courtly and genial. His varied and rich experience, his wide and accurate knowledge of facts, his intellectual comprehensiveness and discriminativeness made him the peer of the foremost scholars of his time, while his personal and social qualities made him respected and loved by all who knew him. He married Miss Lydia Converse, of Brimfield, who with three daughters, survive to mourn his loss.

John Wyles was born in East Hartford, Conn., July 31, 1792, of John and Sarah Wyles.

After the usual preliminary common school teachings, he was placed at Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn., for something more than a year, ending September 5, 1806. Subsequently he completed his education at Monson Academy, Mass. He entered upon his business training in that town as a clerk for Norcross, Goodwin & Co., traders in country merchandise, February 8, 1808.

In 1811 he changed his residence to Brimfield, and was employed in the store of Norcross, Lyon & Co. He commenced business on his own account in 1815, as a partner of the firm of Lyon, Wyles & Co. During this period, and from 1815 to '19 he was in the volunteer military service as Adjutant of a regiment of Cavalry.

He also served as a member of the Massachusetts Convention for revising the Constitution of the State in 1820, and had, in its sittings, the rare fortune of being the seat-mate of Daniel Webster, who, also a member, had recently changed his residence from New Hampshire to

this State, and was then in the dawn of a fame which he afterwards made world-wide and immortal.

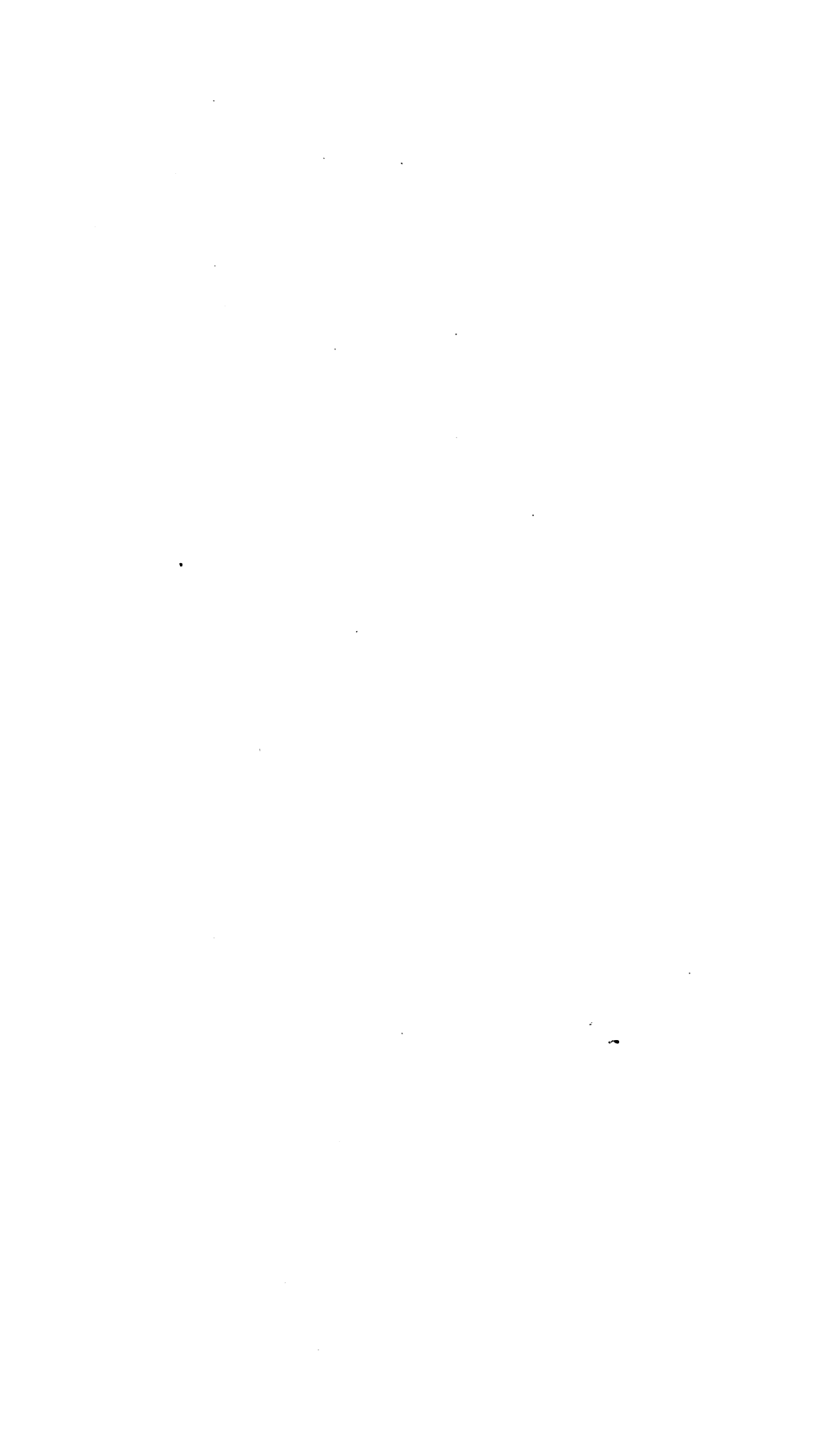
He served, too, for six years upon the board of Selectmen, during the terms of 1820, '21, '22, '25, '26 and '41. He represented the town in the Legislature, in its lower branch, in the years of 1823, '25, '29 and '30. He was a member of the State Senate from Hampden county in the sessions of '31 and '32.

His valuable experience, and sound judgment, made him conspicuously useful as a director of the Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank at Ware, and at the same time a director and afterwards president for several years of the Monson Bank.

Retiring from active business in 1820, he was for many years associated with his brother-in law, Horatio Lyon, in the Monson Woolen Manufacturing Company, a most prosperous enterprise managed with great skill and capacity by the resident partner, Mr. Lyon.

In his later life, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hitchcock Free High School, from the organization of this noble private endowment in 1855, and president of the Board of Trustees from 1862, to his demise in 1874. He gave to this institution a fund of \$1000, known as the Wyles Fund.

Inheriting an ample fortune in cash from his father, and in what subsequently became a valuable realty of land, consisting of an entire township in what was known as the "Western Reserve," in Portage county, Ohio, and named Brimfield in honor of his New England residence. It was largely populated by an emigration from Hampden county, after the swell of the tide to the fertile regions of the Genesee country in New York, had ceased, and the seekers of new lands explored the wider boundaries of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He was closely identified with the interests and improve-





Abner Brown

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John Brown

ments of the town, and was, by his character and position, with the station of independent wealth, of large influence.

Generously endowed with the gifts of leadership, the ease and amplitude of his means did not impel him to that activity of effort which would have given him a wide circle of control, and an assured reputation as a publicist, for which he lacked no quality to have attained but the stimulus of ambition. Prudent but not penurious, and thrifty and cautious in his management of his pecuniary affairs, he accumulated, while living generously but not ostentatiously, an ample fortune.

Married in 1816, March 19, to Miss Lydia Lyon, his family consisted of three sons and two daughters, of whom only one son, William Henry,* and one daughter, Delia Olmstead, wife of Marshall B. Blake of New York, survive him.

His charities and bequests, public and private, were liberal, and had the singular peculiarity of being unobtrusively and in private, never wishing any public demonstration to those outside of the conferment. His most considerable gift was that of \$5,000 to the benefit of the Congregational Society of the town. His name is honorably inscribed in the annals of his village history, and his silent and quiet charities give him a claim to an enduring record, as also his fidelity to corporate and private trusts and duties, in a long and unblemished life.

Col. Abner Brown, son of Issachar and Rhoda (Nichols) Brown, was born June 2, 1785. At this time the families of the name of Brown, although not found among the original proprietors, largely outnumber those of any other name. There are two prominent families of the name; one the descendants of Jonathan Brown, who removed from Salem, Mass., to Brimfield, about .

* W. H. Wyles died April 23, 1877.

1739. The others are descendants of Dea. David Brown, who came to town at a later period. Abner was a grandson of Jonathan Brown. He received most of his education at the public schools of his native town, but attended one term at Westfield and one at New Salem academies. He was a popular school master in his youth, being engaged for fifteen winters in the schools of Brimfield. When he taught the "town plot" district he had 112 pupils of all ages and sizes. At one time, when he taught in the North east district, Thaddeus and Erastus Fairbanks were two of his pupils, and when in after years he heard of their success in Vermont, he remarked that they but met his expectations. In the war of 1812 he served as Lieutenant under Col. Enos Foot of Southwick, and Captain Isaac Fuller of Monson, in the company drafted from the towns of Monson and Brimfield.

An incident that occurred about this time deserves mention: On the morning of September 11, 1814, he heard cannonading, and called the attention of Deacon Bishop and others to the sound; they listened to it for a full half hour, supposing at first that it was thunder. They learned a few days after, however, that the sound was nothing less than the firing at the engagement between the British and American flotillas off Plattsburg, more than 160 miles distant. Lieutenant Brown afterwards rose to the rank of Colonel in the militia, and was elected to the Legislature in 1835, being in the House when the special session was held to revise the statutes of the Commonwealth. Colonel Brown and his family were always closely identified with the history of the town, and he was constantly kept in office, either as school committee, selectman or assessor during the whole of his active life. Probably no man was ever more esteemed by his fellow-townsmen than was Colonel Brown. A man to whom all could safely and confidently go for ad-

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vice, he always enjoyed the confidence of the people, which he never betrayed. While not a forward man or a recognized leader, his association with men had given him a keen insight of human nature, and had endowed him with a fund of information that made him a perfect cyclopædia of all matters pertaining to local incident and history. He married Jedidah Sumner. His children were: James Bridgham, born Dec. 12, 1817; Charles Sumner, born Oct. 2, 1819, died Aug. 1, 1824. Sarah Ann and Mary Ann, twins, born June 7, 1824.

Alured Homer was born in Brimfield, Jan. 20, 1796. He was descended from a family which came to the Massachusetts Bay among the earliest colonists; of this family was the third President of Harvard College. The branch of the family from which the subject of this sketch descended, settled in Concord, and has been remarkable for the number of distinguished lawyers it has produced. His ancestors were among the founders of the town of Brimfield. Alured was the fifth in the regular line, all of whom had resided in the town. His father's name was Solomon, who was a Colonel of Cavalry in the State Militia, and a deacon in the church, and through the whole history of the family the military and the church spirit divided the attention of its members. Not unfrequently do we find that those best known as soldiers were foremost in the church. The father of the family came to this country to escape persecution and to obtain freedom to think and live in accord with his own conscience and the principles of the Bible, and his descendants have ever remained true to his teachings and example in their hatred of oppression. Alured Homer was, like his father before him, a farmer. He was obliged to make his own way in life, and for some years worked by the month, giving his wages to help support his father's family.

In 1822, Nov. 28, he married Ruth Bliss, the daughter of Ichabod Bliss, whose family was also one of the oldest in town. Now commencing to labor for himself, year after year he battled with the rocky soil to compel it to produce its fruit. Success slowly crowned his efforts, and the money thus obtained was quickly invested in lands so that at one time in his life he was the owner of five hundred acres of the best land in the town. Although early in life, he would have chosen some other occupation if the way had seemed open. He was a true farmer, and few men manifested more enthusiasm in this business, or showed greater devotion to the interests of their class. He was ever ready to try any experiment and make any test, at no matter what expense of time or money, if they promised to make the soil more productive, or farm labor easier—and was first to seize upon a time or labor-saving invention, which gave promise of success, as for example, he was the first to introduce into the town the use of the iron-plow, the horse-rake and the mowing-machine.

He believed that the farmer should not only be a laborer in his occupation, but a student as well, and to carry out this idea, was instrumental in forming the "Brimfield Farmers' Club and Library," which flourished for sometime, but as all did not share his enthusiasm, the club at length disbanded, and the Library was sold.

The establishment and the success of the "Worcester County Cheese Factory," an institution which has been of incalculable value to the farmers and dairymen of the region,—the first of its kind in all New England,—was largely due to the use of his influence and means. For many years he was a member of the New England Agricultural Society, an active director and vice-president of the Hampden Fair Association, and president of the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Society during the time of its

greatest prosperity. He was a delegate to the State Board of Agriculture for six years.

He faithfully represented his district in the Legislature of 1848, and was the author of some statutes which have stood the test of time ; among others, a law " authorizing towns to take lands for school-houses."

He was elected County Commissioner for Hampden County in the year 1853, and for four years performed thoroughly and conscientiously, the laborious duties of this office. Being a man of decided principle and thought always openly expressed, he was in no wise fitted nor did he have any ambition to lead the life of a politician, but taking interest in all public affairs, he did not refuse to perform a public duty when conferred upon him.

He was chairman of the Selectmen in 1848 and 1853, and served the town in various other offices ; he was closely identified with the interests of the town, and was foremost in every good work, whether for the pleasure or profit of its people. The history of the town would be incomplete without some reference to him and to his life. A Calvinist and Congregationalist by education, he was prominent in the management of the church and parish, gave liberally of his means for the support of the gospel at home and abroad, and endeavored to advance the cause of God by word and example. His religion was a living, real fact of every day life and experience, and the Golden Rule was his infallible guide in all dealings with his fellow-men.

Of a fine presence and military bearing, with a face which was marked with decision, almost amounting to sternness, he was also fitted to sustain the martial spirit of his ancestry. For many years he was an officer in the State militia, and captain of the famous Brimfield Rifle Company, in whose formation he was instrumental.

His early education was only such as the common

schools of the town furnished, and these he was able to attend only in the winter season, his father requiring his services during the summer. After he was twenty-one years of age, he taught school for several winters. His opportunities therefore for instruction were not great, but such as they were he improved. In later life, when trying to make up his deficiency in this respect, often did he regret his lack of a thorough classical education. As an instance of his persistence in the pursuit of knowledge, it is related that, when a young man, he purchased a Johnson's Pocket Dictionary, which for many years he carried with him, so that when he heard an unfamiliar word he might at once seek its meaning and history. And surely for one whose days were busily spent in tilling the soil, his literary taste was cultivated under adverse circumstances ; few farmers find time or inclination to read even the most common English classics, but with very many of these he was familiar.

In character he was free from vice or evil habit—simple in his taste—scrupulously honest, unsuspicious and open-hearted, sincere in action and expression. He believed there was much that was good in all men, and was ever ready to help the fallen and assist the needy. Generous to a fault, but with that which he thought to be wrong he would make no compromise. A thorough patriot, he loved his native country and his native town. He died at the age of seventy-four years, respected and beloved by the people of Brimfield.

John Merrick Warren was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, September 6, 1797, his father, Philemon Warren, being the fourth of descent from Daniel Warren, son of John, born in England, who emigrated to the Colony of Massachusetts in 1630, settling at Watertown in this State.

The founder of the family was one of three brothers



J. M. Warren





J. M. Warren

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who came over in companionship, the two latter having located, one in New Hampshire, and the other (the ancestor of General Joseph Warren) in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The father of John Merrick Warren was therefore a collateral relation of the martyr of Bunker Hill as second cousin.

The subject of our notice received the usual advantages of a country school, finishing his education at the academy in Monson, then the institution most resorted to by the young men of his native town. He followed the avocation of his father, and was associated with him in the tanning and finishing of leather.

In the year 1818, for the purpose of gratifying his desire to travel, and incidentally for business purposes, he made a tour of the South, at that period an important undertaking, sailing from Boston to Richmond, Va., thence going through portions of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and as far as Huntsville in northern Alabama. Returning after an absence of several months, he entered immediately upon the pursuit of his calling, and from small beginnings developed a large and remunerative business, comprising both the manufacture of leather, and of boots and shoes, which, during many years following, materially promoted the prosperity of the town.

It may be remembered that in consequence of the financial troubles of 1837, so disastrously affecting the southern States, there were but few houses dealing with that section of the country, able to sustain themselves. The firm of P. Warren & Sons, (of which John M. Warren was the senior active member,) then suffered losses sufficient to sweep away almost their entire accumulations, and after struggling for a considerable time against adverse circumstances, were finally compelled to succumb.

Later, and in connection with his son James J. Warren,

he again embarked in the leather trade, and so continued during the remainder of his life.

His capacity for mercantile pursuits if not complete was of a high order, possessing quick and accurate judgment in all matters pertaining to his calling. Of his character as a man, his remembrance is without a single act to need charity of opinion, in the retrospect of his earnest life.

Married in his twenty-second year (1819) to Miss Rachel Harvey, his whole domestic life was without blemish. He reared a family of two sons and four daughters, all of whom yet survive him, together with a widowed wife by a second marriage.

As a citizen, he enjoyed the regard and confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and had confided to him honorable and responsible trusts. In 1831, he was one of the Board of Selectmen, in 1836 he represented his town in the State Legislature, and was its treasurer in the years 1839-40-41-42.

With a large and intelligent public spirit, benevolent in contribution, and active in his influence in all that elevates a community, his long and busy life was without cause for reproach or censure. He died in his native town, on the sixth day of September, 1868.

Fitz Henry Warren, the youngest son of Philemon Warren, was born in Brimfield, January 11, 1816, after going through the usual course of the town school, with one or more terms at Wilbraham academy, he commenced his business life in New York city as clerk in a mercantile house; from thence he went to Petersburg, Va., where he was with Paul McElwain & Co., for one or more years, when he returned to Massachusetts, and continued in the same business at Chicopee. From 1835 to December, 1843; he was connected with his father and brother in the manufacture of leather, boots and shoes at Brimfield.



Fitz Henry Warren

the same year he was elected to the office of clerk of the court, and held it until 1821.

He was also a member of the general assembly, and was elected to the office of speaker of the house of representatives in 1822, and held it until 1824. He was also a member of the senate, and was elected to the office of president of the senate in 1825, and held it until 1827. He was also a member of the court of appeals, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1828, and held it until 1830.

He was also a member of the court of common pleas, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1831, and held it until 1833. He was also a member of the court of chancery, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1834, and held it until 1836. He was also a member of the court of sessions, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1837, and held it until 1839.

As a jurist he enjoyed the highest reputation, and had earned a high reputation for his services to the state. In 1831, he was elected to the office of chief justice of the court of common pleas, and held it until 1833. In 1836 he represented the state in the general assembly, and was its speaker, and was its president in 1837.

He was also a member of the general assembly, and was elected to the office of speaker of the house of representatives in 1838, and held it until 1840. He was also a member of the senate, and was elected to the office of president of the senate in 1841, and held it until 1843. He was also a member of the court of appeals, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1844, and held it until 1846.

He was also a member of the court of common pleas, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1847, and held it until 1849. He was also a member of the court of chancery, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1850, and held it until 1852. He was also a member of the court of sessions, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1853, and held it until 1855. He was also a member of the court of appeals, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1856, and held it until 1858. He was also a member of the court of common pleas, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1859, and held it until 1861. He was also a member of the court of chancery, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1862, and held it until 1864. He was also a member of the court of sessions, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1865, and held it until 1867. He was also a member of the court of appeals, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1868, and held it until 1870. He was also a member of the court of common pleas, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1871, and held it until 1873. He was also a member of the court of chancery, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1874, and held it until 1876. He was also a member of the court of sessions, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1877, and held it until 1879. He was also a member of the court of appeals, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1880, and held it until 1882. He was also a member of the court of common pleas, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1883, and held it until 1885. He was also a member of the court of chancery, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1886, and held it until 1888. He was also a member of the court of sessions, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1889, and held it until 1891. He was also a member of the court of appeals, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1892, and held it until 1894. He was also a member of the court of common pleas, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1895, and held it until 1897. He was also a member of the court of chancery, and was elected to the office of chief justice of the court in 1898, and held it until 1900.



Portrait of Fitz H. Warren

Fitz Henry Warren

During his residence here at that period the Rifle Company, having become reduced in numbers and efficiency, was by the efforts of Mr. Warren and others recruited by enlistments to a full company, of which he was chosen captain June 12, 1837; he was promoted the next year, and in 1840 was colonel of the Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts volunteer militia. While in these positions he exhibited the same qualities, which in after life were conspicuous in the service of his country in the war of the rebellion.

In 1844, he emigrated to and located in Burlington, Iowa; here he was engaged in mercantile business, and for several years was connected with the *Burlington Hawk-eye* as editor; here, as previously in his native State, taking an active part in politics, and was chairman of the Whig State Committee. In 1849, he was appointed by President Taylor, first assistant postmaster general. In this high and responsible position he displayed such judgment and business tact as to secure general commendation; resigning the office in 1852, he had charge of the National Whig Committee during the Scott Presidential Campaign.

Returning to Iowa in 1853, he was engaged in banking and steamboating on the Mississippi River. Notwithstanding his business pursuits, he continued active in politics, a zealous worker and efficient speaker in every National and State election. After the election in 1860, his name was prominent among those mentioned for the office of postmaster general. It is said his former position in the department was offered him, which he declined. In 1861, he was assistant editor of the *New York Tribune*, at the head of the staff in Washington, and was the author of the famous "On to Richmond" correspondence.

He resigned this position to take command of the First

Iowa Cavalry, one of the first volunteer cavalry regiments mustered into the service of the United States; he was promoted to Brigadier General in August, 1862; he was afterward made Brevet Major General.

In the State canvass of 1863, General Warren's name was prominent before the convention as candidate for the office of governor of Iowa. In the fall of that year, he was ordered to New Orleans, afterward to Matagorda Island and given a brigade command; soon after he was appointed to command the First Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, stationed near Indianola, Texas. In June, 1864, he was appointed to a district command, with head-quarters at Baton Rouge.

In the following summer, his health having failed, he was relieved from command, and placed on duty in New York City, where he remained until the close of the war.

General Warren was elected to the Iowa Senate in 1866, and served one term. He was appointed minister to Guatemala the same year, and resided there with his family till 1869, when he resigned, returning to Iowa the same year; he afterward was engaged in the construction of several railroads in the states of Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska.

He joined the Liberals in the Presidential Campaign of 1872, taking a prominent part in the convention at Cincinnati, and was at the head of the Iowa electoral ticket. In 1875-6, he was employed at Washington and New York, as writer for the *New York Sun*.

He married Sophia Hannah Bartlett* Oct. 29, 1838; of their family of three sons and one daughter, of whom one son, Francis Johnson, and the daughter, Lily Johnson, are living.

Samuel Austin Hitchcock was born in Brimfield, January 9, 1794. His father, Gad Hitchcock, was a native of

*Mrs. Warren died at Brimfield, April 15, 1877.



John Thompson of Bangfield

pay Mrs Samuel Austin Hitchcock Sixteen
dollars for keeping School Nine Weeks in
Haysville during this Winter -

March 24. 1872

\$16.00.

John Thompson
Schoolmen
of

Banga Thompson Bangfield
Phulmon Warren

Union, Ct., and in early life served the usual apprenticeship in the tailor's trade with Mr. Gates, a clothier of East Brimfield, but for many years he was a hatter by trade. He married Keziah, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Bates of East Brimfield. She was a notable housekeeper, and the household thrived under her care. Her son owed to her careful training, much of that thrift and enterprise that marked his after life.

The boy Samuel was a dutiful son, a hard-working, industrious lad, and early in life supported himself by his own efforts. His necessities prevented him from enjoying the privileges of any higher education than such as the common schools of his town afforded. It was a deprivation that he keenly felt, as he saw one and another of his youthful companions enrolling themselves among the students of Monson Academy, and it had much to do with the special sympathy which he afterwards cherished for young men debarred by poverty, as he had been, from the enjoyment of advantages which others could afford. He attended school only during the winter terms; working on a farm, "riding post," or being engaged as "store-boy" during the summer season. One winter, when he was seventeen years old, he was asked to take charge of a district school, and though the school had been somewhat notorious for the turbulence of the scholars, his administration was a successful one. We give on the opposite page a fac-simile of the selectmen's order for his pay as teacher of this school.

The next year, March 23, 1812, he left home in search of more remunerative employment, with one dollar of borrowed money in his pocket, and all his spare clothing tied up in a blue striped handkerchief. He found a place in the store of Bela Tiffany of Dudley, and so devoted himself to the interests of his employer during the first year, that at its close, he was rewarded with a gratuity

of \$50, a large sum in those days, "for extra services during the year." This he at once deposited in the Savings bank and, as illustrative of the maxim which governed his financial management all through life, namely, never to withdraw an investment, this same fifty dollars remained to his credit in the same bank at the time of his death.

In 1820, he went to Boston, and there in connection with Matthias Armsby and Thatcher Tucker, established, under the name of Armsby, Tucker & Co., the first dry goods commission house in New England, whose special business was the sale of goods manufactured by the different cotton mills then recently established. It does not appear that any capital was required, yet when at the end of fifteen months the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Hitchcock received \$3,000 as his share of the assets. He retained his connection with this house through various changes, until 1839, though, his health being somewhat impaired, he left Boston in 1831, and went to Southbridge to act as agent of the Hamilton Woolen Company, which position he held for eleven years. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1836, and from 1836 to 1842, was president of the Southbridge bank.

At this time he retired from active business, and returned to Brimfield, where he had in 1832 purchased a house for his widowed mother. With her, and with his sister's family, he enjoyed for many years the restful quiet of a happy, well-ordered home. After his mother's death in 1858, and the subsequent removal of his sister's family, he continued to live in the same quiet, unostentatious way until his death, November 23, 1873.

He accumulated during his life a large fortune. Wealth was not with him, however, an object of desire for its own sake. He held it as a sacred trust. He be-



Saml A. Hitchcock

lieved that God had given to him a talent for saving money, and training himself to habits of prudent economy, he accumulated property by the slow process of adding a dollar earned to a dollar saved, rather than by risking a fortune for the chance of effecting an inflation of value. In the distribution of his wealth, he believed it to be his duty to contribute to objects and institutions of established and permanent value, rather than to those of only transient importance. He early became interested in Amherst College, and the aggregate of his donations to that institution, amounted to \$175,000. His donations to Andover Theological Seminary, aggregate \$120,000. In each of these institutions there is a Hitchcock Professorship, endowed through his beneficence. Other funds given were designed specially as scholarships, to pay the term bills of indigent students, or as contingent funds. He took an interest in the relation which his benefactions sustained to each other. Hence he founded an academy, (Hitchcock Free High School,) gave funds for colleges, added to the endowments of theological seminaries, and aided in building houses of worship, — thus providing means for helping young men in their entire course of study, and securing for them, if preachers, houses of worship to give efficiency to their labors. His donations to various institutions, as appears from published statements, amounted in the aggregate to very nearly \$650,000.

Dea. David Brown and his wife, Molly (Watson) Brown, with a family of eight children; Samuel Watson, born November 28, 1779; Nabby, born April 25, 1782; Molly, born April 25, 1784; David, born July 12, 1788; died at Brimfield, July 25, 1808; James, born July 30, 1790; Lydia Berthia, born November 27, 1795; Cyrel Read, born April 5, 1798; removed from Ashford, Conn., to Brimfield, in 1805, and settled on the farm now owned

by James B. Brown,* where he resided about eleven years, when he removed to the west part of the town, where he remained until his decease, November 5, 1829. Deacon Brown was the son of James, the fourth of the name, and of the fifth generation in the line of descent from John Brown, who came to this county about 1634, and settled in that part of Plymouth Colony, now the towns of Swansea and Rehobeth, Mass., and Warren and Barrington, R. I.; frequent mention being made of him and his sons James and John, in the records of those towns, also in the Plymouth Colony records, John Brown purchased Wamimosest in 1645. "He and his son James were witnesses to grand deed of sales of land from Osameguim, (Massasoit), and his oldest son Wamsetto, on March 29, 1653." John Brown was Governor's assistant for seventeen years, and commissioner for the Colony eleven years. He died at Wamimosest, near Rehobeth, April 10, 1662.

James Brown, father of David, was born January, 23, 1715. He resided in Barrington, R. I. Charles O. Brown, one of his descendants, has in his possession, handed down from family to family, the original warrant from William Foye, Treasurer and Receiver General of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, dated November 6, 1745, directed to James Brown, Collector of Barrington, requiring him to collect sixty-five pounds the same being that town's proportion of a Province tax, the warrant specifying the price he should allow for various commodities, and products receivable for taxes. In 1777, James Brown removed with his family to Ashford, Conn., where he died November 22, 1782, and where his son David resided till his removal to Brimfield.

Samuel W. Brown, engaged in the mercantile business soon after the removal of the family to Brimfield, occupy-

*Descendant of Jonathan Brown.

ing the "Red Store," afterwards used by P. Warren & Sons, for a counting-room, and building the house, (since enlarged), now occupied by James J. Warren. He was not successful in the business, and removed to Canajoharie, N. Y., where he died November 10, 1813.

James Brown, the year previous to the removal of the family to Brimfield, was apprenticed to Marquis Converse to learn the trade of a saddler, and so much of harness making as was then required. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he removed to Canajoharie, N. Y., where he carried on the business for several years. After the decease of his brother Samuel, he returned to Brimfield, and bought out Mr. Converse, and carried on the business of saddle and harness-making, alone and with his son, Henry F., for about forty years.

He was appointed Deputy Sheriff about 1825, and held the office by successive appointments for nearly twenty-five years, doing a large business in Eastern Hampden. "Jim Brown," with his horse and gig being as well known in the towns of Brimfield, Holland, and Wales, as the village physician. He, early in its history, identified himself with the cause of temperance, and for many years was prominent in his efforts for the suppression of the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He was a firm believer in both "moral and legal suasion," and in 1848, wishing so far as possible to relieve the town from the evil effects of the sale of liquors at the hotel, purchased the property, for the sum of \$2,000, one-fifth of the amount being raised by subscription, and paid towards its purchase on condition that the hotel should be kept as a Temperance House; and as showing the good results of the effort, from that time to the present, with the exception of two years, the hotel has been successfully kept without the sale of spirituous liquors. Mr. Brown died March 18, 1859, aged 69. He

married, October 22, 1815, Emily, daughter of Theodore Field; they had seven children, five of whom survive them.

Cyrel Read Brown, the youngest of the family, remained on the farm with his parents, and received the usual education afforded by the town schools, with the addition of private instruction by Rev. J. Vaill; he commenced teaching when eighteen years old, and with one exception taught for sixteen successive winters, when, owing to the increasing cares of his farm and family, he was obliged to relinquish the profession, although through life he was active in the cause of education, serving as one of the board of school committee eight years. Residing four miles from the center of the town in one of the small school districts, he felt keenly the inequality and injustice of the method for the division of the money raised for the support of schools; allowing to each district only the amount they paid, while he claimed and advocated that every pupil in town was entitled to equal rights and so far as their location would permit, should receive equal advantages from the money raised for schools; he lived to see this principle adopted by the town, and the school district system abolished years before the compulsory statute for that purpose. In this as in other matters he was governed by the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number." In 1853, he left his farm in the care of his son and removed to Westfield where he resided several years to give his daughters an opportunity to attend the Normal School and qualify for teaching. Mr. Brown was often elected to town office, serving eight years as assessor, five years as selectman, and in many other offices, discharging the duties in all with credit to himself and to the acceptance of his fellow townsmen. From boyhood he was interested in the military profession. In 1822, August 26, he was



Cyril R Brown





Ceyrel R Brown

Eng'd by Z B Hall & Sons, N.Y.



chosen Ensign of the West Militia Company of Brimfield ; was elected Lieutenant 1823, July 24, and Captain 1827, July 5. In 1828, on petition of Cyrel R. Brown and others the West company of Militia was disbanded, and the petitioners were authorized to raise by voluntary enlistments a rifle company, "provided forty-five members are enrolled." These conditions having been fulfilled, 1828, May 6, Mr. Brown was elected captain of the company. While under his command the company was noted for accuracy of drill, precision of movement, soldierly bearing and deportment. Captain Brown was elected major of the regiment, but declining to accept the position, he continued in command of the company for three years when he resigned his commission and retired from active participation in military affairs. At the re-union of the company September 22, 1862, forty-five members present ; July 4, 1865, forty-four members present, and July 4, 1866, at the dedication of the soldiers' monument, forty members present. He, as senior captain, was in command for the day, as erect and with the martial spirit of his youthful days.

In November, 1831, he united with the Congregational Church and through life was one of its most active and influential members. He was chosen Deacon November 22, 1838, and held the office till his decease, nearly thirty-one years. His interest in the cause of education led him to take an active interest in the Sunday-school connected with the Church, of which he was Superintendent for nearly twenty-five years, discharging the varied duties of the office with marked ability, and to the acceptance of the Church and community. He died of apoplexy, September 4, 1869, eleven days previous to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Sunday-school, and to which, knowing as he did more of the school and its scholars than any other person, he was

expected to present much that would add to the interest of the occasion.

Much might be added in commendation of the character and services of Deacon Brown, but his long continued, varied and successful service for the public, both civil and religious, is a better eulogy upon his character than any we can give. He married June 14, 1821, Mary, daughter of Oliver Blair. They had nine children, six of whom survive him.

Of the men who have been prominent in the town for the last twenty-five years, perhaps no one is more deserving of notice than Dea. Paul W. Paige.

He came to Brimfield just previous to the formation of the party known as Abolitionists. Having lost all faith in the anti-slavery resolutions of the Whig party, with which he had been identified, and believing the question of slavery was of more importance than any or all the questions which divided the old political parties, he identified himself with the new organization, fully realizing the fact that it was to have a long and arduous struggle.

Yet never for a moment did he doubt its ultimate triumph. It is not easy for the younger portion of the community to realize the prejudice created against the little band of men, who stood up to be counted in the midst of a community a large portion of whom regarded them as little better than fanatics, and yet, year after year they stood, turning neither to the right or left, with the motto, "No compromise with evil," absolutely refusing to make any concession to either of the old parties; with no hope of success for themselves, for years. Truly it required a heroism rarely met with.

The history of our country to this day furnishes no better evidence of *true* heroism than did the old Abolitionists. Among them Deacon Paige was recognized



Paul W. Paige

PAIGE, W. W. PAIGE

through their entire history, as one of their leaders in Brimfield, and not only on this question, but in all the movements for reform he bore a prominent part.

Notwithstanding the existing prejudices, through them all he ever manifested that serenity of disposition which comes only from a consciousness of being in the right, and such was the Christian spirit he uniformly manifested that the more candid portion of our people were ready to admit sincerity of purpose, and finally, when the great question was settled, our *whole* people saw and were ready to acknowledge not only the purity of motive that had governed him but that in the main he had been in the right. In the space allotted to individual history in this volume, 'tis impossible to do justice to his character, and perhaps 'tis sufficient to say that Brimfield has had few men whose influence will be felt for a longer time, none who have been more uniformly true to their convictions than Paul W. Paige.

He was the son of Deacon Paul and Peninah (Hamner) Paige, and was born at Hardwick, Mass., Jan. 10, 1807. His mother died when he was seven years old, and from that time he lived but little at home. Soon after the mother's death, the family moved to Hardwick, Vt., where Paul received a very scanty school education, attending the common school a few weeks in the winter till about fourteen. He was one of a family of thirteen children.

Paul was married to Mary, daughter of Elias Tarbell, Sept. 17, 1835; they had five children: Mary L., George W., Ellen W., Charles W. and Delisa T.; of these, Mary and Delisa are still living.

George W. was one of four young men, who first enlisted in the army and gave his life for his country. It marks not only the interest his father took in the cause, but also the unselfishness of his disposition, that he advised his son to go to the war, although his own health

had for some time been such that he felt sorely the need of his labor.

Immediately following his marriage, Deacon Paige went to North Brookfield to live, where he remained until March, 1838, when he came to Brimfield, where he spent the rest of his life. The wife and mother died Nov. 18, 1860. He was again married April 28, 1863, to Catherine P., daughter of James Brown.

Deacon Paige held a number of important official positions in town, was a member of the Legislature of 1855 and took an active and prominent part for a new member. He believed in and voted for the law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits, but advised that it be so framed as to exempt beer and cider from its restrictions, and although a radical temperance and "prohibitory law" man, he held ever that it was a mistake to try to prevent by legislation the use of these light drinks.

He was elected to the Legislature of 1859, serving with credit to himself and the town. He was one of the joint committee on railways, then as now, one of the important committees of the Legislature. Really he never did anything for the town that was not done to his and its credit.

Sept. 3, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Assessor for the 10th Massachusetts district, having specially assigned to him the towns of Brimfield, Monson, Wales and Holland, and held the office till June, 1868.

Always prominent, but in the last years of his life more eminent still was his earnest Christian character. It had ever been life of his life ; the governing principal in all his service, whether to family, town, state or country. It was steadfast faith, and bright hope in his God which made him what he was, loved and honored by all. In a few words of his own may well be shown his idea of a Christian life : " I will say that Christ is all to me and is

available for faith, and love and power, and death to sin, and life in holiness to each and every true believer, now, as fully as in the days of the apostles." His heart and soul seemed centered in the church, for which he had labored faithfully and untiringly. He was ever ready with words of encouragement, earnest appeal, and prayers of faith. Although in sickness suffering intensely, yet to the hours of his death, he was anxious and interested in its welfare and true Christian growth. To any who came to him for advice, he gave it with a clearness and sound judgment, which was convincing and satisfying. Genial and true, his life seemed to throw out an atmosphere of strength and cheer about him. He died April 14, 1876, after a long and painful sickness, mourned and beloved by all who knew him. He left as the richest legacy within the power of man to leave, the influence and memory of a life *nobly lived*.

I have thus given you, in as brief compass as was practicable, some results of the researches I have made in the time I could take from other duties during the last two months. Such an undertaking is usually the occupation of many years, often of a life-time. I have only begun a work which, I trust, will now be taken up and carried forward to some fuller measure of completeness. By few, only, is the labor involved in the preparation of such local histories appreciated; by few, only, can it be performed. I have selected only such facts and incidents as I thought would have some general interest, out of a vast mass of materials that has accumulated on my hands. It is with the hope of inspiring in the people of Brimfield a laudable ambition to be worthy of their sires, that I have undertaken to discharge the duty which President Grant has recommended to the people of every town in the United States. We all, I presume, recognize the ap-

propriateness of such a Centennial commemoration of the lives and labors of the patriotic and honored ancestry to whom, under God, we owe the country which we are proud to call our native land. We rejoice to welcome to-day, to old Brimfield, relatives and friends from Warren, Palmer, Monson, Holland and Wales, that are grouped around this, their mother-town, like children around their mother's knees. We rejoice to welcome, also, the foster-children who have carried the name to other and far-off States, and built up there communities of similar thrift and stability—Brimfield, Ohio, Brimfield, Illinois, and Brimfield, Indiana.

From old Brimfield have gone forth to every section of our land our brightest and our best, and our gathering to-day, representing all sections, must go far towards proving that local attachments serve to intensify, not dissipate, our common love for our common country.

“Dear to us the South's fair land,
Dear the central mountain band,
Dear the prairied West.”

We are children of the past, and I have sought to satisfy in some measure the filial reverence that prompts us to learn what we can of the lives and labors of our ancestors. But it is far from my purpose to advocate or encourage a superstitious veneration for the past. There is a blind, senseless conservatism, which, in seeking vainly to preserve the old, simply because it is old, would make us slaves of the past. It is the ordinance of God, that many things shall die and be forgotten. It is hard to tell which is the more reprehensible, the superstition of olden times, that made mummies of the dead, or the callous-heartedness of modern days, that makes fuel of them.

We are children of immortality, and heirs of Heaven. We have a future as well as a past. How to develop a true Christian brotherhood among our people, and among the nations of the earth, is the problem of our times. A true, worthy social life can be built up only on the basis of a true individual life. It is a process of construction as well as of growth. The spirit of life which is within the soul, originating in principles of righteousness most fully developed in the life of Christ, and by Him communicated to all who are truly Christian, in this process of construction and growth, uses all physical forces as well as all good social influences.

In closing this review of our fathers' toils and trials, aspirations and achievements, I hope that every soul here will feel the duty of the present. That duty is neither contempt for the past, nor contentment with it. Nor is it doubt and despondency in regard to the future. As Coleridge truly says, "Faith in the perpetual progression of human nature towards perfection will in some shape always be the creed of virtue." It was once said to Napoleon Bonaparte, "Sire, your son must be brought up with the utmost care in order to be able to replace you." "Replace me!" he replied; "I cannot replace myself. I am the child of destiny." It is true, in a sense, that each one of us has his own divine mission, his own special work, which no one but himself can do. But it is also true that history repeats itself. National progress, social progress is a perpetual exodus to a promised land. The duty of the present is to have regard for the future as well as the past.

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth.
They must upward still and onward
Who would keep abreast of Truth.

Lo! before us gleam her camp-fires,
We ourselves must pilgrims be;
Launch our Mayflower and boldly steer,
In faith that shrinks not from the desperate winter sea."*

* The address, as now printed, was not read in full on the day of the celebration. Only such passages were read as it was supposed would be of special interest. It was the writer's intention to supplement the brief preparation made for the anniversary occasion, by further researches among public records and family papers. But the writer's removal from the country put an end abruptly to this supplementary work, and must serve as an apology also for the inaccuracies of statement and inelegancies of expression, which the writer has had no opportunity to correct.

Many of the biographical sketches have been prepared since the address was written, and the work which Mr. Hyde left unfinished was completed by others.



TOWN HOUSE, ERECTED IN 1878.

APPENDIX.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY CAPT. F. D. LINCOLN.

FRIENDS:—I welcome you to this day's festivities in behalf of all there is left of the good old town of Brimfield. Not that I would belittle the present town in any sense other than that of numbers; on the contrary I declare and will "stoutly maintain" that we have as noble hearts here to-day as any of which the town could ever boast. Men and women who sympathize with their fellows in the days of their adversity, and rejoice in their prosperity; aye, who make the joys and sorrows of others their *own*, thus fulfilling the grandest injunction ever laid on mortal, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

To-day our fathers are to pass in review before us. I know how gladly you will applaud the recital of their virtues; I trust you will be as ready to spread the mantle of charity over their faults, remembering that one hundred years from to-day our children's children will gather on this very spot, perhaps, to review the history we have made, and are making. Heaven help us all so to live that when they shall come to review our history, they may find as much to approve, as little to condemn, as we now do in reviewing the history of our fathers.

But I am reminded that it is not my part to occupy your time by much speaking; rather is it my duty to name those who are to address you, and as a part of that duty I now introduce to you one to whom many of you have often listened with pleasure, the Rev. Dr. Hyde.

CAPT. LINCOLN'S INTRODUCTION OF REV. CHARLES HAMMOND.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You have been told to-day that the town of Monson was the elder daughter of Brimfield. Among her citizens I see here one who has shown a deep interest in the early history of the New England towns, and who, I doubt not, is charged with some message he is willing to deliver, and I know you will be glad to receive, the Rev. Charles Hammond.

REMARKS OF REV. CHARLES HAMMOND, OF MONSON.

The early settlement of Brimfield, is a matter of common interest to all the towns and parts of towns, included in its ancient domain. The separation of the original territory, into towns or districts, took place more than a century ago, and was made with entire amity and the good-will of the people in the several divisions.

The people of Monson and the other towns, once incorporated with Brimfield, must consider it an instance of rare good fortune, that the Historical Address of this occasion, has been allotted to one, so well qualified for the service. We rejoice in the revelation made by his study of the records and traditions, which relate to the first settlement of Brimfield. The names of the early fathers and founders, are thus saved from oblivion; their heroic deeds are made known to their descendants, and thus the dead live again, in the real and permanent influence of their character and example.

The path of the antiquarian and the path of the pioneer settler, both lead to the wilderness, but from opposite points of history. The antiquarian searches out the trail of the earliest emigrants. He finds where they camped at night-fall, and, where, weary of wandering, they settled in their first homes, in that interminable forest, which once covered these hills and vales, where the savage roamed by day and the wolf howled by night.

The orator of the occasion has revealed to us these ancient habitations, and made us acquainted with their occupants. If he has not brought them before us, face to face, he has given us their thoughts and purposes, in veritable documents, relating to the foundations of social life, established in the undivided town of Brimfield.

Great changes have transpired, since the founders of this town ventured to invade this land of the Nipnets. The Philadelphia exposition is the type of our modern civilization, in its forms, forces and results, as made manifest to those countless throngs, gathered during the sunny months of this centennial year, from all the sections of our own broad realm, and from the remotest lands beyond the sea.

How diverse the times and scenes, the habits and the customs of the homespun life of our ancestors, as this day presented. Their primitive institutions, civil and religious, seemed as simple and undemonstrative as we can conceive; but the manhood of those ancestors of ours was transcendently great. No nation was ever founded by braver or better men.

Monson was incorporated, as a district, in 1760, with all the rights of a town, except that of corporate representation in the legislature. This distinctive and most important right and function, according to

the primitive constitution of a New England town, was conferred in 1775, and the first town meeting was held December 29th of that year.

"The progress of freedom," of which so much is said, has reduced the town of Monson, after enjoying this right for nearly a century, once more to the legal condition of a district, as it was during the first fifteen years of its corporate existence. The territorial limits of the legislative constituency to which Monson now belongs, are nearly the same as the original boundaries of the town of Brimfield.

The best authority for the early local history of Monson, is the Historical Discourse of Rev. Dr. Alfred Ely, preached December 22d, 1820, in commemoration of the Landing of the Pilgrims. It contains a brief, but invaluable record of facts, which has served as the basis of the sketches, published by Dr. Holland, in his History of Western Massachusetts, and by other authors. Dr. Ely gives the names of the ten original proprietors, out of the whole number, eighty-four, who settled in the western part of the township; some, whose lots lay in the eastern part, sold or exchanged them and removed to the west part. Among them, was Capt. D. Hitchcock, and Thomas Stebbins, the ancestor of the Stebbins families. Captain Hitchcock died in 1763, and was the first person buried in Monson. Previously to the separation, the people attended public worship and buried their dead in the east part of the town.

Dr. Ely has recorded the names of the forty-nine families, in the district at the time of its incorporation in 1760. The population did not then exceed 350. In sixty years from that date, that is in 1820, the number of families had increased to 328, and the population from 350 to 2,126. No measures were taken to build a meeting-house, to organize a church, or settle a minister, till the separation of the district from Brimfield. The first meeting-house was raised May 20th, 1762. On the 23d of June following, the people met in the unfinished structure, to organize the first church, and settle their first minister, Rev. Abishai Sabin.

The first actual settler in what is now the town of Monson, was Robert Olds, an original proprietor. He came from Springfield, but was born at Windsor, Conn., October 9, 1670, the son of Robert Old, and his wife Susannah Hanford. In the Windsor records, the name is variously spelled Old, Olds and Ould. The exact date of his coming to Monson is not known, but Dr. Ely says, "he commenced here about the same time the settlement in Brimfield began." This must have been as early as 1715. He lived on the farm, in the north part of the town, owned in later times, by Dea. Royal Merrick.

All the original proprietors of Monson came, according to Dr. Ely,

from the river towns. With the genealogy of these proprietors, Doctor Ely was familiar. He was himself a native of West Springfield, born in 1778, four years after its separation from the very large town of ancient Springfield in 1774. Probably no man has lived in Monson so well acquainted with the history of its early inhabitants, and of the second generation, who took part in the war of the Revolution. It is deeply to be regretted, that his extensive and minute knowledge of the history of the town, of which he was the pastor nearly sixty years, was nearly all buried with him in the dust.

The traditions relative to the Grant of the General Court to Richard Fellows, of 200 acres on the south side of Chicopee river, have been erroneously blended with the early settlement of the towns of Monson and Brimfield. These traditions first appear in Dr. Ely's sermon, and have been copied in Dr. Holland's History of Western Massachusetts, and in other narratives.

The grant to Richard Fellows, was made to him as an individual, and not as an associate in any company, like a town corporation, on certain conditions, which he never fulfilled. His grant, like those of Elliot, Winthrop, Saltonstall, Collins and Hutchinson, located in Sturbridge and other places in this region, was made at a very early period. It was surveyed by George Colton and Benjamin Cooley, the earliest settlers of Longmeadow, in 1657. The conditions of the grant and a copy of the survey with a plan, are found in the State archives. It comprised within its limits the so called Frank Morgan farm. The survey was made only 21 years after Springfield was settled, by William Pynchon in 1636, and 44 years before Major John Pynchon, with his twenty associates, went into the wilderness to spy out the land of Brimfield.

Fellows was bound by the conditions of his grant, to build a suitable house of entertainment, and to occupy his land seven years. No house of entertainment was ever built by him, such as was required by very exact specifications. He may have lived on his farm long enough to prove the fact of occupancy. The next year after the survey he was in the employ of Thomas Clark, a relative of the Hutchinson family, as a surveyor of a Colony grant long known as Hutchinson's land. Fellows, assisted in his survey by Henry Chapin, located his grant of 300 acres, within the bounds of the Connecticut Colony, on a hill, called Ocquebitucke, containing 500 acres, and situated, partly in the town of Union and partly in Ashford.—Mass. Col. Records, Vol. 4th, p. 356. He soon sold his farm on the Chicopee to the Hutchinson family, by whom it was long retained. Fellows moved from Hartford to Springfield in 1659, according to Savage's account of him,

and from thence to Northampton. In 1661 he was at Hatfield, where he died in 1663. His eldest son, Richard Fellows, was killed at Springfield by the Indians, August 25th, 1675, in King Phillips war.

The district of Monson was formed the very year, when the Revolutionary conflict began. Monson became a town about six months before the Declaration of Independence. During those fifteen years of preparation for war, the political relations of Brimfield and Monson were connected as formerly, and they cordially sustained their representative, Timothy Danielson, who was a member of the Provincial Congress and a leading patriot of the colony.

The people of Monson were of one mind and heart in their devotion to liberty. An efficient cause of their zeal, was the patriotism of their first minister, Mr. Sabin, and his successor, Mr. Ives. The pastorate of Mr. Sabin from 1763 to 1771, was brief, but overcast with the shadows of coming events. Ill-health prevented another settlement, and he died comparatively young. The antecedents and training of Mr. Sabin were fitted to inspire great devotion to the patriotic cause. He was one of eight young men of his native town of Pomfret, Conn., who graduated, as classmates, at Yale in 1759. Two of these young men were civilians, and six were ministers of the gospel. All were patriots of the intense type, which characterized the townsmen and contemporaries of General Putnam, the commander in the battle of Bunker Hill. Among these classmates of Mr. Sabin, were Col. Ebenezer Crafts, an officer in the army of the Revolution, and the founder of Leicester Academy in 1784, and the Rev. Joshua Paine, both residents of Sturbridge, and both commemorated by Dr. Clark, in his history of that town. Rev. Dr. Joseph Sumner of Shrewsbury, and Rev. Ezra Weld of Braintree, the predecessor and colleague of Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, were townsmen and classmates of Mr. Sabin. One of his relatives, Mr. Noah Sabin, was long a resident of Monson. He came from Pomfret, and was very active in the Revolution. The people of Monson, were earnest in their sympathy for Boston, when suffering in consequence of the Port Bill, and sent a contribution to aid the people in their distress. The letter sent by a bearer with "the small present from the inhabitants of the small district of Monson," is a most interesting document. It is printed in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, Volume 4th, Fourth Series, and shows that, although the district was "small," its people were plucky. It was addressed to the donation committee of Boston, of which Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren were members, and was signed by Benjamin Munn, Abel Goodell, and Noah Sabin. This letter was dated April

5th, 1775, fourteen days before the battle of Lexington, and it contained the following words :

"We send a testimonial of our firm adherence to the great cause you have asserted, in which everything dear to us is embarked. We would not be found wanting, in affording our utmost assistance to those involved in penury, on account of public liberty, and in vindication of our just rights. We profess a ready cheerfulness to shed our blood to oppose tyranny and oppression, much more to part with our substance to help our suffering friends."

Appended to the letter was a note as follows :

"N. B.—We have eighty fellows in this district, a great part of whom are disciplined and excellent marksmen. I dare be bold to say that, at about thirty rods distant, they would pick up Tories as fast as so many hawks would kick frogs from a frog pond."

It is to be presumed these men responded to the Lexington alarm, and did good service as sharpshooters at the battle of Bunker Hill. We know that nearly every able-bodied man served in the Army for longer or shorter terms. Rev. Jesse Ives served as chaplain, at one time, for six months ; at another, for a year.

When the General Court called upon the people, to vote on the question of Independence, in the month of May, 1776, the town of Monson voted in the affirmative, unanimously, and among the earliest records of town proceedings, the Declaration of Independence was copied, verbatim, in accordance with a vote passed without dissent.

CAPT. LINCOLN'S INTRODUCTION OF GEN. WARREN.

We have with us one of our old citizens, and although he has not been with us much of the time for many years, has ever shown a deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare of his old home ; indeed, I think I am safe in saying that wherever his duties may have called him, he ever has, and does now, consider Brimfield his *home*. I know not whether he can lay any claim to kinship with the General Warren of Revolutionary fame, but this I do know, that in giving his services to save our government in the war of the Rebellion, he showed as true patriotism as did Gen. Joseph Warren, in giving his life in defense of the principles on which the government was founded. But before asking Gen. Fitz Henry Warren to address you, I will call on the band to give us "Hail to the Chief."

ADDRESS OF GEN. FITZ HENRY WARREN.

MR. PRESIDENT :—I thank you for the cordiality and the courtesy of your welcome. I cannot claim, however, any significance in the overture of your band, though delicate may be the compliment intended by you. I come in obedience to your invitation to participate with you on this most felicitous occasion in which the skies and the soft air seem to have a perceptible sympathy. I come to you with the autumnal foliage passing to the fading and falling leaf. It glows in the glory of your autumn. I accept it as a type of the occasion and of that passing of myself and others into the autumnal period of life.

My loyalty to my native town does not need illustration. In the events which have kept me in close communication with it more than any other one of your natives who have gone forth into the broader world, I have kept bright the links of association by frequent visits and occasional residences. It is dear to me in its aspects, in its landscape, in all the visible beauty which is spread out before us. The shading trees of its avenues and its public walks, have grown with my growth. I witnessed them when they were first planted in a congenial soil. They have now spread into broadness of shade and greenest of foliage. I have not only kept close my regard, but I have given higher evidence of my affection of my native town, by placing in the keep of its cemetery the remains of my children, tenderly loved and early lost in a distant climate and in a most antithetical scenery. It is my desire and my hope that when my own period is marked in the calendar of life, I shall join their companionship with her who has been to me, to elaborate the beautiful metaphor of Irving, the clinging vine of my prosperity and the sustaining oak of my adversity, and when we shall have

" Climbed the world's great altar stairs
That slope through darkness up to God,"

minge what is mortal in the long slumber with which the stranger intermeddleth not.

I may refer again to the beautiful configuration outlined in its amphitheatre, with its sloping valley and its undulations of verdure. I have known it in the inclemency of winter, in the vernal softness of spring, the tropical heat of its summer and, as now, in its fading vegetation and its leafless trunks. I cannot better embody my feelings than by a quotation from the living laureate of the Queen of England:

Dost thou look back on what has been,
 As some divinely gifted man
 Whose life in low estate began,
 And in a simple village grown ?

Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
 And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
 And breasts the blows of circumstance,
 And grapples with his evil star.

Who makes, by force, his merit known,
 And lives to clutch the golden keys ;
 To mould a mighty State's decrees,
 And shape the whisper of the throne.

And passing on from high to higher,
 Becomes on fortune's crowning slope,
 The pillar of a people's hope,
 The center of a world's desire.

Yet feels as in a pensive dream,
 When all his active powers are still,
 A distant dearness in the hill,
 A secret sweetness in the stream.

The limit to his narrower fate,
 While yet beside its vocal springs,
 He played at counsellors and kings
 With one who is his earliest mate .

Who ploughs with pain his native lea,
 And reaps the labor of his hands,
 Or in the furrow musing stands ;
 Does my old friend remember thee ?

I disclaim the personal application which would seem a vanity of analogy, but I can feel to its fullest emotion the sentiments which run through the rhythm of the melody.

But I pass, Mr. President, to the more immediate purpose which has been suggested to me as the substance of what I am to offer. I am penetrated by two emotions ; the one a desire to say something which may not be unworthy of the men to whom I shall refer, and the other that in my feeble condition of nerves I shall not be equal to the task.

I take in the order of chronology the first of our residents whose dust is in your graveyard and whose name has an enduring and honored place in your colonial and revolutionary history, Gen. Timothy Danielson. I may remark that in the early struggle between the colony and the mother country, this town, then large in area and frontier in geography, and sparse in population, early responded to the patriotic

calls of the metropolitan Boston, and earned by its patriotism and self-devotion the plaudits of the great apostle of American freedom, Samuel Adams. Of those who were foremost in advanced opinions and in moulding the purpose of the rural population, was General Danielson. Next to Major Hawley of Northampton, no man in Western Massachusetts has a higher claim to the remembrance and the gratitude of history. I cannot in a discursive address like this, make allusion to particular events of biography, or be exact in dates and transactions. Prematurely taken from his usefulness, he has left in the annals of the period, and in the traditions of those who knew him, an enviable place, not only in our local, but in our public history. Next to him, wider in national repute and larger in the scope of his capacity and ambition was the man who, marrying his widow, identified himself with our foreign consular history and with our military prowess and renown, and bore our flag to the deserts of the Orient. I cannot speak of him at the length that he deserves. His achievements, eclipsed by many late events in our domestic and foreign wars, gave us at an early period a prominence in our foreign history. His early life is something typical of the fortunes of its later events. Leaving his family, by frugality and industry he secured a collegiate education solely by his own exertions, and was afterwards, through the instrumentality of friends, placed in commission in the United States Army. He commenced his services under Wayne, in Ohio, and was afterwards stationed in Florida. The hot chivalry and irascibility of his temper were exhibited in his associations with his superior officers, and a duel in one instance, and a court martial in the other, in both of which he was evidently not the aggressor, and in the last was honorably acquitted, gave the earliest indications of that impulsive heat of passion which later may have been an obstacle to his fortunes.

In 1798, he was appointed by the then President Adams as consul to Tunis. The United States was at that time to the semi-barbarous African an unknown country, whose citizens were treated as vassals, —upon whose commercial marine, piracy was only a levied tribute. Perhaps no better selection could have been made to elevate our character in the eyes of those plundering corsairs of the ocean transit. His whole course was characterized by that intrepidity of character and utter disregard of all personal considerations which he evinced in all the varied actions of his military and private life. His appointment as consul was eminently successful in securing treaties and making us respected in the eyes, not only of the Barbary powers, but of the larger commercial nations, England and France. An evidence of his power with the Bey, and of the reckless generosity of his

character, was the redemption of six captured merchant vessels of the Danish Government, which he ransomed and placed at the disposal of their owners without compensation. In a letter to his wife he thus explains his conduct: "Do you ask me why I did this? Because there is more pleasure in being generous than in being rich." It may be remarked in this connection that subsequently the king of Denmark made recognition by the present of a beautiful snuff-box studded with diamonds and precious stones, a gem in value and beauty. In the complication of the affairs of the Barbary powers he communicated to his government a proposition to humble those powers, particularly Tunis, by assisting to restore to power the rightful Bey, Hamet Bashaw, in place of his usurping brother, Jusseff. Returning home in 1805, he again sailed for Egypt with a flotilla of vessels of war, for the purpose of carrying out his project of restoring the rightful Bey. At Alexandria he recruited a motley crowd of mercenaries, Maniots, marauding Greeks, wandering Bedouins and native Arabs. His whole force consisted of about 700, with whom, not associated in command, was Hamet Bashaw, the rightful Bey. His line of operations involved the passage of the desert of Barca. The whole expedition, from its movement from Alexandria, had in it all the elements of romantic fiction. The ill-assorted and ill-disciplined crowd of adventurers were constantly in insubordination, and often in mutiny, frequently placing him in peril of his life. Nothing but the higher qualities of determination and courage ever carried him through that sixty days of difficulty and danger, to the ultimate point of his expedition, the city of Derne. The record of all this in his private journal, exemplify his unfailing resources, his unflinching courage, his high powers of command, and stamp him as being one eminently endowed to have been a conqueror in high enterprise. After triumphing over almost insurmountable difficulties, the sight of the American squadron off the port of Bombay rewarded his perseverance and his suffering. An attack was ordered upon the city of Derne, and after a severe struggle, in which again the capacity and energy of General Eaton shone conspicuously, the victory was complete. The city was captured. The reply of the governor to his summons to surrender, is marked in its laconicism, "My head is yours." In the meantime, he held a complete victory within his grasp, and with it the humiliation of the entire power of Barbary.

Tobias Lear, the former private secretary of Washington, but who had transferred his allegiance to Jefferson, accompanied the squadron as a Commissioner to treat for peace. Without waiting for the fruits of this conquest he entered into negotiations, for a treaty, and concluded

it by the payment of a ransom of \$60,000 for the prisoners of the captured "Philadelphia." The hot spirit of General Eaton was humiliated by the disgrace, but remonstrance was useless. Arrested thus with but half the fruits of his enterprise gathered, he returned to the United States. His communications with the commander of the squadron and the commissioners, were characterized by the force and energy of his style. His politics were of the straightest school of federalism. He met the democratic party in its height of power under the second administration of Jefferson. Imprudent, as ever, in speech, and indulging in a habit which unfortunately shortened his life, and made sad the later days of his glory, he soon raised a partisan feeling which was an obstacle to the settlement of his accounts, and prevented the proper recognition of his eminent public services. A proposition to confer a gold medal upon him as a mark of national appreciation, was bitterly attacked by John Randolph, then chairman of the Ways and Means, who characterized the struggle and success of Derne as "a mere scuffle." The Legislature of Massachusetts, however, more appreciative of what he had accomplished, made him a donation of ten thousand acres of land in the then wilderness of Maine, a dependency of the State. Popular ovations followed him. At Richmond and different points he was the recipient of public dinners and other marked civic honors.

The next event in his life which made him public in notoriety, if not in reputation, was his complication with the celebrated Aaron Burr expedition and imputed treason. Burr found him soured and discontented at the ingratitude of the administration, and poured his seductive persuasions into his ear to induce him to join in what may not have been a treason, but which was at least an illicit enterprise. At his trial, at Richmond, Va., he was a leading witness, and an attempt to discredit his testimony signally failed. After this, disappointed in receiving any higher command in the military service which his ambition aimed at, he returned to the town of his residence, and there, in the few years of his remaining life, wasted the vigor of his constitution with a reputation which was fading under adverse private influences, until, in 1811, he became a tenant of your dwelling of the dead, where his humble headstone now reminds you of the vanity of human pursuits and the almost utter oblivion of a once widely known name.

In a discursive address like this there can be no characterization of this man or his qualities. Brave, impulsive, generous, his qualities were of the highest order. Had he been divested of the foibles of character and the unfortunate influences which surrounded him, he

would have had an enduring and a widely known name in the history of his country. We cannot speak upon what might have been the result had he been spared for the war of 1812, in its utter absence of all great military capacity in the leadership of armies in its earlier years. He might have written his name a hero; but his premature death buried all permanent fame beyond the achievements of his Egyptian expedition and his humbling of the pirates of the Mediterranean. It should in justice be said of him that the faults and foibles of his character were of the noble, and not the base, and that no stain of dishonor, no meanness of private life, no venality and no treason blurs the unsullied record of his fame.

Of his descendants I cannot speak in my limited space; but of one of his daughters, (Sarah E. Danielson,) I should not be pardoned if I pass without a notice due to her memory and her accomplishments. Afterwards the wife of Dr. Asa Lincoln, she was in her maiden life the companion of her father at Washington and Richmond, where she shone in the fashionable circles of the capitals of the nation and Virginia. I remember her distinctly in the maturity of her womanhood. She had the port of a queen and the manners of a duchess. The lady was in her every movement and in her conversation. Her powers of colloquialism, the finished ease of her manners were remarkable. The highest evidence of her appreciation at Washington was, that a duel was the result of a contest over her companionship in a cotillion at a Washington assembly. Two of her sons are now residents of Cincinnati, Ohio. The elder stands at the head of his profession as a lawyer, in that peculiar branch of it known as admiralty law; and no cause of importance in our inland seas or affluents passes the adjudication of courts without his advocacy for one or the other of the litigants. The younger, less eminent, holds high position with the bar of Cincinnati, and both are honored and valuable citizens of the city which they have long made their residence.

I need not remind you that he who has been properly designated as the president of your to-day's festive occasion, Captain F. D. Lincoln, is in a later birth another of the descendants of the line; and he, too, has illustrated the traditions and transmissions of his blood by an honorable service in the army of his country in its latest impending danger. His presence and person in the fulfilment of his varied duties is a better eulogy than I can utter, if the canons of good taste did not preclude my indulgence in the tribute.

I come in my order to the family of Keyes. The head had a high and wide reputation as a successful physician, but I speak less of him than of the two descendants, his sons. The one, Erasmus Darwin, a

graduate of West Point, served in the late rebellion as a major-general, and was attached to the Army of the Potomac and held high position until its change of commanders. The junior brother, Edward L., was a man of brilliant genius, rare beauty of person and face, remarkable qualities of oratory and facility as a writer. It was said of him by the late Charles Sumner, that he was the most effective popular orator of Massachusetts, and the commendation was not unmerited. Habits with him which were congenital impaired his usefulness, and in the meridian of his years he became the king "of a fantastic realm," and was made an inmate of a public charity for the diseased brain, and passed the remainder of his life in the long blank of being which follows the unsettled reason. I can fitly characterize him and wave a sad farewell as

"The rapt one, of the God-like forehead,
The heaven-eyed creature, sleeps in death."

It might be noted, in the remembrance of his better life, that he was one of the earliest advocates of the anti-slavery cause in Massachusetts, and was of the first who separated themselves from the regular party organization, joining with those pioneers who led off to the consummation of the victory of freedom over slavery.

I pass now to the Rev. Festus Foster, a resident of the town in his later years when he had retired from the ministry and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In native endowment and variety of acquisition, or felicity of popular elocution and large leadership, he held a higher rank than any other of our numerous citizens. Elected to the House of Representatives in 1835, he at once stepped to the front as one of the most commanding members of the body. The metropolitan influence of Boston was at that time supreme in shaping its legislation, but in an encounter with their leaders he placed himself at the head of the country opposition, and left a record in his second term of 1836 as the most powerful of any of the representatives of Massachusetts in influence as a legislator.

I speak with a sad regret and a tender memory of his son, Professor J. W. Foster. Nearly of the same age with myself, associated in school and academic education, connected in business interests, close in our social associations, with our families cultivating a constant and still increasing pleasure of intercourse, I, as the survivor, pay a humble tribute to his worth, his manhood, his scientific acquirements and the regretful memory which I bear to his manifold good qualities of companion and friend. But he has himself a vindication in history. As a geologist his reputation is not only American but European, and

he has left as mementoes of his endowments,—three volumes which at publication and now, have received high commendations from his cotemporary scientists. *The Mississippi Valley, its Physical Geography, etc.*, and *The Prehistoric Race of Man*, with a joint authorship with Professor Whitney of the *Lake Superior Geological Survey*. He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, president of the Chicago Academy of Science, and a member of several European societies. I cannot trust myself to speak more at length of the painful emotions which crowd upon me as I survey the usefulness of his life and the prematurity of his death. Of no one of my youthful companions running through this long period of intercourse, and it is something for him, and I trust for me, that our connection, long and intimate as it was, was never darkened by a single cloud or any interposition to the harmony and affection of our intimate society.

Of other members of families I cannot refer in the limit of what I have laid out for myself. I have already, perhaps, encroached too long upon your time and exhausted your endurance.

There is one of whom mention has been made in the historic address of the day, who left a portion of his ample fortune for the endowment of an institution generously provided for, and made a monument if not more enduring, at least more precious than that of marble or granite, Samuel A. Hitchcock. Not only upon this, but other educational enterprises, was his bounty bestowed, and he lives in the halls of Amherst College and of kindred edifices under distant horizons, and in the regard and regrets of those whom his bounty made prosperous in its conferment.

But, Mr. President, as I turn my eyes to the east I discover in its sacred enclosure the granite shaft upon whose pedestal the names of those who fell by disease or casualty in the late struggle for the perpetuity of our Union are chiseled. It is a fit memorial to the memory of those who gave their lives and all they had of value to the cause of their country, which was in its peril of life. There could be no more fitting perpetuation of their noble action and their patriotic self-devotion, beyond the enduring column in the memory of surviving friends,

“ There is a tear for all who die,
A mourner o’er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry,
And triumph weeps above the brave.”

I leave them to their long slumber, their imperishable remembrance and the enduring monument which is consecrated to their names.

And now, Mr. President, I am incapable of introducing on this occasion any topic which should in the remotest degree be considered as partisan in its character or in its deductions; but I cannot, in justice to myself, and in regard for the people who now listen to me, forbear to say that in recurrence to those men who have fallen in this fratricidal strife, I should not now plead that, with every cause of national alienation removed, that there should be a returning reign of peace and tranquility throughout the whole land. Presidents are nothing; parties have no significance; the question of Christian harmony, of peace and reunion, has a higher mission and a more exalted leadership. It is not a creed in party divisions; it broadens into the entire humanity of the nation. If the Southern people erred, and no one than myself better knows that, and no one advocated more severe purgative measures in reducing them to subordination to the government than I did,—they have paid the penalty in long protracted and terrible suffering. Give them, then, now in their adversity the poor right to live. The sky is theirs, the air is theirs, and the earth. Let them enjoy and in peaceable possession, till their soil and reap and gather the harvest. Over their desolated fields, on those scars made by the hot ploughshares of war, let verdure again grow upon ashes, the corn tassel nod, and the orange grove bloom, cotton and cane ripen again in sweetness of bloom; let the glory of the magnolia wave above their restored fields, and the perfume of the lily and the rose again give forth their fragrance. Let church and schoolhouse, the twin agents of civilization, reassume their sway. Give us peace in a national amity. The great sin of slavery which divided us in our early controversy no longer exists. Freedom has become homogeneous in the land. Our interests are in harmony. The protection of our government should extend to all alike. Purge the land of the adventurer and give the people their own right of self-government. I cannot close with a more grateful duty which I feel imposed upon me, than to propitiate from you and from all, that forgiving charity, that forgetting spirit, which will leave what has been wrong in the past to erasure and oblivion. Let them again, as restored states, be recognized as possessing all of the rights which we share, and which we should in Christianity and brotherhood, and in the good offices of community, extend to this stricken and long-suffering people. I need not apologize for making this appeal. I should not have fulfilled my duty in reviewing memories of revolutionary fame and later achievements, if I had not, in this matter, closed with an exhortation that the dove should again brood over our broad land, and the olive branch wave throughout its varied and distant climates and domains.

Mr. President, I am obliged for the courteous attention with which I have been listened to, and I give you now, in the presence of those whom I have once known but whose faces are now unfamiliar, the aspiration that the reputation of our town, untarnished as it has been, shall yet be made more dear to those who shall succeed us, and that in its beauty of landscape, with its rural attractions and its intelligence and virtue of public and private life, it may live to another Centennial when our successors shall give us the ovation that we have extended to those who have gone before us in the untarnished annals of the departing cycle.

LETTER BY GOV. FAIRBANKS, OF VERMONT.

STATE OF VERMONT, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
MONTPELIER, Oct. 9, 1876.

TO N. S. HUBBARD, S. W. BROWN AND J. S. BLAIR, Committee:

Gentlemen:—It would give me great pleasure to join in the observance of your centennial celebration, but my official duties at this time render it impossible. Although not myself a native of Brimfield, it was the birthplace and home of my ancestors. There my father, Erastus Fairbanks, was born and spent the happy years of childhood and youth. This fact renders Brimfield peculiarly a place of interest to me.

But the occasion has attractions independent of my relations to the town through my ancestors. Such occasions cannot fail to awaken feelings of interest in the heart of every loyal and patriotic citizen—its purpose being, as I understand, not only the celebration of the completion of the first century of the Republic, but also an occasion of the collection of its own local history, that it may be preserved, perpetuated and transmitted.

The importance of celebrating appropriately anniversary days, we have in a measure, I fear, come to underrate. They have come and gone to us so many times that they have ceased to make that impression upon us which we recall as the impression of our childhood; but these days leave upon the minds of the young the same deep impression which they formerly did upon us. These are the occasions when the holy feelings of patriotism and love of race are planted and rooted deep in the hearts of the young men and maidens—they who are to control the immediate future of our nation.

The desire to honor our ancestry by transmitting the history which they have made, at least indicates the presence of that wholesome respect for preceding generations, the lack of which is said to be a sign

of relaxing dignity, and a symbol of national and political decadence. The importance and value of efforts for the preservation and transmission of local history, can hardly be over-estimated. It was Goldwin Smith, I think, who said that a nation with a history cannot be overthrown in two generations. It is because the great and good actions of our fathers stimulate us to emulate their virtues and achievements.

Let us not fail, then, in transmitting to our descendants whatever is worthy of imitation, and should our sires look from their graves to-day to see how their own reputations are getting on in our keeping, may their eyes fall benignly upon a race that honors them not more by the reverence they yield to their virtues than by the imitation of those virtues.

Permit me again to express my regret that I am unable to be with you on the occasion which you are about to commemorate.

I am yours very truly,

HORACE FAIRBANKS.

You will receive by this mail biographical notices of my father and of my uncle, Joseph P. Fairbanks. My uncle Thaddeus is still living, is four score years of age, and is still vigorous, having just returned home from the meeting of the American Board at Hartford.

LETTER FROM JUDGE MORRIS OF SPRINGFIELD.

HENRY F. BROWN, ESQ.: *Dear Sir.*—When I received your invitation to attend the centennial celebration at Brimfield on the 11th instant, I thought I should be able to be present, and anticipated much pleasure in participating in the exercises of the occasion. I have always felt a peculiar interest in your beautiful town. In my school days, some of my most intimate friends were Brimfield boys. I might say the same of some of the girls. Probably some of these boys and girls, if living, are grandfathers and grandmothers now. I have formed many friendships in later days with the people of your town. I should like to renew the old friendships and reinforce the new.

Brimfield is peculiarly a child of Springfield, having been originally laid out by Springfield men. Many Springfield names appear among the early settlers. Hitchcock, Stebbins, Bliss, Lumbard, Morgan, Burt, Townsley, and many other of the early names at Brimfield, were also early here.

It would gratify me much to listen to the historical address of Mr. Hyde, which I am sure will be instructive and interesting, and which I hope will be preserved in an enduring form to constitute a valuable addition to our local histories. But I regret to say that I must deny

myself the pleasure of being with you as I anticipated. Circumstances not foreseen forbid it. All I can now do is to congratulate you all on the good time which I am sure you will have and enjoy.

Very truly yours, HENRY MORRIS.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. A. J. SESSIONS, OF BEVERLY

BEVERLY, Oct. 9, 1876.

Gentlemen of the Committee:—I am obliged to give up the gratification of being with you in your great celebration, such are my engagements and surroundings. My heart goes out to Brimfield in both bright and shadowed memories. All success to your undertaking. Blessings be upon the dwellers there, and the sojourners who shall hasten back to the sacred festivities.

Let me send you: *Our homes: God's best gift to the children of men.*

I am yours very respectfully,

ALEXANDER J. SESSIONS.

MESSRS. N. S. HUBBARD, S. W. BROWN, J. S. BLAIR, Committee.

LETTER FROM HON. SALEM WALES, OF NEW YORK.

Department of Docks, President's Office, 117 & 119 Duane st.,
NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1876.

MR. BROWN: *Dear Sir.*—I regret very much that my engagements here will not permit me to join in the centennial celebration at Brimfield to-morrow. I hoped to have the privilege of meeting the citizens and neighbors who will gather to-morrow to celebrate the annals of the town.

I should have enjoyed the occasion very much, and though absent in person, I shall be with you in spirit. I wish you all a most agreeable and profitable reunion.

All the places around about the home of my youth, and the home of the fathers, are very dear to me. I love to return to them; they grow more precious to me as the years go on. When sorely pressed by the burdens and cares of life I feel with the poet:

"Happy the man whose love and care
A few paternal acres bound;
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground."

Yours very truly, S. H. WALES.

PETITION OF SPRINGFIELD PEOPLE.—Mass. Archives,
Vol. 113-256.

To the Truly Honorable William Stoughton, Esq., Lieutenant Governner of his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay with the Hon^{ble} Council & Representatives assembled in General Court to Sit at Boston Within the s^d Province on the 12th Day of Febr'y 1700-1

The humble Petition & Submissive Representation of the subscribers Inhabitants of the Town of Springfield in Hampshire, within y^e s^d province

Most humbly sheweth,

Our high esteeme & value for the Government & establishment of this Province of the Massachusetts Bay, By his most Gracious Majesties Royal Charter & extensive Priviledges from thence accruing to his good subjects the Inhabitants thereof, which ourselves (as a smal part of the Whole, Greatly rejoyce on the account of our sharing therein, and earnestly desire our long continuance so to doe, any thoughts of falling short thereof being very afflictive to us, arising only from our want of accomadations of land for our Posterity to live comeftorably on, the want whereof may enforce their removing (as wel as some of ourselves) out of this Province to such Place where they may obtaine land to live upon, some of our young men already being gone & others
Indeavouring to sute themselves in the neighborn Colony, where new Places are agoeing forward & Incouragements offered us whereby we are in hassard not only of being diminished & weakned ourselves, But the Province to come short of such Increase & Inlargement, by Improvements and settlements as is to be desired & promoted by all that wish its welfare & Florishing: In order to al which & to advance its Growth & desyred Inlargements we give this Honourable assembly on account of a Tract of land about twelve or fourteen miles Eastward of this Towne, which may make a Plantation or Towneship of fifty or sixty famylys or more if large Bounds be allowed it as is requisit in regard that within it fals much land which is no ways capable of Improvement so that to erect and make a comfortable Towne enabled to defray its own charge & subsist wel, there is a necessity of large bounds for its accommodation, Wherefore we submissively propose and humbly ask leave of this Honourable assembly for erecting & setting of a Towne on the Tract of Land before mentioned and so grant us this land Eastward of Springfield Bounds a line From Chikkeepy River on the North to run Southward to Enfield Line which is in length from North to South only Eight miles it hav-

ing bene exactly measured And that this Tract of land for this new Township may extend East at least Eaight miles from Springfield bounds or line on the West of it & to which it will adjoin on Piney Land: And although some good Land for hopefull Improvement be within this Tract now desyred & humbly Craved for, yet there is Intermixed much that is meane & a greate deale of Pine Land being of little or noe use for the Townships Improvement, except leading to some small quantitys of Meddow of which there is little & will be much want of only it may be made & increased out of swampy lowland betwixt Hills unto which the bounds must extend to accomadate a meete settlement: And at best as it is Wilderness land hard to win & must be gained by Industry & Som Labore wrestling with many Difficultys & charges Incident to new beginnings, But yet may it Please this Honourd Assembly according to their Wonted Bounty To Grant unto us such Immunitys as new Places call for with the needful Bounds before expressed without which this Place Cannot Subsist: It will Fortifie us against our Incumbent discouragement & Invite a settlement for our young People before they disperse & breake away to other parts, whose leaving us as it will diminish our members so our strength being once Gon it will disable us in our speedy entring upon the worke & promoting it to a considerable Towne so as that Twenty famyls if not more may be building there and proceeding to setling & there Dwelling within eighteen months from May next which we Intend & wil Indeavour by the help of God assisting us thereunto & that more may soon after setle thereon (We leave our Ernest & humble desires with your our honoured Fathers, Whose tender Care & Reedyness to provide for your children we have experienced & are so wel assured thereof that we nothing doubt of your most Judicious statements of this matter for the speedy Settlement & management of a Comfortable Towne whether by Impowering of a Committee to admit Inhabitants Grant allotments to particular Persons & order of the Prudential affairs of y^e Place for a time or otherwise as in your Wisdome you shal Judge best only are Bold to suggest to your Consideration that the honourable Col Jno Pynchon be one of the Committee having been Improved in Contriving and Settling new Places, whom upon that account we have prevailed with to subscribe to this Petition & only crave leave to say that men from other towns are not so sutable in regard of their remoteness & thereby unready to attend the worke which may retard matters more than those of Springfield who are likely to help it on & further the designe, we being in earnest for present settlement of the Place least we loose our young men & others here That are towards removeing who

are fit for new Plantations & meete for Labor & forward to Joine in worke If it be Caryed on without delay.

That the Sovereigne disperer of al things who aimes at his owne Glory & his Peoples Good May direct you in al you' Councils & determinations, for the advance of the kingdome of his deare Son We humbly Pray & Subscribe for ourselves & many others of Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD Febr 4th

1700

JOHN HITCHCOCK SENR	JOHN PYNCHON
JOSEPH STEBBINS SEN ^{or}	THOMAS COLTON
THOMAS DAY SEN ^r	PELATIAH GLOVER
JOHN BURT	JAMES WARRENER ^{Sen}
DANIEL MUN	DAVID MORGEN
DANIEL COOLEY SEN ^r	JOSEPH WILLERTON
JOSEPH COOLEY	SAMUEL STEBBINS
TILLY MIRICKE	LUKE HITCHCOCK SENR
EPHRAIM COLTON	SAMUEL KEEP
WILLIAM WARRENIER	EBENEZER DAY
DANIEL GRAVES	

FRIDAY
June 20th 1701 }

ACTION OF COUNCIL.

A Resolve in the Words following being past by the Representatives, and Sent up from that House (together with the Petition of Several of the Inhabitants of the Town of Springfield) was read at the Board and Concurred with In answer to the Petition of Several of the Inhabitants of Springfield thereunto subscribed, humbly Craving the grant of a plantation or Township twelve or fourteen miles Eastward of Springfield Adjoining to Springfield Bounds on the West In a Tract of Land there from Chickapy River on the North to run along by Springfield Line on the West of this Tract South Eight miles to Enfield Line, taking in from Chickapy River the said Tract of Land there of eight miles Square

Resolved—That there be granted unto the Petitioners and Such Others as the Committee of this Courts Appointment shall Associate to them, the Afore described Tract of Land for a Township, Provided they Settle thereon, and Distribute it to Sixty Families, and that within two years from May next there be twenty Families dwelling on the Place and Provision by Grants made for Entertaining to the number of Seventy families if the Land will Conveniently Accomodate so many, And for the Admitting of Inhabitants, granting Allot-

ments, Distributing, or Proportioning of Land there, and Ordering all the Prudential Affairs of the place, This Court do Appoint & empower Coll John Pynchon Esq^r Capt Thomas Colton, M^r Pelatiah Glover, M^r James Warrener Sen^r Ensigne Joseph Stebbins, and M^r David Morgan, or any three of them (the s^d Coll^o John Pynchon or Capt Tho^s Colton being one) a Comittee fully empowered to Manage, Order, and Determine all that is needful unto Stating, and settling the place at Present for five or Six Years, or According as this Court shall See Cause or further Order, when the Inhabitants Setled on said place shall then be allowed to have, and enjoy all Such priviledges Immunities, and powers as Other Towns in this Province have, and do enjoy, And in the Meantime the Committee Aforementioned in forming the place for a Town are to Consider Compactness, and Safety as well as Mens conveniency and Advantage for Husbandry, as also the Endeavouring the Setling of an Able Orthodox Minister of the Gospel there as Soon as may be, The said Comittee also in their making Grants of Lands to Such as they shall Admit Inhabitants there to have respect unto Mens Estates, and abilities to improve the Same, Stating, and Appointing the time for the Grantees to be improving their Land by an^t Actual dwelling thereon or Building there According as said Committee shall Order; on a forfeiture, that if Men, even any of the Petitioners desert the place or Neglect to Attend the terms of their respective Grants in One Kind or Another the Township may notwithstanding be Carried on by others that may have the forfeited Grants given them Upon Such Conditions also such new Grantees carrying on, and Setling on said Township, It is further provided that the said Committee grant to no One person that may have the Greatest Estate more than One hundred and Twenty Acres of all Sorts of Land, And that while this place is in its Infancy, Unsubdued, and Little improvements made, All rates, and Charges for carrying on And Setling it be raised on the Grantees, or Inhabitants by the Poll, and according to their Grants or Quantities of Land allowed to each person, And Accordingly to be proportioned and paid by the Grantees for five or six Years, and until other Order taken, and for so long time the place to be free from all public Rates or Taxes, or till this Court shall See it is in a way of Subsistence, and raising on the place wherewith to defrey the Same, SAVING all former Grants.

PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME.

To his Excellency Joseph Dudley Esq Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over her Majest^y Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England in America and to the Hon^{orable} Members of the Great and General Court or Assembly to be held at Boston upon Wednesday the twenty fifth of May 1709

May it Pleas you^r Honn^{ors}

The subscribers hereof humbly present to your Considerations of a grant of a Tract of land to several of the inhabitants of Springfield for a Plantation about fourteen miles Eastward of Springfield in the year Seventeen hundred & one by the Great & General Court or Assembly then held at Boston on the twenty eighth of May In Observance of which Grant the Committee then appointed in order for the Settling of a Plantation there proceeded so far as to lay out the plat-form of a town & granted out many Lottments to divers persons who proceeded so far as some did plant orchards there and many were preparing to build there but the war hapning in this term of time did hinder the proceedings of us so that we Could not full fill the Conditions of our Grant by Reason of the Great danger we should be in of the los of our lives. Now we humbly Crave that this Great & General Court or Assembly would Pleas to grant us further time Considering how the war has hindered us from makeing it a Plantation and if It seem meet that your Honnours grant us four years or more for the setling of Inhabitants there We humbly desire it might begin the time from the sessation of this present ware we had so far proceeded as to make records of what grants we had given with other of our proceedings and have called the towns name by the name of Brimfield We also Humbly begg Haveing lost the Hon^{ble} Coll John Pynchon that Majo^r John Pynchon may supply his place in being one of the Committee with us we Pray God Bless this Hon^{ble} Genl Assembly

Your Humble Petitioners

JOSEPH STEBBINS

DANIEL MORGEN

THOMAS COLTON SENR

JAMES WARRENER SENR

PELATIAH GLOVER

by order of the Towne of Springfield

WEDNESDAY }
June 15, 1709 }

ACTION OF COUNCIL.

A Petition of sundry of the Inhabitants of Springfield referring to a Tract of Land about fourteen miles Eastward of Springfield, Granted

them for a Plantation by the General Assembly Anno 1701, under certain Limitations & Conditions, W^{ch} they have not been able to perform hitherto, by Reason of the Distress of the War, Praying for Enlargement of the Time, and that Major John Pynchon may be added to the Committee for the affair in the Room of his Father, Coll Pynchon Dec^d was Read, & the Order passed thereon by the Represent^{ms} Concur'd, Viz,

Ordered that the Prayer of the Petition be granted, that Major John Pynchon be added to the Committee in the Place of Coll: John Pynchon Dec^d and that the Term of Four Years after the Conclusion of the present War, be allowed to the Petitioners to Comply with the Condition of their Grant——

Consented to J. DUDLEY

THURSDAY }
June 10, 1714 }

ACTION OF COUNCIL.

On petition of the Committee for the township of Brimfield praying the grant of three miles of land Easterly.

Upon Reading a Petition of the Committee for the Township of Brimfield Praying the Grant of Three Miles of Land further Easterly to but on Brookfield Bounds, with the Order passed thereon in the House of Representatives: Viz.

Ordered that Joseph Parsons Esq^r, Mr. Daniel Marsh & Mr. John Patridge be a Committee to view the Land petitioned for & the Conveniences thereof; and make Report to this Court what they shall think best to be done thereupon at the Charge of the Petitioners:—Concur'd to & Major Joseph Buckminster & Cpt. John Chandler added to the Comm^{tes} in the affair aforesaid

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Wee underwritten having been appointed by the Hon^{ble} Genl Assembly of this Province, 1714, June 10, to view a tract of land adjoining to Brookfield on the South and to Brimfield on the East extending from Brookfield S. W. Corner Eastward 3 miles in order to its being added to the Town of Brimfield whose bounds are straitened on the South by the Partition Line of this Province and the Colony of Connecticut, and make report thereof

Having strictly measured said Brimfield West line which we find to be 7 miles and 16 perch as it bounds on Springfield, though not so much, square off from the said Partition Line and also the Distance between Springfield and the S. W. Corner of Brookfield which we find to be 8 miles 1 qr and 22 perch and no more. Which

said tract is short of the contents of 8 miles square and withall very mountainous and uncapable to entertaine a suitable number of families without an addition at the East end

Are therefore humbly of opinion that unless three miles be added to said town of Brimfield as described on the subjoined map, it will not be Inviteing nor capable to entertaine a suitable number of families according to the direction of the Court relating to the settlement thereof the said Easternmost end only being capable to entertaine Inhabitants to settle in a Desirable Manner

April 20th 1715

JOSEPH PARSONS (only not
present at the measurement)
JOHN PARTRIDGE
JOHN CHANDLER

In the House of Representatives
1715 May 31

Read and Accepted and Ordered That all the land between the Province Line and the South line of Brookfield for the space of three miles from the East End of the town of Brimfield be granted and added to the said Town of Brimfield Provided it intrude not upon the four miles square ordered to be surveyed for Waitstill Winthrop Esq nor upon any other former Grant*

Sent up for Concurrence

JOHN BURRILL, Spkr.

* Not granted in Council

Dec. 5, 1719, In the House of Represen^{ts} the Question being put whether the above vote be revived, it passed in the negative.

On the Petition of the Inhab^{ts} of Brimfield

The Comm^{tee} are of Opinion that the Town of Brimfield be extended three miles more Eastw^d according to the Projection in the Platt and Return of a former Comm^{tee} under their hands, Saving alwaies to the Heirs of y^e Hon^{ble} Wait Winthrop Esq^r Dec^d & M^r John Elliott Dec^d their Right laid out within s^d Tract or any other former Grants that have been made & surveyed in this Additional Grant to the Town of Brimfield

WM DUDLEY

In the House of Representatives, June 16, 1721 Read and Accepted.
Sent up for Concurrence

JOHN CLARK, Speaker

In Council June 16, 1721 Read & Concur^d

J. WILLARD Secr^y

Consented to,

SAM^l SHUTE

'A true Copy from the Files

Examined

J WILLARD Secr^y

STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

Province of the Mass^a Bay

To His Excellency the Governour the Hon^{ble} Council and House of
Representatives in General Court Assembled at Boston December
2 1722

The Petition of Several of the Inhabitants of Brimfield in the County of Hampshire hereto subscribed most humbly sheweth That your Petitioners upon the Encouragement given them by the Honorable Committee of this Great and Generall Court were induced to settle themselves and families within the s^d Township

That notwithstanding the Great Charge and fateague which your Petitioners justly expected to find in settling s^d Plantation yet assured that this Great and Generall Court intended s^d Township should be to or among sixty or seventy families only who should settle there they were the rather Encouraged to encounter the difficulties of the new settlement having a prospect as they conceived to secure an estate in lands to themselves and posterity

But so it is may it please your Excellency and Honours that the Hon^{ble} Committee being advanced in years some of them being Dead and others declining: the Publick Interest and business of s^d plantation is very much retarded and Discouraged many more grants (as we humbly conceive) have been made in said Plantation than this Hon^{ble} Court ever intended many Lotts have been laid out by persons either unskilful or unfaithful which will prove of ill Consequence if not corrected. Also many Lotts have been granted without any condition of settlment as we also conceive and great Omissions have been Respecting the Records and many of our Lotts not put on Record until this day nor the Clerk under oath for those Recorded we further Remonstrate that altho we erected a fraim of a meeting house yet under the Present situation of affairs with us we have no view of covering the same much less of finishing it or building a Ministers House & until there be full authority to assess *to assess* the Petitioners & Proprietors w^{ch} the present Com^{tee} have hitherto neglected & we question their Power in the premises.

One other greivance arises for want of M^r Winthrops Survey at the Lead mine Grant being compleated & his Bounds made certain We have Reason to fear *to fear* said Grant intrrenches upon our Addition w^{ch} if allowed will be exceeding prejudicial to the Plantation

These things with many others not here innumarated Constrains y^r Pet^{rs} to lay their deplorable Circumstances before your Excellency & Honours where fore we most humbly pray a proper Inquiry made of

the Mannagem^t of the Hon^{ble} Committe's respecting our greivances in such Way & Manner as in your Great Wisdom you shall see meet & that such methods may be taken for the future as may by the blessing of Jod tend to the Encouragm^t of s^d Plantation & Peace & Good Order of the same & your Petⁿ as in Duty bound shall ever pray &c.

NATH ^l HITCHCOCK	THOMAS STEBBINS
DELIVERANCE BROOKS	JOHN MIGHELL
DAVID HITCHCOCK	JN ^o BURT
BENJ ^A COOLEY	MARK PERRY
JOHN LUMBARD	BENJ ^A COOLEY JUN ^r
LEONARD HOAR	SAM ^l ALLEN JUN ^r
DAVID LUMBARD	EBENEZER SCOT
SAM ^l HUBBARD	NATH ^l MILLER
WILL ^m WARRENER	EZRA KING
JAMES TOMPSON	SAM ^l KING
SAM ^l BLISS	HENRY BURT
ELEAZER FOOT	EBENEZER GRAVES

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

In the House of Rep^s Dec^r 29, 1722 Read & Ordered that M^r John Chandler M^r Joseph Jennings M^r Henry Dwight be a Committee to enquire into the Reasons of their Greivances at the Charge of the Petⁿ & make Report to this Court in the May Sessions Sent up for Concurrence

JOHN CLARK Sp^{kr}

In Council Dec^r 31, 1722 Read & concurd & Ordered that such of the former Committe as are now living be directed to attend the Com^{tee} hereby appointed at Brimfield at such Time as they shall direct Sent down for Concurrence

J WILLARD Secry

In the House of Rep^s Dec^r 31, 1722 Read & Concurd

JOHN CLARK Spk^r

Consented to

W DUMMER

REPORT OF COMMITTEE AND ACTION OF COUNCIL ON THE SAME.

WEDNESDAY }
June 12th 1723 }

The Committee in the Affair of Brimfield Gave in the following Report, Viz^t.

The Committee appointed by the Great & General Court of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, begun & holden at Boston, Nov^r 15th 1722 Having Repaired to Brimfield, and being attended there former Committee, Viz': Capt Tho^s Colton Mr: Stebbins, M^r Glover & M^r Morgan & having Enquired into the Reasons of the Greivances of the petitioner (the Inhabitants of Brimfield) & Examined the Several Articles of the s^d petition, & the Replies of the s^d Committee are of opinion, That the said Committee have not Duely pursued the Powers & Directions of the Hon^d Court in Granting Lots & Settling s^d Plantation, and that there were just Grounds of Complaint as Set forth in s^d Petition; Particularly the Committee are of opinion that a Greater Number of Grants have been made out than, the Generall Court Intended The Former Committee Acknowledge Eighty or upwards, But the petitioners Instanc in above an hundred, But the Committee Excuse themselves, by Saying they shall Declare many Lots forfeited, Which they have not yet Done, because the time Limited to fullfill the Conditions not yet Expired, Also. the Committee, Find near Twenty Grants, made out to Non Residents, Besides one to Each of the Committee, where in the Grantees are not obliged to bring forward a settlement, but some of s^d Grants are by the peoples consent——

Yet the Quantity of Acres Agreed on are Greatly Enlarged by the Committee, to the prejudice of the Planters,

It also appears there have been Divers Measurers of Land Employed there and that a Due Regard has not been had that Justice might be done, in the Surveys there made: The Records are as Imperfect, as set forth in the petition and Many Grants, (if not the most of them) are only in Loose papers as Mr. Glover the Clerk informed this Committee (For they saw not the papers, altho they desired Mr Glover to Bring them with him) and many of the Grants &c^a are Signed only in his name as Clerk or Register of the Committee notwithstanding he is under no Oath for any such Service, A Fine Frame of a Meeting House, raised in the Summer past has Received Great damage, by being uncovered, & it So continues to this day, Which the Planters Attribute to the Committees Neglecting, to raise money by a Tax to defray the Charge thereof which Tax they promise to make in May last, but is not yet Done, Tho' Mr Glover the Register Says It wanted but an Hours' Work, to finish it Ever Since September last; But Mr Stebbins says they were Loth to rate some persons, Viz'. Such as would be likely to forfeit, Lest they should make an Advantage of it & thereby hold their Lots, Altho' the Conditions in other Respects were not full filled in which they had D^r. Shermans Opinion) as also that the Planters were not agreed Among themselves, how

Great a Sum Should be raised, And that for those Pearsons, it is not finished As to M^r Winthrops Survey, The former Committee Expressed themselves to be wholly of opinion with the Petitioners & ye other Planters, That if the s^d Survey Should be Confirm^d: It would tend very much to the Discouragement of the people and Compell severall of them to remove from their Settlements & Labour, & So far Weaken the Hands of them that yet might be Induced to Stay, that they will not be able in a Long time to Carry an End the Religious Settlement of the place accord^s: to what the Honoured Court & what the people Seem Sincearly to desire, & they are in Good hopes M^r Winthrop may be Well Suited, with another Survey, without prejudice to the plantation & more Agreeable to the Grant of the Court & have taken pains with M^r Winthrop about it, though without Success, Finally the Committee are Humbly of Opinion that if the difficulties the Plantation now Labour under, with Respect to the above named particulars, were removed It would be a very fine & Flourishing Plantation all which is Most Humbly Submitted by—

<p>P: S. Some of the Committee Express^d themselves desirous to be discharged being grown into years & uncapable to manage the affairs of the Plantation</p>	}	<p>JOHN CHAN^dLER HEN: DWIGHT JOS: JENNINGS</p>	} Committee
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In the House of Representatives Upon Reading the within Report & the Petition of William Hammliton and others Inhabitants of Brimfield —Voted, That the whole power, Trust & authority reposed by this Court in Cp^t Thomas Colton, M^r Stebbins M^r Glover & M^r Morgan as a Committee of the Town of Brimfield and hereby is declared Null & Void.

And That John Chan^dler & Henry Dwight, Esq^r & M^r Joseph Jennings be a Committee and hereby are Constituted & Appointed Trustees in the Room & Stead of Cpt. Colton & others the former Committee to Carry on & perfect the Settlement of Said Town in all Respects according to the True Intent & Meaning of the Generall Court in Making Brimfield a Township Anno 1702. Having Special Regard to the Originall Proprietors; & that the Committee Report to the Court the Number of Grants & the names of the Grantees that Exceed the Limitation made by the Generall Court, and That M^r Pelatiah Glover of Springfield, the present Clerk of the s^d Town who has the Book & all papers of Grants &c^a of s^d Town be & hereby is directed, & ordered to Deliver the Said Book and papers to the above s^d Committee That So a fair Record may be made of all proceedings,

made by & in Behalf of Said Town. The Charge of the Committee, to be born by the Inhabitants of Brimfield, ———

In Council Read & Concurr^d, and the S^d Committee are Impowered & directed, to Appoint a Clerk of the Said Town, who Shall be under Oath:

In the House of Representatives Read & Concurr^d

Consented to W^m DUMMER

MEMORIAL OF WAIT WINTHROP.

To the Hon^{ble} William Tailor Esq. Lieut. Gov. & Comander in cheif,
The Hon^{ble} Council & House of Representative of His Maj^{ty} Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England in Gen^l Court assembled Nov 23 1715

The Memorial of Wait Winthrop Esq
Sheweth

That in the session of this Hon^{ble} assembly in May last he preferred his Memoriall relateing to a Tract of Land belonging to him at Tantisques or the black lead Mine hill praying that the Committee appointed to lay out Brimfield, may be forbidden to proceed therein so as to encroch upon his said Land, & did humbly propose that he would take a platt thereof by a Surveyor at his own charge which was a part granted by this Court: and persuant to the Order of this Hon^{ble} Assembly he has employed at his own charge an able Surveyor with Chainmen under oath to lay out the Contents of Four mile square of land which does include the said Black Lead Mine Hill as by the Platt thereof herewith presented may appear.

And whereas from the East bounds of the s^d Platt extending to Quenebaug River the land on that side, as well as on the South side running to the Partition line of this Province & the Colony of Connecticut is mountanous rocky barren land, He therefore humbly proposes that the said partition line may be the bounds of the South & that the Eastermost End may extend to Quenebaug River in addition to the said Platt & be the bounds thereof & that the North side may run upon a Streight line from the East & West corners of the said plan and that from the Northernmost corner thereof a straight line may run South to the aforesd line of Partition, and thereupon he will release all other his right in the lands at Tantisques lying within this Province.

And your Memorialist shall ever pray &c

WAIT WINTHROP

The petition has this note: "The Comitee are to set out the 15th of April next if faier wether or the next faier day."

In Council
FRYDAY
Novbr 22, 1723 }

A Petition of John Chandler, Esq. & others (a Committee for Brimfield) Shewing that the Tract of Land belonging to the Estate of Wait Winthrop, Esq. has been Laid out not according to the treu Intention of the said grant, and so as will very much Prejudice the Settlement of the Town of Brimfield, the lines of the said tract (as it is now surveyd) running Down to Quineboag River, & taking in the meeting House & Divers of the Dwelling Houses in the said Town, and therefore Praying that the said Grant to the said Wait Winthrop, Esq^r. may be Surveyd a New. That so no Encroachment may be made on the town of Brimfield but the people go on Quietly in their Settlement.

In the House of Representatives,
Read and

Ordered, That John Winthrop, and Thomas Lechmore, Esqrs. be servd with a Copy of this Memorial, that they may shew Cause to this Court, on tuesday the third Day of December Next Why the Platt presented by their Honoured Father should not be reformed and part of the Land Contained in the said Plat granted to the possessors of the Town of Brimfield.

In Council,

Read and non Concurd.

PETITION OF JOHN CHANDLER AND OTHERS.

THURSDAY,
January 5, 1726 }

A Petition of John Chandler, Esq: & others, a Committee for the Town of Brimfield, Showing that the Survey made by the late Wait Winthrop Esq: of a grant of land at Tantuisques or the Lead Mines is made very irregular & not according to the true Intention of the said Grant & that it runs in upon the said Town of Brimfield, so as to take in the Meeting House, Minister's House, & a great number of the Inhabitants' Allotm.^{ts} So that unless the said Survey be rectified many of the Inhabitants of the Said Town of Brimfield will be ruined by it: and therefore praying such Relief in the Premises as to the Justice and Wisdom of this Court shall seem meet.

In the House of Representatives, Read and Ordered

That the further consideration of this Petition be referred to the next May Session, & that in the mean time Coll. William Dudley Major Thomas Tileston with such as the Hon^{ble} Board shall appoint,

be a Committee to repair to the Town of Brimfield, & view the Lands surveyed & laid out to the Hon^{ble} Wait Winthrop, Esq. & report their opinion Whether it be convenient that a Reform of the said Survey should be made & that if a Reform should be had, an Equivalent in Lands adjoining to the Remainder thereof be made to the heirs of the said late Hon^{ble} Wait Winthrop Esq. dec^d and that the Petitioner serve Thomas Lechmere, Esq: with a copy of this Petition, & order that he be present (if he see Cause) when the Committee proceed in the Business & make any Objections against taking a Reform of the said Survey.

In Council, Read and Non-concurred and Ordered

That the Petitioners cause Thomas Lechmere, Esq. to be served with a copy of this petition & an other copy to be left at the House of John Winthrop Esq. of New London, That so they give in their answer thereto, (if they see cause) on the first Friday of the next Session.

In the House of Representatives,

Read and Concurred.

Consented to,

W. DUMMER.

ACTION OF HOUSE AND COUNCIL.

MONDAY }
June 19, 1726 }

On the Petition of the Committee for Brimfield as entered Jan 5 1726

In the House of Representatives Read, together with the answer to the said Petition & the Reply to the said Answer, and the same being duly considered—

Ordered That Coll. William Dudley & Major Thomas Tileston with such as shall be joined by the Hon^{ble} Board be a Committee to repair to the Town of Brimfield & view the lands surveyed & laid out to the late Hon^{ble} Wait Winthrop Esq' & report their Opinion as soon as may be, Whether it may be convenient that a Reform of the said Survey should be made, and if it should be thought convenient that a Reform of the said Survey should be made, that an Equivalent in Lands lying & being in the Township of Brimfield & adjoining to the Remainder of the lands within the aforesaid Survey be made to the heirs of the said Hon^{ble} Wait Winthrop Esq' decaed.

In Council Read and Concurr'd, and John Stoddard Esq' is joined with the Committee of the House in the affair above s^d.

Consented to—

PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

To the Honour^{ble} William Dummer Esq Lieut Governour & Comander in Cheif in & over His Maj^{ty} Province of the Massachusetts Bay & to the Hon^{ble} The Councill & House of Representatives in General Court assembled.

The Petition of Thomas Lechmere, Esq. & Ann his wife, as the said Ann, is the only Daughtør and coheir with her Brother, John Winthrop, Esq. to Wait Winthrop Esq. deceased.

Most Humbly Sheweth,

That in the year 1715 yr Petitioners said Father exhibited his Petition to a great & Gen^l Court then setting and for the Consideration therein sett forth, praying as in said Petition a Coppy of which is herewith presented to Your Honours. That at a session of this Hon^{ble} Court held in May last, The Town of Brimfield petitioned for part of a Tract of Land called The Tantisques or Black lead Mines and a Committee was appointed & Ordered to make their Report thereof this Fall session, but nothing thereupon is further done, & inas-much as Platts of the Land were taken by a Skillful Artist & Sworne Chainman at the Cost and Charge of y^r Petitioners s^d Father & now lodged in this Hon^{ble} Court yo^r Petitioners therefore pray y^{or} Hon^a would take into y^{or} wise & serious Consideration the substance of their sd Fathers petition as also into y^r Examination the s^d plans so as to ascertain by proper bounds the Right of your said Petitioners Father in said Tract of Land that yo^r Petitioners therein may the better be enabled so sett off by a Partition their proportionable part or share thereof in order to improve the same in severalty That y^{or} Honours will in yo^r great Wisdom act therein so that yo^r Petitioners may reap the Benefitt of y^{or} Honours Justice before yo^r Petitioner Tho^s Lechmere departs from hence for Great Brittain where his affairs call for his speedy presence.

And y^r Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray

THO^s LECHMERE
ANN LECHMERE

In the House of Representatives, January 12, 1727.

Read, and in Answer to this Petition, Ordered That Major Tilestone and Major Quincy with such as the Honourable Board shall appoint be a Committee to repair to the Town of Brimfield & view the Lands Surveyed & laid out to the late Honourable Waite Winthrop, Esq. and report their opinion as soon as may be Whether it may be convenient that a Reform of the said Survey should be made, that an

Equivalent in Lands lying and being within the Township of Brimfield and adjoining to the remainder of the lands within the aforesaid Survey be made to the heirs of the late Honourable Wait Winthrop Esq deceased.

Sent up for Concurrence,

WM DUDLEY Spker

In Council Jan 15 1727

Read & Concurred and Saml Thaxter Esq is joind in the affair.

J. WILLARD Secy

Consented to

W^m DUMMER

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

April 15th 1728.

Pursuant to the order of the Great & General Court above said the Major part of the Committee repaired to Brimfield & having carefully viewed the Lands Surveyed & Platted by John Winthrop Esq called the Lead mines & the Land adjoining within the Township of Brimfield, are humbly of Opinion that there may be a Reform of that Survey and that there is a Sufficient Quantity of Land adjoining to the Lead Mines to make an Equivalent.

SAM^L THAXTER
THO^S TILESTON

IN COUNCIL.

FRYDAY, }
June 7, 1728 }

Samuel Thaxter, Esq, from the Committee appointed to consider of a Reform of Major General Winthrop's Plat of Land laid out to him at Tantuisques, near Brimfield, gave in the following Report, viz.

Pursuant to the Order of the Great & General Court above said the Major Part of the Committee repaired to Brimfield, & having carefully viewed the Lands surveyed & platted by John Winthrop, Esq. called the Lead Mines & the Land adjoining within the Town of Brimfield are humbly of opinion that there may be a Reform of that Survey and that there is a sufficient Quantity of Land adjoining to the Lead Mines to make an Equivalent—

SAM^L THAXTER, THOMAS TILESTON.

In Council, Read, and Ordered, That this Report be accepted and that Samuel Thaxter, Esq. with such as the Hon^{ble} House of Representatives shall appoint, be a Committee to lay out to the Heirs of the late Hon^{ble} Wait Winthrop Esq as soon as may be, the Contents of

four Miles Square at Tantuisques, so as to include the black Lead Mines, & that they steer clear of the settlements made at Brimfield, That it be laid out in as regular a Figure as may be, so as to make it a full Equivalent to the former Survey, both as to Quantity & Quality : and the Committee are directed as well seasonably to leave a notification at the House of John Winthrop, Esq^r, in New London, as to notify Thomas Lechmere, Esq^r. to be present at said Survey, if they see Cause A Return thereof to be made to the Court for Confirmation :—

In the House of Represent^{ees} Read & Concurred & Ordered

That Major Tilestone & Major Chandler be join'd in the affair.

Consented to,

W. DUMMER.

COPIES OF MINUTES OF COMMITTEE.

Oct. 13th 1724.

Agreed that each of the Established Proprietors be Taxed to the Charge of the Town at ten shillings upon the Poll, and three shillings per acre for their home Lott.

Whereas by the countenance of the former Committee, Sundry Quantities of Land has been laid out to several of the Grantees, which cannot be supposed by the Present Committee to be agreeable to the design of the Genl Assembly, and a Representation having also been made to this Committee that Extravagant Measure has been made in some of the former surveys, The Comm'tee although they are willing to suit every grantee as far as may possibly consist with reason by allowing them to hold such land as part of their Right upon which they have laid out considerable charge, yet they think it proper to prohibit the said Grantees from making any new improvement upon any land at present that is not likely to fall to them or any of them as a part of their home lotts.

October 14th.

The Committee Considered the Circumstances of the Grantees, and drew up a scheme for regulating the Several Grants, which in many instances were exorbitantly made by the former Committee.

October 19th.

The Com^{tees} had a Conference with the Rev^d Mr Richard Treat concerning the proposal made to him of 120 Acre Lott &c. and it was finally agreed between y^e Com^{tees} & y^e s^d M^r Treat that by an hundred and Twenty Acre Lott & Rights is to be understood the seventyeth part of said Township & no more and that the forty five acres of his home Lott is to be understood a part thereof.

The Scheme of Settlement being fully considered, It was agreed that the following Persons should be Entered on Record with the Rights assigned to each Person, and is as follows.

N. B. The Rights bare the Same proportion as the home lotts do, viz. 120 Acre lott is double in Rights to a sixty Acre Lott, and so of the rest, proportionably.

No. 1 Nathl Hitchcock 120.

.....
No. 45 John Danielson 50.

A True Copy, Extracted from y^e Records.

Test.

JOHN CHANDLER,

Clerk for Brimfield.

ACTION OF COMMITTEE ALLOWING EACH SETTLER 120 ACRES OF LAND.

Brimfield May 15th 1729

The Committee Considering that notwithstanding the Settlement made the 15th Day of October 1724 respecting the Several Lots then & since Established on the Inhabitants & the number of Acres with the Rights granted on each Lot which they Judged conformable to the Original Grant and the Direction of the Court to them: And that a like or equal Quantity of Land to each Setler was never intended by the original Grant; yet by vertue of the Grants made by the former Com^{tee} the Quantity of 120 Acres of Land was Granted & for the most part Laid out to each of the Grantees before the Establishment made by the present Committee, and unto some of them double the Quantity by virtue of grants made to Some of their sons under age: by means whereof some Improvements have been made otherwise than would have suited with the present scheme: and there has been an Expectation in others to hold y^e Quantity of Land then Granted or Laid out to them: and many Persons have built their Houses so as to be Accommodable to the whole Grant or Tract they Expected to hold and enjoy: and some Exchanges have been made, which without due provision to Inable Persons to comply with their bargains might be very prejudicial.

They therefore to make affairs the more Easy Do see Cause to Resolve and Grant, and it is hereby Granted and Agreed that the Owners of the several Lotts established by this Com^{tee} Shall have Liberty (if they see Cause) to take up such Quantity of Land as was granted or Intended to be Granted by the former Com^{tee} and in y^e same place where

laid out or Granted to them or Each of them, not exceeding 120 Acres to a single Lot and twice that number of Acres where two Lots were granted & Laid out to the same family. and what shall Exceed the number of acres according to the late Establishment, Shall be esteemed and Accounted after-division Land, and accordingly be entered in the Records as such, and off set as so much of the after Rights of each Particular Person or Setler to whom the same shall be laid out.

And it is farther Ordered that the Meadows w^{ch} are as yet Un-granted Shall be sequestred for the Use of those of the Grantees who have little or no Meadows Laid out to them, that so there may be a proportion of Meadow as near as may be to each Inhabitant. And the Surveyor is directed to take care to make his Returns Accordingly.

A True Copy.

Test.

JOHN CHANDLER.
Cl for Brimfield.

ACTION OF COUNCIL ON PETITION OF DELIVERANCE BROOKS AND OTHERS.

WEDNESDAY }
July 9: 1729 }

A Petition of Deliverance Brooks, Robert Moulton, and others, Praying for Relief from divers difficulties which they underwent in the Town of Brimfield by the conduct of the late and present Committee for managing the affairs of the said Town: & that the Committee may be dismissed from their Trust & the Inhabitants impowered to order their own affairs as other Towns in the Province.

In the House of Representatives Read and Ordered That this Petition be referred to the next Session of the Court, & that in the mean time the Petitioners serve the Inhabitants of Brimfield as also the said Committee with a copy hereof That they may then shew cause why the Prayer of the Petition should not be granted.

In Council, Read and Concurred.

Consented to, W. BURNET.

ACTION IN COUNCIL.

SATURDAY }
August 30: 1729 }

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Brimfield Shewing as Enter'd July 9th 1729. being read again in both Houses together with the answer for Brimfield, & of the other Inhabitants, & of the Committee for Managing the Affairs of the Said Town: & the matter being fully considered—

It was Voted by both Houses that the Said Petition be dismiss'd.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAND GRANTS.

To His Excellency, Jonathan Belcher, Esq. Captain General and Governour in Chief, the Hon^{ble} the Council & House of Representatives in Gen. Court Assembled at Cambridge, September the 9th 1730.

The Report of the Present Committee of Brimfield, humbly sheweth

That in Pursuance of a Vote of this Great & General Court of the 12th of June 1723, the said Com^{tee} have often Repaired to Brimfield, & mett together to pursue & perfect the Settlement of the Town.

That in order to regulate or reconcile y^e affair relating to the Grants made by the former Com^{tee} (which were much perplexed in respect both to their Excess in the number of Grants made out & the Quantity of Land therein Granted) they proceeded in the following method.

First, They reduced 16 Grants of 120 Acres each to 8. The s^d 16 Grants being made to 8 of the principal Inhabitants, who had for themselves and one of each of their Sons Two Grants of 120 Acres each as afores^d thereby making 1920 Acres formerly granted to become 960 Acres by the present Establishment i. e. 8 Lotts of 120 Acres Each, Instead of their former Grants, (Several of whose Sons are Married, and have now built and settled there as well as their Fathers) which they willingly consented to, being assured by the present Com^{tee} that their allotments should be of the Largest or Highest Denomination: and that the other Lotts should be bro't down to what this Com^{tee} conceived to be intended by the Court in making Brimfield a Township, so that 8 of the 16 Lotts may rather be esteemed included than that the 16 are reduced to 8 only. The names of the said Grantees are as follow viz Nathaniel Hitchcock (y^e first Inhabitant, and who dwelt there with his family one winter before there was a second family there) Ebenezer Graves, David Hitchcock, Benjamin Cooley, Leonard Hoar, Capt John Sherman, David Morgan, & Nathan Collins.

2ly They settled on Deliverance Brooks, Daniel Hubbard, John Atcherson, & Park Williams an hundred acre grant each (being persons who as this Com^{tee} then conceived deserved y^e next Largest Lotts) two of whom had formerly a Grant for each of themselves and one for a son, and the other a purchased Lott each of s^d Lotts of 120 Acres. It was done to good satisfaction in the Time of it. * [But Deliverance Brooks who had but one grant and has since sold near the whole of it now wants more land to sell for his convenience.]

3ly. They Settled on John Stebbins, W^m Nelson, & John Charles (who had each of them two grants of 120 Acres) 90 Acre Lotts.

* Erased in the original document. C. M. H.

These persons seemd contented also when & since the settlement was made.

4ly. They settled on John Lumbard, David Lumbard, Samuel Hubbard, Peter Haynes, Joseph Haynes, Peter Montague, Henry Burt, Thomas Stebbins, W^m Nichols' heirs, & Micah Towsley, to each of them an 80 Acre Lott. These persons were Esteemd by this Com^{tee} to deserve the next Regard to Brooks and Danl Hubbard of any that had single Grants and they all seemd to be well satisfyd with the settlement made.

5ly. They Established 4 Lots of 70 Acres each, one whereof is the Minister's Lott namely M^r Richard Treat to whom y^e people promised a Lott of 120 Acres, but by reason the lotts were to be reduced, He & they agreed upon a 70th part of the Township instead of 120 Acre Lott (which was supposed would not exceed a 70 Acre Lott) the names of the other Grantees are Eleazer Foot, Wm Warriner, and James Tompson.

6Ly. They established 13 Lotts (which as is Supposed will draw about a 73^d part of the Town to each Lott,) to Francis Baxter's Heirs & Assignes, George Erwin, Joseph Frost, David Shaw, John (now Daniel) Burt, Joshua Shaw, Samuel Bliss, Thos^e Foot's assigns, John Keep, Samuel Allen, Nathaniel Miller, Ezra King, & Robert Old (called also Capt Ashlys Lott) These Lotts contain 65 Acres each.

7ly. Three Lotts were allowed to be 60 Acre Lotts, & Established to Samuel King, Anthony Needham & Rob^t Moulton Jun^r Either of whom were esteemd not to deserve more than one half of the quantity of one of the 8 double Lotts. Tilly Merrick was admitted afterward conditionally, and so was Robert Moulton, both of them had a 60 Acre Lott apiece, & were very thankfull they were so well dealt with, being then sensible the Com^{tee} admitted them not without great difficulty. These 2 last Lotts make 5 60 Acre Lotts.

The Present Com^{tee} having considered that the former Com^{tee} (as well as themselves) understood the intent of the Court was that Lotts of divers Denominations or differing Quantities should be granted in distributing and settling the Township, and that they designed one Quarter part or more of the whole number of lotts by them to be granted should be but half shares, or not to Exceed a half part of the Largest Lotts as their Book (that part of it written by Col Pynchon) will show, wherefore

8ly They Granted to Eleven Persons (former Grantees & mostly young And singlemen) 50 Acre Lotts, which is supposed will draw about a 95 part of the Township each. The names of y^e Grantees are John Nelson, John Danielson, John Miller, John Mighell, Joseph

Davis, Benjamin Warner, Daniel Graves, Benjamin Mun, Dan^l Fuller, Nathaniel Clark, and afterward John Bullen, with a saving still of the Conditions on which Granted.

Also, one 40 Acre Lott to Samuel Munger (altho' he had dealt deceitfully with the Town about a Grist mill) and afterward 2 more Lotts of the same Denomination, one of them to Thomas Green, the other to Daniel, alias Joshua Old, conditionally.

And 6 thirty four Acre Lotts, the Grantees names are Ebr Scot, Mark Ferry, Sam^l Allan, Jun^r, Sam^l Shaw, Seth Shaw, & Daniel Killum.

These last 6 are near half share men inasmuch as 68 acres, or thereabout according to y^e following scheme draws a 70 th part of the Townships.

8 lotts that indeed are instead of 16 of 120 A make 960 A			
4	6	100	400
3	6	90	270
10	10	80	800
4	4	70	280
13	13	65	845
5	5	60	300
<hr/>		<hr/>	
47	60		3855
Bro't for'd			verte
47 lotts that indeed are instead of 60 make 3855 Acres			
11	11 of 50		550
3	3	40	120
6	6	34	204
<hr/>		<hr/>	
67	80		4729
70) 4729 (67 $\frac{3}{4}$ w ^{ch} is near 68 acres			
420			70
<hr/>			70
529			<hr/>
490			4900
<hr/>			4729
39			<hr/>
			171

Now if it be necessary to make three lotts more, that the number may be 70 beside the Included lotts, It is humbly proposed there may be three lotts granted to such Persons who may best deserve them, either of 57 Acres each or as your Excellency and Honors shall please to direct. Or the 171 Acres may be distributed to and Among those

who have wrought on their places beyond Expectation, or who were not sufficiently considered at the Establishment (if any such there be) But then your Excellency and Honours will please also to direct what shall be done with the non-resident claimers, viz.

The 6 Gentlemen of the former Com'tee 6 Lotts

The present Col^o Pynchon, m^r Brewer, }
W^m Hamilton & Patrick Marshall } 4 Lotts

As also the claims of m^r W^m Pynchon, Obadiah Cooley, Capt George Colton, Thomas Ingersole, David Ingersole, Thomas Mirrick, Thomas Mirrick Jr, Nathan Sikes, Samuel Keep, Increase Sikes, Andrew Bayley, Pelatiah Glover, Jun^r who with John Evan and Eben^r Cook that still pretend to 120 Acre Grant Each, altho' y^e Com^{tee} has declared y^{er} viz. Evans & Cook forfeited, makes } 14 Lotts

in all 24 Lotts
& all of 120 acres or more.

And there are many other Claimers whose pretentions this Com^{tee} think not worth any notice.

The non-Resident Claimers never had any Encouragement from the present Com^{tee} that they should hold their Grants, inasmuch as they were not made agreeable to the Original Grant, for the Grantees were not obliged to settle them.

The Taxes have been Levy'd on the Polls, & on the Lands in proportion to the Grants. Every Poll in the first Tax was set at Ten shillings & every acre of home Lott at three Shillings and in the second Tax the Polls were set at 3-4 and the Lotts at 12^d an acre.

The Town are in arrears with the Rev^d m^r Treat, which is much to his damage, nor can the Com^{tee} otherwise Redress it than by giving this Information having no authority to make out a Warrant of Distress for Collecting the Taxes.

The Surveys are not yet gone thro' several Persons refuse to have their Lotts Surveyd, and others could not have theirs finished, the season of the Year not permitting So that the Record of the Land could not be made.

Finally this Com^{tee} are humbly of Opinion it will be reasonable & necessary that one Tax more should be Assessed & Collected in s^d Brimfield on Land & Polls only, to set y^e Town clear of debt, wh^h the Com^{tee} would have made before this time, had they not been of Opinion that it was necessary to have the direction of the Great & Gen. Court therein, & that authority might be given to Enforce the

payment thereof, And of y^e Arrears of the former Taxes in some convenient season.

All w^{ch} is most humbly submitted by

JOHN CHANDLER }
HENRY DWIGHT } Com^{tee}
JOSEPH JENNINGS }

ACTION ON REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

In Council, Oct. 1, 1730.

Read, and Ordered

That this Report be accepted and that the Grants of the twenty-four Lotts therein mentioned, which were made by the former Committee contrary to the Order of this Court, be And hereby are Declared Null & Void, and that this Committee be directed to grant out the three remaining Lots to suitable Persons forthwith, and that the Collectors have full Power & Authority to collect, gather in & pay the several Rates & Assess^{ts} to them committed, to the Persons w^{ch} are or shall be appointed to receive the same in as full & ample Manner as other Collectors have by law, And that the Committee proceed to assess & levy the further Tax by them proposed in this Report.

Sent down for Concurrence

J. WILLARD, Sec'y.

In the House of Rep^{res} Oct 1 1730 }

Read and non concurred and Ordered That this Report be so far accepted as that the Committee be and hereby are fully authorized and impowered to assess and levy the further Tax by them proposed in this Report, and to appoint Collectors to gather in the same. The said Collectors as also the Collectors appointed upon former assessments to have full Power and Authority to Collect gather in and pay the several Rates and Assessments to them committed to the Persons who are or shall be appointed to receive the same in as full and ample manner as other Collectors have by Law.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. QUINCY Spker

In Council Oct 3 1730

Read and Concurred.

J WILLARD Secy

Oct 3 1730

Consented to

J BELCHER

REMONSTRANCE OF WILLIAM PYNCHON AND OTHERS,
AGAINST ACTION OF COMMITTEE.

Province of the }
Massachusetts Bay. }

To His Excellency, Jonathan Belcher Esq. Capt Gen^l and Govern^r in
Chief, the Hon^{ble} Council, and Representatives in General Court
Assembled February 10th 1730-31.

William Pynchon for himself and others underwritten

Humbly Sheweth That at the Gen^l Court in May 1701, a Certain
Tract of Land called now Brimfield was Granted to several Petitioners
and such others as y^e Comtee by that Court appointed should Associate
to them, and appointed Col. John Pynchon, Capt Thomas Colton. and
others a Comtee, Impowering them to order the Settlem^t of the Place,
In there making Grants of land to have Respect to mens abilities to
Improve there Land by dwelling or Building on it, as y^e Comtee should
ord^r on a forfeiture and ordering that the Rates and Charges be Raised
on y^e Grantee or Inhabitants by y^e Poll and according to there Grants,
And in the same act there is Special Provision that they shall Distrib-
ute the land to Sixty familys, That Twenty familys shall dwell
there within Two Yeares, and Provision be made by Grant for Seventy
more if the land will conveniently accomodate So many.

The Comtee appoint^d as aforesaid Grant^d lotts to all the Petitioners
und^rwritten on A Condition of Settlem^t and afterwards by an agreement
with the Settlers, and with the Com^{tee} the Condition of Settlement
was for the Best Advantage of the Place, Releas^d to some of the
und^rwritten Petition^{rs} whereupon several of them have paid Several
sums of money, Givin Security for more, and are Ready in all things
to Comply wth y^e agreem^t And tho' the Present Com^{tee} for that Place
are of Opinion we ought to be Cutt off, we Humbly Pray we may not
but may have our Estate Ratified for these Reasons.

1. Because some of us have it directly by Grant of the Genl Court
above and are the foundation of the Society to whom others are to be
added, and Have been at Great Cost and Charges and no Profit in the
Settlem^t of the Place.

2. Because others of us that have been admitted by the first Comtee
have been beneficiall to the Place, Expended our money there, & have
Built there.

3. Because few of us have less to say then This, viz. that we Have
made particular agree^m with the Inhabitants and Comtee to save our

Condition or have been Hindered by act of God, which should Prejudice no Man.

But since our Circumstances are Various and Twould be Endless to comprehend them Particularly in a Petition

We Humbly Pray a Comtee may be appointed to hear our Several and Particular Allegations and Pass upon the Same And that as we Hope they shall be found Reasonable we may have the land Confirmed to us, And Yr most Humble Petion^r Shall Ever Pray.

William Pynchon for himself, & in behalf of the Gen^l of the former Committee & y^e heirs of those that are Deceasd.

GEORGE COLTON
SAMUEL KEEP
OBADIAH COOLEY
THOMAS INGERSOLE
FRANCIS SIKES
THOMAS MIRICK
PELATIAH GLOVER JUNR
INCREASE SIKES
EBENEZER COOK
THOMAS MIRICK JR
DANIEL BREWER
DAVID INGERSOLE
ANDREW BAYLEY
JNO EVINS
EBEN^r COOK

In the House of Rep^s Feb. 19, 1730

Read and Committed to the Committee for Petitions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Comitee having Considered The aforegoing Petition are of Opinion That The same be refferd to the Second fryday of the next may session Then to be Considered with the other Petition & matters relating to the affair of the Town of Brimfield.

Per ord^r Com^o

BEN^r LYNDE JUN^r

In the House of Rep Feb 20 1730.

Read and accepted and Ordered That the Petition be referred to the second friday of the next may session then to be considered with the

other Petitions and matters relating to the affairs of the Town of
Brimfield.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. QUINCY Spkr.

In Council, Feb. 22, 1730
Read and Concurr'd.

J. WILLARD, Secy.

Feb. 22, 1730

Consented to J, BELCHER.

PETITION OF JOHN STEBBINS & OTHERS.

May y^e 7 Day In the year 1717.

At a Meeting of the former Committe for Brimfield Which was held at Springfield: where they made the first Grants that was made to men that Live In Brimfield. At that time there was a Discoers of the Committes making Some Sixty acors Lots: but the people would not Come to Brimfield for that Encouragement; therefore they Granted Eighty acors to Each man; and promised to Some that would Come and Lead the way: An Hundred and twenty acors. afterward they Granted an Hundred And twenty acors to Some of them and Some others: that came with considerable famellies which would otherwise hardly a came: now those men that had the Promies of being made as good or better then any of the Rest: for Their Leading the way: Saw that others were made Equel with them; then theye themselves to the Committe for a Lot for one of their Sons: that they might In Joy the priviledg promest them: which was granted to Some of them: and to Some others also. also: they preforming the Conditions in the year as 20. 21 or 22: In this time the peopole at Brimfield: Labourd under discouragement because the addition Grant on the East Side of the townShip of Brimfield was Defir'd; yet when the addition was Granted: the discouragement Remained Still; by Resón of the Service of the Honorable Wait Winthrop this with other discouragement: as we conceive were Lets to the towns progress: whereupon the Committe made Additional Grants to the grantees whereby they made to the grants In General; an Hundred and twenty acors; notwithstanding the Committes proceeding in this the Discouragement Still Remains through the Seirvei of M^r. Wintrops fiorm booth to the Inhabitance and other Grantes; these Lets and Impediments were Such that we Remain'd near Seven years without a teaching priest. but when their was means proceded In; and hops conceived of having the Servic of this foirm Removied; then men began to quicken their pace. These may Certifie that the Subscribers; had every and Each of them: an Hundred and twenty acors by a first: and 2ly by an ad-

ditional Grant: made to them by the former Committe. Either to themselves: or by allowing them to buy of others: and so by making additional Grants to them; confirm the whole Grants to them. these Subscribers being Evidence not for each other: but for themselves Singly.

JOHN STEBBINS
DAVID LOMBARD
THOMAS STEBBINS

STATEMENT OF THOMAS STEBBINS & OTHERS.

Again first they say that such Persons were Satisfied: and others Seem to be Contented: but we say we all ways were dissatisfied at the distrebutation.

2ly they hold fourth in their Report as if the Reverend Mister treet and the people agreed. because the Lot were to be Reduced both these things we think to be a crafty Insinuation: whereby they would make this Excelent House believe that we agreed to have the Lots Reduced but these we testifie against.

In coming to Brimfield about this time the Committe proceeded to make more grants: wherein they exceded the number of Seventy. this with some other proceedings did seem to be discouraging to the Inhabitation: whereupon some of the Inhabitation

Sent a Complaint of their proceeding: to the Grate and General Court. a Committe of Enquiry is sent

JOHN STEBBINS
DAVID LOMBARD
JOHN CHARLES
DELIVERANCE BROOKS
JOHN LOMBARD
SAMUEL BLISS

After the said Committee had made Enquiry: they make their Report: may 29 day year 1723 they were: sent a Committee to order the Prudentialls: and to perfect the Settlement of Brimfield.

the first thing that we observe is their Distrebutation they made: which is set forth in there Report made the Last year: this report was published In the year 1730: which is to this purpose: to some an Hundred And twenty some an Hundred some ninety some eighty some seventy some sixty five some sixty some fifty some forty some thirty four acres: this we understand also that the after Rights are to arise accordingly so that so much as they have Reduce every lot to according to those numbers: we conceive to be taken out of our former

grants: one which for the most part we have fulfilled the Conditions. and we think very hard to be Reduce to such numbers above said the Hundred and Twenty Acors granted being the very Encouragement which some of us, and that the most of the Rest had granted to them afterward came upon: we think it hard if this present Committee have taken advantage from any thing wanting in the former Committee Book: or any other disadvantage that some have been Labouring undur: then again we think it a straining thing that after men have been

have been in their own settled improvement and In their possessions Seven Eight or ten 12 or thertin years that then the Committee should Judge of mens abilities and then to procede to take a list As in the year 1730 they did: and upon this they make their Report: but before this they proceeded to lay a tax upon us according to the afore said numburs which gave us good Reason to suspect: what they Intended: this has proved a grate discouragement to many of the Inhab- itance: and tends very much to disunite: disafect and divide: the said town: the which we think: is in Effect acomplisht these things seem malancoly to us

THOMAS STIBBENS	JOSHUA SHAW	JOHN KEEP
JOHN LOMBARD	JOHN ATCHESON	JAMES TOMPSON
JOHN BULLEN	SAM ^{LL} SHAW	ROBERT OLD
SAMUEL ALLEN	BENJ ^A MUN and also I	ROBERT OLD
ANTHONEY NEEDHAM		<small>Do Subscribe in behalf of my son Daniel Old Late Deed for his grant</small>
NATHAEL CLARK		
MARK JEREY		JOHN MILLER
JOHN DENISON		DANIEL FULLER
GEORGE ERWEN		JOSEPH FROST
BENJAMIN WARNER		ELEAZER FOOT
SAM ^{LL} KING		DANIEL BURT
EBENEZER SCOT	the Asigns of	JOHN BURT
JOSEPH DAVIS		DAVID SHAW
DELIVERANCE BROOKS		DANIELL KILLAM
		SETH SHAW

PETITION OF JOHN STEBBINS AND OTHERS, ASKING
TO BE QUIETED IN THEIR GRANTS AND FOR
THE PRIVILEGES OF OTHER TOWNS.

To His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq. Capt. General and Governour in Cheif in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay. The Honourable His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Boston, February 1730.

The Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of Brimfield, Subscribers hereunto

Most humbly Sheweth

That whereas in the year seventeen hundred and one Brimfield was Granted for a Township upon certain Conditions particularly set forth in the General Court's Resolve, and for the admitting of Inhabitants granting Alottments, distributing or proportioning of land there, and ordering all the Prudential Affairs of the Place, Collo. John Pynchon and five other Gentⁿ were fully Impowered as a Committee by the said Court to manage, order, and Determin all that is needful to stating and settling the place for five or sex years or according as the Court should see cause to order, provided (among other things) that they Grant to no one Person that may have the Greatest Estate more than one hundred and twenty acres of all sorts of lands: And whereas through the distress of war the Said Committee could not possibly settle the Place aforesaid in such manner and time as was appointed, therefore in May seventeen hundred and nine, at the petition of several concerned in said Tract of land, the General Court was pleased to Enlarge the time granted to the Committee for the business aforesaid four years after the conclusion of the then war with France and Spain so also the same term was allowed to the Grantees to Comply with the Conditions of their Grants and Major John Pynchon added to the Committee in the room of his deceased Father and whereas before the Expiration of said term the said Committee according to the Power given them Granted to your Petitioners severally a lott of one hundred and twenty acres which lotts your Petitioners have improved according to the Conditions of their Grant by building thereon, actually Dwelling there and paying all such rates and charges as have been laid on them for settling the place aforesaid, whereupon your Petitioners Concluded that by force of the Grant of said Committee and their Performance of the Condition upon which they received them, they had an absolute right in and to their several lotts aforesaid, as can

easily be made to appear. But so it is that the Great and General Court at their session in June, 1723, were pleased to determine and make void the Power Granted to said Committee, and instead of them appoint the Hon^{ble} John Chandler, and Henry Dwight, Esq. and Mr. Joseph Jennings, a Committee to carry on and perfect the settlement of said Town agreeable to the General Court's Intent in making Brimfield a Township, who made Report of their doings to the General Court at their session in Cambridge last September, wherein are many things Justly Exceptionable and may be easily pointed out when necessary; But your Petitioners more particular Grievance (in case this Report be accepted by your Excellency and Honours) is that all of them will loose part of their Original Grants which they have Actually Improved, as before mentioned, some of them one-Third, some two-Thirds, and others almos^t three fourths: and this without any Provision made for a recompence.

Yr Petitioners therefore against the Acceptance thereof, at least so far as relates to their Inconveniencys, beg leave to offer that in their humble opinion the General Court did not annull the Acts and Grants of the former Committee, but only determine the power of said Committee for the future, nor did the last Committee ever receive any Power to vacate or abridge the former Commit^{tee}'s Grants. But their power was only to carry on and perfect the settlement of A Town, and it would be the highest reflection on the Justice of this Great and General Court as it is furthest from the thoughts of your Petitioners to Imagine they shall be deprived of any part of the lands above mentioned, Which they first received from a Committee of the Government, and that upon such terms as they with the Utmost Difficulty Complied with, being at no small Expense in Settling Building and Improving, and with great hazard of their lives and Substance, living on and Defending the same, besides the taxes laid on them by this last Committee amounting to near a Thousand Pounds of which they had no account, and sundry other hardships too tedious and melancholly here to mention.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray they may be Quieted in the Possession of their Original Grants which they humbly conceive by Law they have acquired a good right to, that the last Committee may be ordered to deliver the Book of the first Committee's Grants to your Petitioners, and that the Grants made by the last Committee may be proportioned according to the order of the General Court in making Brimfield a Township that they may be fred from the Committee and that the said Town may enjoy the Priviledges of all other Towns, and that to those to whom Grants have been made by the first

Committee, the records whereof may have casually been lost, yet have fulfilled the Conditions of said Grants may have the same Established to them and Inasmuch as there wants three lotts or Grants to fill up the number of Seventy, your Petitioners humbly Pray, that those that are now Improving or Dwelling in Brimfield may fill up the vacancy, having been benefactors to the said town of Brimfield, and your Petitioners (as in Duty bound) shall ever Pray &c

DANIEL FULLER	JOHN STEBBENS
JOHN LOMBARD	ROBERT MOULTON
ANTHONY NEEDHAM	EBENEZER SCOT
THOMAS GREEN	JOHN BULLEN
GEORGE ANOAN	DAVID LOMBARD
JOHN NELSON	ROBERT OLD
SAM'L ALLIN	ELEASAR FOOT
DANL BURT	JOHN CHARLS
	DANIEL GRAVES
The Assigns of	ROBERT MOULTON, JR
JOHN BURT	BENJAMIN MUN
JOSEPH DAVIS	THOMAS FOOT
SAML KING	SAMUEL KEEP

The Widow Sarah Nickells

Administrator to the Estate of

William Nickells, deceased,

Robert Moulton

The assigns of SAML MUNGER

THOMAS STEBBINS
MARK FERRY
JOHN MIGHELLS
JOSHUA SHAW
DELIVERENCE BROOKS
BENJAMIN WARNER

Endorsed

In the House of Representatives Feb 16, 1730

Read and Committed to the Committee for Petitions.

House Journal, Printed Copy, Vol 1, 1730-1.

Feb. 16.

A Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of Brimfield, praying that they may be quieted in the possession of their Original Grants which they conceive they have a good Right to, that the last Committee may be Ordered to deliver the Book of the first Committees Grants to the

Petitioners, and that the Grants made by the last Committee may be proportioned according to the Order of the General Court in making Brimfield a Township, that they may be free from the Committee, and that the said Town may Enjoy the Privileges of all other Towns, and that those to whom Grants have been made by the first Committee, the Records whereof may have been casually lost, yet have fulfilled the Conditions of said Grants, may have the same Established to them. And inasmuch as there wants three Lots or grants to fill up the number of Seventy that these that are now improving or dwelling in Brimfield may fill up the Vacancy for Reasons mentioned.

Read and Committed to the Committee for Petitions.

Mr. Lynde, from the Committee for Petitions, Reported on the Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of Brimfield, entered the 16th Instant]

In the House of Rep^{tes} Feb 20 1730

Read and

Ordered, That the Prayer of this Petition be so far granted as that some of the principal Inhabitants of the Town of Brimfield be served with a copy of the Petition, that so they may give in their Reasons (if any they have) against the Prayer Thereof on the Second Fryday of the sessions of this Court in May next. And that the last Committee of Brimfield be also served with a copy of the Petition that they may show Cause why the same may not be granted, as to what refers to them; and also that the said Committee do suspend acting any further in the affair of said Town until the order of this Court and that the said Committee be also directed to have the books and papers relating to the whole of the settlement of the Town ready for the perusal of this Court, on the Second Fryday before mentioned. And that the Inhabitants of the said Town be so far freed from a Committee and have and enjoy the Powers and Priviledges of a Town as to raiseand make Taxes, call a Meeting, choose Town Officers &cra

Provided, That in the Use of the said Powers they shall not presume to pass any Acts or Grants that may affect the Property or any ways concern any of the Lands lying within the said Township and that the Committee for Brimfield be directed and Impowered to give copeys of Grants of Lands to the non-Resident Proprietors, if they request the same.

And that Capt. John Sherman a Principal Inhabitant of the said Brimfield be and hereby is fully authorized and impowered to Notifie and Warn the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of said Precinct to

Assemble and Convene in some publick place in Brimfield aforesaid some time in March next requiring them to choose all town officers.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. QUINCY, Spkr

In Council Feb. 22, 1730:

Read & Concurd

J WILLARD, Secy.

Feb. 22, 1730;

Consented to

J BELCHER

REMONSTRANCE OF ROBERT MOULTON AND OTHERS AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of y^e former Committee for Brimfield w^h meeting was held at Springfield on y^e 7th Day of may, 1717. At w^h sd meeting y^e sd Com^{tee} made y^e first grants y^t was made to any of y^e grantees now present Inhabitants of s^d town: and at y^e sd meeting it was Discourst of by y^e afores^d Com^{tee} to make some 60 acre grants, and upon y^e motion thereof: y^e people utterly refused to come and settle in sd town: unless they Could have Big^r Grants: Granted to each of them: by y^e sd Com^{tee} therefore y^e sd Com^{tee} then granted. to each grantee: an 80 acre grant: but yet: notwithstanding y^e people were verry backward in settling y^e sd plantation: and maney persons neglected. to Comply with y^e terms. of their respective grants. and by their soe doing they forfeitd y^e same. and soe y^e town. still remained in a verry unlickly way to be settled: according to y^e true meaning and Intent of ye hon^d Court: and y^e Direction thereof: and soe the sd town remained for several years: under exceeding great Discouragements: both by reason of ye Brokenness of ye Land: and because of ye maney hills: rocks and mountains: and unevenness therein: soe y^t y^e greatest part of y^e whole township: wase waste Land: and of Little or noe value: and not then Lickly to be removed: and also y^e sd Com^{tee} for y^e Encouragement of y^e setlment of sd plantation: then granted out to each grantee in generall: 40 acres more to make up sd grants. to be 120 acres: and y^e sd Com^{tee} exceeded. the number of grants Limited by y^e hon^d Com^{tee} of w^h sd grants that exceed sd Limitation: and although not Inhabitants, nor y^e Conditions of y^e same. never performed: yet there are maney of such grantees who now Chalenge and Claime a good aright. and title to sd grants: as any other grantees in sd town who have performed y^e Conditions of their respective grants. in sd town: and also several of y^e Inhabitants, went prity privatly to y^e sd

Com^{tee} and Interceeded with s^d Com^{tee} for a second grant to give to their sons: to wit an 80 acre grant each—w^h y^e Last Com^{tee} calls 120 acre grant, each: in their report: y^e most of all whose sons: were but children att y^e same time when granted: and y^e Conditions of sd grants remains to this day unperformed: under these and manny other Innumerable Discouragements the town then Labouring under, ocationed. y^e place to be without a minister for seven years: and farther: when ye Inhabitants came to find out: that y^e former Com^{tee} continued Still granting out more grants than y^e Limitation of y^e hon^d Court whereupon: acomplaint wase made of y^e same: and also of sunderry other things by some of y^e Inhabitants: not because that our grants were all in general equal: notg^t we had y^e Least thought of Cutting Short or Depriving of any of y^e grantees: Inhabitants of sd town: of any part of their original 120 acres: to each grantee: and then our Last Com^{tee} wase sent. a Comt^{ee} of inquirie. but afterward they wore put in a Com^{tee} to perfectt y^e settlement of said town. and Indeed: in our humble opinion: in stead thereof: they have ruined y^e town: unless Correctted by your Ex. and honours.

We think it a verry hard thing. to be reduced from our hundred and twenty acre grants. it being y^e Encouragment we had from y^e former Com^{tee}: and also we think it exceeding hard y^e y^e Last Com^{tee} should take any advantage from anything wanting in y^e former Com^{tee} Book: by y^e former Com^{tee} neglectt: notwithstanding ye Conditions of our grants having been performd: and in ye Improvement and in actual possession of y^e same for several years.

All w^h is most humbly submitted to your honours Consideration.

June y^e 4th 1731.

ROBERT MOULTON

DAVID SHAW

JOHN STEBBINS

GEORGE ERWIN in y^e behalf
of y^e town of Brimfield.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN KEEP AND MICAH TOUSLEY TO SHOW THAT JOHN EVINS DID NOT INTEND TO SETTLE IN BRIMFIELD.

The Evidence of John Keep: and micah tousley Between Samuel Shaw and John Evins: witnesseth that Samuel Lamb. of Springfield: came to Samuel Shaws home Lott in Brimfield. some years agoe:—and he y^e sd Lambb: took a hooe: and Did hooe up everry small spott of ground: within y^e afores^d Samuel Shaws ray field: where the sd Shaws ray was then growing: and y^e s^d Lamb. Did take some ears of ray whch he had in his pocket: and he Did partly shll out y^e same upon

y^e sd little spot of ground which he had hoe^d up in y^e sd Shaws ray : and then he took a rake and Did rake in y^e same : and when he had soe Don: y^e sd Lamb Did Desire us : to bear witness : that he had both Brooken up Land. and. also soun y^e same : and yt upon y^e sd John Evins acount: as he himself had told us: and also he y^e sd Lamb took each of us y^e Subscribers hereof. a considerable way: to be witnessses to the same: John and father y^e sd micah tousley Doth testify—

Keep

that he heard y^e sd John Evins say y^t he never would Come to Live in sd Brimfield nor never Intended to live their in sd Brimfield: if he might have half y^e town for soedoing: and I told y^e said Evins y^t he would certainly Loos his grant if he Did not Come to Brimfield and fulfill y^e Conditions of his sd Grant: as other men in said town Did: and then y^e sd Evins Replied: y^t he would not come to Brimfield to Live therein: if he might have the y^e whole of sd town for sodoing: and he further said y^t he would Lett it ly: it would eate noe Bread from him: and y^e sd Evins said y^t he would make apeney of it: some time or other. y^e as efdavis—

pr me

MICAH TOUSLEY

And I y^e wife of micah tousley Do testify to y^e truth of y^e same because said in my hearing.

her

HANNAH TOUSLEY X

mark

And I for y^e foregoing partt Relating to Shaw: do certify to y^e truth of y^e same.

JOHN KEEP

REMONSTRANCE OF JOHN STEBBINS AND OTHERS AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE.

Brimfield in y^e County of Hampshire in y^e Province of y^e massachusetts Bay in new England.

These are to certify to your excellency and honours. by us: y^e proprietors. and Inhabtants of the town of Brimfield. aforesaid. concerning the Report made by our Last Committee Capt John Chandler. Capt. henerey Dwight. and m^r Joseph Jennings. to y^e Generall Court: held at Cambridge in September Last. 1730.—wherein they seem to signify. according to our. apprehension or understanding of y^e same.—as if there had been. formerly. some agreement. or consent. of the town: that some of our original 120 acre Grants. of grant Land.—of which said grants: the conditions whereby we obtained y^e same. were formerly. fulfilled. and Completed according to y^e actt. of y^e honoura-

ble Court. and also y^e act of y^e Com^{tee} when first granted and also. our minister. the Reverend m^r Richard treat. with whom we Did agree : and also gave our Consent that he should have agrant. of 120. acres. of Grant Land. Equall with our own grants. for his Encouragement. to settle amongst us. in y^e work of y^e ministry. but our Last Com^{tee} have Reduced and Brought Down: his sd grant. which the town. consented. that he should have to 70 acres of grant Land. whereas there never wase any such thing. as any agreemet made by the town in those Days. nor Intended to be made : that either our minister. nor any of y^e grantees. then present Inhabitants should be cutt. short of any part. of their original 120. acres. of grant Land: and that because. in those days. soe much was y^e encouragement from y^e former Com^{tee} to each Grantee. in Generall: if they Did performe the Conditions of their Grants. severally within the time Limited :—and noe more could be expected to any one person. of grant Land: by vertue of y^e act of y^e honourable Court:—and it having been formerly agreed upon. and voted by y^e sd town. that all our grants should be measured over a second time. and that because when our grants were origenally granted to us by the former Com^{tee} there wase not any of all y^e grants, in sd town, then Laid out by an Artist: soe that verry extravagant measure wase made to maney: persons: but now y^e most part of all y^e Inhabitants have had their originall 120 acre grants measured over again. a second time by an Artist: according to y^e former agreement of sd town: but there are some few persons who have Laid out Duble y^e quantity of acres w^{ch} was not according to y^e Agreement of the town: neither: agreeable with y^e act of y^e Generall Assembly,—but we who have had our originall 120 acre grants measured to us a second time: we Did not Lay y^e s^d grants out with any regard nor Respect to our Last Com^{tee} Schem. in the Least, nor to any of their transactions: which they have Don in sd town: and that because in our humble opinion their transactions were, not in the least agreeable: with the Direction of y^e honourable Court, to them, in making Brimfield a township,—which transactions Don by y^e sd Com^{tee} in sd town: proves to y^e great Damage and Ruine of maney of y^e Inhabitants,—and also: they seem to signify in their Report concerning some particular persons grantees, of sd town: wherein they Doe make mention of them by their names in sd Report and gives y^e honourable Court to understand that such persons were well satisfyd and Contented with their settlement which th^{ey} had made: whereas some of us, the subscribers hereof are some of ye verry persons, which y^e sd Com^{tee} Doth set forth in their Report, to be soe well satisfyd and contented, with their settlement: whereas we Doe sincerely and solely affirm to your Excellency

and Honours, that we never wase satisfyd or contented with any such unequall settlement: but on the Contrary: we Did then, and have always ever since manifested our great Dissatisfaction to y^e sd Settlement, which settlement we had publickly Declared to y^e sd town, in a town meeting: w^h meeting wase warned by order of Coll. John Chandler, particularly for that end, that y^e said town might Know y^e certainty of their Late Establishment, to wit. the sd town meeting wase held on fryday the 16th day of May, 1729, then we had y^e sd Com^{tee} Schem read: and publisht to the sd town, in y^e sd town meeting: but y^e town never had the certainty of y^e same till y^e sd Day, and year aforesaid, farther they say in their Report, y^t Benjamin Coolly had a grant of 120 acres for a son, as well as for himself whereas theres many persons in sd town y^t can safly swear, y^t they have heard of y^e sd Coolly say at Divers times: y^t he y^e sd Coolly never had but 120, acres, from y^e former Com^{tee} and we think it a very strange thing: y^t y^e Last Com^{tee} should take upon them to give y^e sd Coolley and sundry other persons: 120, acres of grant Land: and also 120 acres of Division Land: to each of such persons as they have seen cause: and for what reason that they have Done soe:—wee Cannot tell: nor any y^t is acquainted with y^e town and y^e affairs thereof,—and farther they set forth in their Report and says. that severall of whose sons are married, and have Built, and settled on them, as well as their fathers, whereas, theris non of those mens sons married y^t ever had a second grant from y^e former Com^{tee} for a son, Excepting two that was married lately, to witt y^e one is a son of Deacon Morgans: who lives on his father first grant: it being a part thereof, that his father hase given to his son, but he verry honestly tells us, that he knows verry well which way y^e said Com^{tee} turns it: and also several others, and says that he will not be found in a lie: or any way fals in that particular thing: and says that he: and y^e rest of the men—who had two grants, granted to them: were suspicious whether they could hold any but one of y^e grants: of which sd grants: one of them wase: but an 80 acre grant from y^e former Com^{tee} to wit y^t to grant which is called a second grant: for a son: and y^e sd morgain tels us y^t he never understood y^t his second grant wase above 80 acres:—the other that is married is a son of Nathan Collins: who Lives in his father's house: yet our last Com^{tee} seems to set forth in their reportt, as if severall mens sons had bult houses on such grants: whereas theris nothing in it farther: they tell of eleven persons, former grantees: and calls them mostly young: and single men, whereas some of these verry men: are some of y^e very oldest: men: y^t we have in said town except two or three others: and yet y^e sd Committee hase rankd them up in the

number of young and single men: and many other Innumerable wrongs: very grievous and Discouraging: to your petitioners and others of y^e Inhabitants, whose names are not at y^e petition, but yet in y^e same Distressed Condition—under y^e same Com^{tee} these many years to y^e great Damage and ruine of many persons: grantees of sd town: w^h can easily be pointed out.

EBENEZER SCOT	JOHN STEBBINS	JOHN KEEP
GEORGE ERWIN		DAVID SHAW
NATHANAEL CLARK		JAMES THOMPSON
SAML KING		ROBERT OLD
JOHN MIGHELL		and also I ROBERT OLD
BENJAMIN WARNER		Do Subscribe in behalf
JOHN LOMBARD		of my Son DANIELL OLD
SAMUEL SHAW		Late Dec ^d for his grant
JOHN BULLEN		JOHN MILLER
MARK FERRY ✓		BENJAMIN MUN
ANTHONY NEEDHAM		DAVID SHAW
SETH SHAW		in behalf of M ^r
JOSEPH DAVIS		DANIELL HENCHMAN and
DELIVERANCE BROOKS		others for FRANCES BAXTER's
DANIEL FULLER		grant late decd
JOSEPH FROST		JOHN NILSON
JOHN DANIELSON		ELEAZER FOOT
JOSHUA SHAW		DANIEL BURT
DANIEL KILLAM		the Asigns of JOHN BURTT
JOHN CHARLES		THOMAS STIBBENS
SAMUEL BLISS		JOHN ATCHESON
ROBERT MOULTON		

To His Excellency, Jonathan Belcher, Esq. Captain General & Governor In Chief In and over his Majestie's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, The Honourable the Council and house of Representatives In General Court assembled at Boston, May 26th 1731.

The Replication or Answer of The Committee of Brimfield to the Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of said town thereunto subscribed

Most Humbly sheweth,

That However Specious the Said Petition may seem to be, Yet the Greatest Part thereof, which Relates to their fulfilling the Conditions

of their Respective Grants made them by the former Committee. and the Present Committee Dealing Injuriouly by them is not fact, but groundless and an unfair Insinuation for several of them were never mentioned in the former Committees Book: They never made it appeare to Your Respondents that they Ever had any Grant from them & many had not fulfilled the Conditions whoe had Grants made them: and Some have a far larger Interest Then a Seventyeth Part of the town. Perticularly among The 67 lotts, that were Returned to this Greate & General Court in September Last; Seven of the Petitioners, namely Deliverance Brooks, John Stebbins, John Charles, Thomas Stebbins, David Lumbard, W^m Nichols Heirs & John Lumbard, have a much Larger Intrest than they Could have had were the Seventy lotts made 120 acres each; the Establishment Therefore Can be no Disservice to them: their Petition therefore in That article must needs be Groundless & Troublesome.

Eleazer Foott (another of the Petitioners) though he has less than any of the forenamed Persons, Yet he has a Seventy acre lott, It is Equal with the Minister's lott, whoe by the Peoples own agreement is to have & has a Seventyeth Part of the township & It is Settled at Seventy acres.

Sam^l Bliss, Joshua Shaw, Robert Old, George Erwin, Thomas Foots assignes, John Burts assigne, Samuel Allen & John Keep have each of them a Sixty-five acre lott: which falls short but 1-14 of a Seventyeth Part of the township; as for Saml Keep (another of the Petitioners) your Respondents know him not but as a nonresident, neither Know they Daniel Burt (another Petitioner but as he is John Burts Assigne Soe that their names are wrongfully put to the Petition.

Robert Moulton (whoe came from Windham In Connecticut) & his Son Robert Moulton Junr have a Sixty acre lott Each; neither of them are in the former Committees Book [and had not the Grantees of the 120: acre lotts taken up with that quantity in full for two Grants each, Neither the said Robert Moulton nor Several others Could have been admitted] but your Respondents had a Tender Regard to all whoe had wrought on the Place, & were likely to Settle: and Therefore Laboured abundantly to accommodate Every one as far as Possible: moreover your Respondents found Said Moulton was not there at the first Establishment although he had Presumed to work on a Purchase not Legally made: He was not Established. untill: 1726: and Then Mannifested his Thankfulness for and declared his Satisfaction In the Grant made him, he & his Son Robert Moulton Junr (whoe is Still a Single man) have as much Land and as

Large an Intrest (besides their other Purchases) as, the Best Springfield Original Proprietors of the Largest Denominations have for themselves & Sons, whoe had Everyone of them two Grants from the former Committee: why the Said Moulton should complain seems as odd to Your Respondents as his double or tribble Signing the Petition. His Son in law Anthony Needham has alsoe a Sixty acre lott & Soe has Saml King. They have each 6-7 of a Seventyeth Part of the township; They were not Reckoned more Deserving than one half of the Largest Denomination.

The following nine Signers to the Petition, viz: John Bullen, Daniel Graves, John Nelson, Benjamin Mun, John Mighell, John Danelson, Benjamin Warner, Joseph Davis & Daniel Fuller have each of them 5-7 Parts of the township. Considering their Circumstances (which in Tenderness to Some of them is not mentioned) they have been as honorably dealt by as any others.

As to the other three Petitioners, viz: Thomas Green, Ebenezer Scott, and Mark Ferry, Your Respondents Reply.

Said Green's Claim was a Purchase made at Second hand from Thomas Mirick Jun'r a non Resident, who had: thirty Pound: for it, It was a Grant of but 80 acres of land: and as your Respondents Conceived, the former Committee exceded their Power in Suffering Non Residents to make money of Land for which they never wet their fingers nor ever Intended to settle, Soe had not The Poor Man's Circumstances which were very hard, been Compassionated he had been wholly Rejected and Perhaps Ruined: But a fourty acre lott was thought as much as could consist with Justice, he never Paid any taxes, Neither was taxed untill last November, and then was set at a Proportionable Sum for them all.

Said Scott had alsoe a Grant of but Eighty acres of land, It was made on Conditions which he had not fulfilled: however having done something on the Place though a Nonresident he had a Thirty four acre lott Established on him upon Conditions which he finally fulfilled: and in his application to have his right Enlarged was offered in case he paid his Taxes forthwith (which were wanted to Pay where it was owing) It should be made a Fifty acre lott, But he slighted the offer and never Paid it.

Said Ferry never made it appeare he had a Grant from the former Committee: But your Respondents finding him there Established him a Thirty four acre lott, he and said Scott are about half share men.

With Respect to the three lotts which the Petitioners mention as Being Yet Ungranted, the Committee according to the Power Vested

In them made a Disposition and Grant Thereof In November last the: 68th lott Was Granted to Samuel Chandler (son to one of Your Respondents) whoe has built thereon has a family settled land Broke up and a Considerable Stock there worth at Least: 120 £: has Paid all the Taxes In Proportion to his lott. which is a Seventy acre lott. The Sixty ninth lott is Granted to Seth Dwight Son of another of your Respondents & the Seventyeth lott to Joseph Jennings one of your Respondents and are Sixty acre lotts: This must needs be well Known to the Petitioners; and that Before they Exhibited their Petition: Now although It may Perhaps Seem Odd to the Petitioners that some of the lotts are really smaller than others, Yet Your Respondents on a review of the Whole Affair humbly apprehend they have acted conformable to the Intent of the Great & General Court in making Brimfield a Township, and have had a special Regard to the Original Proprietors and that those whoe have had have as much as they deserve, and they whoe have most very well deserve it; Therefore doubt not but their Report In September last will be accepted with the three lotts last granted.

And shall ever pray &c.

JOHN CHANDLER	}	<i>Committee.</i>
HENRY DWIGHT		
JOSEPH JENNINGS		

In Council June 4. 1731 Read again together with the Answers made thereunto and ordered that William Dudley. Jonathan Remington and Thomas Cushing Esq^r, with such as shall be appointed by the Hon^{ble} House be a committee to consider this petition as soon as may be and the several papers relating thereunto and report what is proper for this Court to do thereon

Sent down for Concurrence

J. WILLARD, Secy

In the House of Representatives June 5. 1731

Read and Concured and

Ordered that John Stoddard Esq. M^r Edward Shove. Mr Samuel Chandler Capt John Alden and Benj Lynde Jun Esq be joined in the affair

J. QUINCY

Speaker

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee to whom was refered the petition of W^m Pynchon and others. John Stebbins and and others. together with other papers relating to the town of Brimfield after hearing the respective parties. and after full consideration of the circumstances of their affairs report as follows.

That the affairs of s^d place were greatly entangled. In regulating. Whereof the Present Committee have taken great Paines. that the grants might be made Conformable to the order of the Court. yet to avoid the great uneasiness of many of the settlers at the reducing their grants and some other Inconveniences that might Probably En-
sue: We propose that the report of sd Committee be not accepted, and that in lieu thereof. the Several grants following of 120 acres each man by the former committee be not accepted. and that in lieu thereof the severale grants following of 120 acres each made by the former committee and laid out to the Respective grantees be ratified and confirmed to them Viz; to Nathaniel Hitchcock. Ebenezer Graves. David Hitchcock. Benjamin Cooley. Leonard Hoar Capt John Sherman. David Morgan. and Nathan Collins and to one of the sons of each of them a lot of like quantity. to Deliverance Brooks. Daniel Hubbard. John Atchinson & one to his son; one lot to Park Williams in his own rite. and another purchased by him which was originally granted to Robert Old. to John Stebbins. William Nelson and John Charles & like lots to one of each of the sons of the three last named Grantees. to John Lumbard David Lumbard. Samuel Hubbard. Peter Haynes. Joseph Haynes. Peter Montague. Henry Burt Thomas Stebbins. William Nichols, Heirs. Micah Tousley. Eleazer Foot. William Warrinner. James Thompson Francis Baxters heirs & assigns, George Erwin. Joseph Frost. David Shaw. John alias Dan^l Burt Joshua Shaw. Samuel Bliss. Thomas Foot & assigns. John Keep. Samuel Allen. Nathaniel Miller Ezra King Robert Old. Called Capt Ashleys lot. Samwel King. Anthony Needham. Robert Moulton Robert Moulton Jun^r. John Nilson. John Danielson. John Miller. John Mighell. Joseph Davis Benjamin Warner. Daniel Graves. Benjamin Mun. Daniel Fuller, Nathaniel Clark, & John Bullen. there being in the whole Sixty nine lots of 120 acres Each; And the Committee Do further report that there be allowed & Confirmed unto Samuel Munger or assigns, Thomas Green, Joshua Old, Ebenezer Scott, Mark Ferry, Samuel Allen Jun^r, Samuel Shaw, Seth Shaw, and Daniel Killum, or assigns each of them a home lot of Sixty acres, in the place they have been laid out, and if any of the nine persons last mentioned have

more land contained in their Home lotts, than Sixty acres, they shall hold the same, but surplus to be accounted for a part of their after rights or division and the above named Grantees to Perform the condition of their grants, to pay each his proportion of past charges, & shall all of them be admitted to after rights & divisions of land in proportion to their respective grants: and the s^d Committee Do further further Report, that the present Committee gave to the Reverend Mr Treat the minister of the town a lot of 120 acres, with all after Rites, and afterwards the inhabitants agreed with their s^d minister that he should have a full seventyeth part of s^d township, that therefore the sd 120 acres be confirmed to the s^d Mr Treat his heirs, assigns forever. Together with such additions thereto as to make up to him a full seventyeth of the whole township as aforesaid, the Committee Do further Report, that there be confirmed unto Samuel Chandler son of John Chandler Esq whoe has Built a house in Brimfield and made Considerable improvement there, to Seth Dwight son of Henry Dwight Esq and to Joseph Jennings Esq each of them a lot of 120 acres, each together with all after Rights and Divisions of each, they settling Improving & paying of Past Charges In proportion and these grants, to be in full Satisfaction for the present Committees Paines & Care & their own proper expense in managing the affairs of the town; the Committee do not observe any clause in the commission to the Committee for Brimfield that Dos Countenance the granting lands to any that should not settle thereon, yet they finds grants made to Mr William Pynchon and Obadiah Cooley without condition whoe Did provide Some materials for finishing the meeting house, and have since made some improvements thereon, are therefore of opinion that they have Joyntly Confirmed to them one lot of a hundred and twenty acres, with all the after rights and Divisions in Proportion with others by paying their Proportionable part of all past charges, and that there also be confirmed to the said Pynchon and Cooley two hundred acres of land, granted and laid out to them absolutely, in consideration, that they provided iron work for the first Saw mill, according to an agreement, with the Committee and settlers, they drawing no after Rights therefor, and whereas the first Committee Did grant to Cap^t George Colton and David Ingersole 120 acres in consideration of their providing Nails of all sorts Sufficient for finishing the meeting house, which lots were laid out with an addition of about fifty acres, on which land they have Built two houses and made considerable improvement, that therefore the said two grants with y^e aforesaid addition be confirmed to them and they allowed to draw after rights on 120 acres onely, they paying past charges in proportion to

their lots. The committee Do further propose, that there be confirmed to the heirs of Lieut Col. Pynchon, Cap^t Thomas Colton, Mr James Warriner, Mr David Morgan, Mr Joseph Stebbins, all deceased, & to Mr Peletiah Glover, their Respective grants of 120 acres each without any after Rights and Divisions or obligation of settlement, they accounting for what sums of money they have Received for & in behalf of the town of Brimfield, more particularly the nine Pound they received of Thomas Mirick Jun^r. And the Committee Do further Report, Whereas Thomas Ingersole, had a grant made by the first Committee of 120 acres without being obliged to settle, and he having been at expence upon the Committee and otherwise, that therefor his s^d grant of 120 acres be confirmed absolutely, he to Draw no after rights therefor.

The Committee Do further offer as their opinion that one of the grants & surveys made to Thomas Mirick of Eighty acres be made up 120 acres and confirmed to him s^d Mirick in consideration of his paying to a Sub Committee the sum of ten Pounds ten shillings for the Benefit of Brimfield, he to draw no after rights therefor; and that Thomas Mirick Jun have his grant of 120 acres confirmed to him without any after divisions in consideration of his having paid nine pound to the first Committee, and that 50 acres of land confirmed to the heirs of Nathaniel Sikes a part of the grant formerly made to him, and if it hatth not been already laid out, it shall be laid out in some of the common land & they free from obligation of settlement, and they not Intitled to any further or after Divisions, he having made some pay to the first Committee; and that there be allowed and Confirmed to Increase Sikes one hundred acres of land to be laid out in some of the Undivided lands in Brimfield, without condition or benefit of after Rights, it being in consideration of Seven pound ten Shilling paid for the Benefit of Brimfield, and there be allowed & Confirmed unto Sam^l Keep one other of the non-resident Grantees 120 acres of land in any of the undivided lands in Brimfield absolutely and without the Benefit of after Divisions, it being in Consideration of twelve pounds ten shillings paid for the benefit of the town of Brimfield, and that Tilly Mirick a non-resident grantee having Paid ten Pounds to the present Committee for the use of the town of Brimfield, have allowed to him one hundred and twenty acres, without any after Divisions, & without and without any condition of settlement, and Whereas Divers of other grants have been made by the first Committee, some of which were absolute and others on conditions not performed, and having in no measure answered the good Design of the general Court, Perticularly to Mr Brewer, William Hamilton, Patrick

Marshall, & Andrew, Bayley, Pelatiah Glover Jun^r, John Evans, & Ebenezer Cooley, the Committee are of the opinion that their grants be holden for none; and that the lands laid out to satisfie s^d grants, respectively be declared common and unappropriated—

And whereas there hath been Complaint made that Due Care hath not been used in laying out lands to satisfie the grants made, the Committee are humbly of opinion, that there be a more exact surveye of the several, and what lands shall be found over & above the several grants Confirmed by this Court Shall be Esteemed, as Common and undivided land, and subject to a Division, with other lands, and when all the grants Confirmed by this Court are Satisfied, and those several lands laid out. that then the Whole of the land Remaining and belonging to the town of Brimfield Do belong to the Grantees, allowed to Draw after Rights and Divisions and to be allotted and Divided to them in proportion according to Such Grants.

The Committee Do further Propose that the last Committee do make up & laye before this Court forthwith if able, or at farthest, at the next Session, the account of what money, have been Received, and Paid out on Publick account, for the Use of the town of Brimfield, and if more has been Expended for the service of the town than has been Paid in or provided for, the Inhabitants Satisfie the same— And in Case Either of the Committees have been at more Charges or Expense of time than the others, they be accountable to each other, and Bear Proportionable part accordingly—

And Lastly that the Inhabitants of the township of Brimfield have and Enjoy all the powers, Privileges & Immunities that other towns in the Province Do EnJoye: and have the papers, Books & Records be Delivered up and have leave to bring in a Bill accordingly.

All which is Humbly Submitted by

WILLIAM DUDLEY JUN

In the name and by order of the Committee.

In Council June 17th 1731 Received & ordered that this report be accepted— Sent down for Concurrence

J. WILLARD. Secretary.

In the House of Representatives June 18. 1731. Read.

P. M. — Read again and Concurred

J. QUINCY. Speaker.

June 22. 1731 Consented to.

J. BELCHER

Coppy Examined

J. WILLARD. Secretary

An Engross'd Bill entitled an act for Erecting a New Town in the County of Hampshire called Brimfeild—having been read three several Times in the House of Representatives & in Council—pass'd to be Enacted by both Houses.

Not approved by the Governor.

ANNO REGNI GEORGIS SECUNDI QUINTO.

An Act for Erecting a New Town in y^e County of Hamshire Called—Brimfield whereas there is a Certain Tract of Land situate in the County of Hamshear Lying East of and adjoining to y^e Town of Springfield Commonly Called Brimfield which is Competently filled with Inhabitants who have Settled a Learned orthodox Minister among them and are desierous to be made a distinct and Separate Township and That they may be Vested with all the powers and privileges of a Town: Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency y^e Governer Council and Representatives in General—Court assembled and by the authority of y^e same that the Lands hereafter bounded & described be and hearby are Constituted a Seperate Township by the name of Brimfeild (viz) Beginning at y^e South west Corner of y^e Township of Brookfeild and from thence Extending northerly by sd Brookfeild Line till it meets with Chickapy River then Runing Westerly as y^e said River Runs (and bounded thereby) to the East Bounds of Springfield, Then Extending Southerly as Springfield Bounds Run to Collony or patent Line bounded partly on Springfield and partly on Common or Unappropriated Land and from the aforesd South West Corner of Brookfeild to Extend East Three miles on Brookfeild South Bounds and from thence to Extend South till it meets with the s^d Collony or patent Line, and to bound South thereon, And that the Inhabitents of the Lands above discribed be and hearby are Vested with all y^e powers priveleges and Immunities That the Inhabitents of any of the Towns within this Province are or ought by Law to be Vested with; The said Town to be in the County of Hamshire In the House of Reptives, DecG. 16: 1731. Read 17. a second Time 18. a Third time and Passd. to be Ingros^d.

Sent up for Concurrence

J. QUINCY *Spkr.*

In Council Dec. 18 1731: Read twice & Concur'd

J. WILLARD

Friday,
Dec^r 24. 1731 } IN COUNCIL

An Engross'd Bill entitled an act for Erecting a new Town in y^e County of Hampshire called Brimfield—having been read three Several Times in the House of Represent^{ms} & in Councils—

Pass'd to be Enacted by both Houses.

No action by the Governor

At a Great & General Court for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay held at Boston December 1. 1731

In Council

Whereas an order Passed this Court In their last Session granting to Several Persons Inhabitant In the Town of Brimfield viz: Nathaniel Hitchcock. Ebenezer Graves. David Hitchcock. Benjamin Cooley. Leonard Hoar. John Sherman. David Morgan. Nathan Collins. John Stebbins. William Nelson and John Charles a lott apiece for themselves. and one lott to one son of Each of the Said Grantees: and Its not Being mentioned In the Said order which son should have the Said lott. and it Being necessary that the Same Should be Determined

Resolved that the Parents, viz; the said Grantees have and hereby are Impowered and Authorised to Determine which of their sons shall hold use occupie and Enjoye the Grant made as aforesaid: and Enter such their Determination In the Proprietors Book: and the Clerk of the Proprietors is hereby Directed to Enter the same therein; always Provided that the Conditions of the said grants be Every respect Complied with notwithstanding such Division or Determination of the Parent

In the house of Representatives Read & Concurred

Consented to

J. BELCHER.

Examined a Copy

J. WILLARD. *Secretary.*

Recorded from a Coppy of the original March y^e 23d 1732

pr order of Court

per

JOHN SHERMAN, *Clerk*

COPY OF DETERMINATION BY GRANTEE.

To all to whom these Presents shall come. I. Leonard Hoar of Brimfield in y^e County of Hampshire in the Province of the Massachusetts bay in New England husbandman Send Greeting: Whereas an order Passed the Great and General Court of s^d Province in June,

1731: Granting To Several Persons Inhabitants of the town of Brimfield (viz) Nathaniel Hitchcock. Ebenezer Graves, David Hitchcock, Benjamin Cooley, Leonard Hoar, John Sherman, David Morgan, Nathan Collins, John Stebbins, William Nelson, & John Charles, a lott a piece for themselves, and one lot to one Son to each of the s^d Grantees; but Its not being mentioned In the s^d order, which Son should have the said lott: and for Explanation whereof a Resolve Passed the Great & General Court of the said Province, at Boston, the first of December: 1731: Resolving that the Parents (viz) the Grantees, have & hereby are Impowered and authorized. to determine which of their Sons Shall hold use occupie and EnJoye the Grant made as aforesaid, as by the said order & Resolve Reference thereto being had may more at large appears: In Pursuance of the said Resolve I y^e said Leonard Hoar Do hereby determine & declare that my son Joseph Hoar of s^d Brimfield husbandman him his heirs & assignes. Shall have hold use occupie and Enjoye the said lott, granted to my son aforesaid, subject nevertheless, to the Performance of the Conditions of said Grant: In witness whereof I the said Leonard Hoar have hereunto set my hand & seal the Seventh day of april, In the 5th year of his Majesties Reigne annoque Domini: 1732:

Signed Sealed & Delivered In
Presence of:

Leonard Hoar and Sealed

John Sherman:
Beriah Sherman:

Recorded april 7th 1732: from y^e original
pr John Sherman Clerk

WARRANT FOR THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

By vertue of an order from the Greate & General Court of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay In New England, &c. These are therefore to Notifye & Warn the free holders & other Inhabitants of the town of Brimfield to Assemble & Conveene Together at the Meeting house In Brimfield Aforesaid, on Tuesday the Sixteenth of this Instant March, at Nine of the Clock In the forenoon of s^d Day, Then & there to Elect & Choose such Town officers as the law Directs to Choose.

Brimfield, March the 6th 1730—31. Test: John Sherman.

RECORD OF THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

Att an annull meeting holden att the meeting hous in Brimfield, to Elect town officers for the town by order of the General Court, march y^e 16: 1731
first Robert Moulton Choos moderator for the meeting and work of the day.

sacndly, Robert Moulton Choos Cleark for the town of Brimfield.
thirdly voted that ther should be five select men Choos for the town of Brimfield.

forthly Robert Moulton Choose to be a selectman for the town of Brimfield.

fifthly John Stebbens Choose a selectman for said town of Brimfield.

sixthly Ezra King a selectman for the said town of Brimfield.

seventh David Morgan Choose a selectman for said town of Brimfield.

eightly David Shaw Choose a selectman for said town of Brimfield.

voted that John Stebbens be town trausor for said town of Brimfield.

voted that Joseph Bloggett Joseph Hains David Hitchcok be assessors for the town of Brimfield.

voted that John Charles and George Erwen be constables for said town.

voted that James Tompson Joseph frost Samuel Allen and Nathan Colyons be surveyors for high ways for the town of Brimfield.

voted that Ebenezer Scot Henery Burt be Thying men for Brimfield.

voted that Thomas Stebbens John Nelson and John Keep be fence vewers for said town of Brimfield.

voted that Samuel Bliss and Benjamin Coley be hong refes.

Att a meeting holden for the town of Brimfield May the fourth in the year of our lord 1731

First John Stebbins chosen moderator for the day.

Secondly Voted. that three men be choose to goe to the General Court to manage affairs their for the town of Brimfield.

Thirdly John Stebbins choose to goe to the Court for one of the men to manige the affairs.

Forthly Robert Moulton choose for a second man to goe to the Court

Fifthly David Shaw choose for a third man to goe to the Court

Sixelly A vot parsed that the Trustees give an account of the towns money which the said Trustees have received.

Sevently, voted that the selectmen of said town of Brimfield provide Books if need be for said towns use.

Att a town meeting holden at Brimfield May y^e 24th 1731 Robert Moulton choose Representative for the great and general Court to be held at Boston att the town hous May y^e 26. 1731.

Att a town meeting holden at the town of Brimfield September 8th 1731. to consider of the information from the General Court: and after a long debat in said meeting; it was voted that the Representative of

said town should act according to his best understanding in the great and waitty affare att Court with respect. In standing for our rights and privileges.

Voted That Mr David Shaw have $\overset{\text{£}}{03}-\overset{\text{d}}{08}-\overset{\text{d}}{6}$ for two books brought from Boston for the town's use a Law Book and a town book.

Voted That the former committee for laying out high ways bring their accounts to the selectmen of said town of Brimfield.

Voted That Mr. David Shaw procure order for a proprioty meeting for Brimfield.

Att a meeting held att Brimfield for said town on the furst day of November 1731 att the meeting house In Brimfield

Capt John Sherman chose moderator for said meeting

Voted That a tax be raised on the Inhabitants of said town of $\overset{\text{£}}{05}-\overset{\text{d}}{00}-\overset{\text{d}}{00}$ to pay Mr Trets solory which shall be raised forthwith. then the meeting adjourned until Tusday next one of y^e clock in the afternoon which is the 9th day of November 1731—

Att a meeting held by adjournment for the town of Brimfield on November the 9th 1731 at the meeting house

1st *Voted* that consern of the nails to finish the meeting house which the Court ordered Capt Colton to provid according to the Court be left with the selectmen of Brimfield chose for the year 1731 to manage that affare and see that the nails are provided

2^d *Voted* That the floor of the meeting house be laid and the body of seats be maid and also the gice of the gallarys put in as soon as may be and also bords to lay on the gice be procured and also materials sutable to make the pulpit bords and slet worke sutable for the same.

3^d *Voted* that Mr John Russell. Thomas Stabbins Henery Burt be a committee to over see the work that it be done according to the vote of the town of Brimfield conserning the meeting house.

Att a meeting of the Inhabitants of Brimfield holdon the 28th day of December 1731

1st *Voted* That John Russell be moderator for sd meeting.

2^d *Voted* That y^e pews be built upon the towns cost.

3^d *Voted* That ther be fifty pounds raised for the finishing the meeting house.

4th *Voted* Ten pounds be raised to defray town charges.

5th *Voted* That the women sit in the West End of the meeting house.

6th *Voted* That all the publick Rodes of said town to be 4 Rods wide and soe to be recorded.

7^{ly} *Voted* That all y^e private Rodes in said town be allowed not to exceed two Rodes wide Except it be at some particular bad place where they may happen to be a Rock or the like in the way that may posably stop y^e passage and soe to be recorded.

8^{ly} *Voted* That John Lumbard take care to sweep the meeting house and shutt the doors.

9^{ly} *Voted* That there be a pound built.

10^{ly} *Voted* That there be a sign post set up.

11^{ly} *Voted* That be a school in town.

12^{ly} *Voted* That there be a committee chosen to take the account of the. Trustees concerning the town.

13^{thly} *Voted* That there be five men choosen to take the account from the trustees.

14^{thly} *Voted* That the s^d committee soe chosen Requier and Receive y^e account from y^e trustees.

15^{thly} *Voted* That John Stebbins. John Mighel. John Rusel. Joseph Blodget and Anthony Needham be a committee to Requier and Receive the aforesaid account from the former trustees: to witt Capt. John Sherman. Benjamin Cooley Daniel Hitchcock. Leonard Hoar and Nathan Collins.

16^{ly} *Voted* That the aforesaid five committee men chosen be a com^{tee} to take the account of Benjamin Cooley. Daniel Hitchcock and Ezra King releating to thir Betrusement and Deliver the s^d accounts to the said town as soon as may be convenient

HIGHWAYS.

There having Been formerly sundry persons appointed by the committee to lay out Rodes or highways in the said town of Brimfield where it was or might be thought needfull or necessary for the same but they have been neglecttve in that affar in as much as what rodes they have made a pretence of laying was not don perfect neither is to this day soe as the s^d town might have had power to forced the repairing & mending of all such Rodes or highways in said town for Better accomodating of both the town and contrey: but soe it is y^e said service still remains undone onto y^e great damage of y^e town therefore the whole of y^e time which have been spent by all or any of y^e persons formerly appointed by the committee to lay out Rodes or highways in said town is Entirely lost and to noe purpose therefore it being soe Extraordinary needfull and necessary that there should be both publick and private rodes or highways layed out and recorded and they may be Kept in good repair both for the town and contrey. Therefore we the selectmen of s^d town of Brimfield aforesaid for the

Better accommodating and promoting the publick good and Benifit of said town doe lay y^e following rodes mentioned Viz that is to say: furst beginning att the meeting house and y^e dwelling house of John Post: from thence to run Esterly from the meeting house and said Posts house as the Rode now runs to the northeast corner corner, Bounds of Henery Burts by his dwelling house. and from thence running something southeasterly as the beton rode now Runs to the dwelling house of Peter Hayns from thence to John Danielsons home Lot by the East end of his fence, along as the Rode now goes to y^e dwelling house and home Lot of Joseph Davis bounds and along y^e the west Bounds of the s^d Joseph Davis home lot and from thence bearing Southerly along as the Rode now goes by the side of Joseph Blodgets home lott to the Southeast corner bounds of the same and from thence to the South meadow at along to the Coloney Line, the said Rode is to be observed hereafter by the Dementions herein Discribed and atthose marked trees generally as the said Rode now runs with the Letter H thereon at Larg and the said letter H to be on that side of the trees next to the Rode which letter H at larg was putt on by us and the widness of the said Rode Layed out & allowed by us the Day and year above said is six Rod in width.

ROBERT MOULTON	} <i>Selectmen</i>
DAVID SHAW	
JOHN STEBBINS	

Att an annual March Meeting held at Brimfield for said Town March the 27th: 1732: to Choose town officers for this year Ensuing &c.

1st Deacon John Stebbins chosen moderator for said meeting—

2^d Capt John Sherman Chosen Town Clerk for s^d town & sworne

22^d In March the 28th: 1732: then the town being met according to Adjournment

25th *Voted.* that the town accepts the account that the Committee have taken from the Trustees (viz) Cap^t John Sherman. Ensign Lenord Hoar. Mr David Hitchcock. Mr Benjamin Cooley & Mr Nathan Collins. be soe far satisfactory as that the town Do fully Acquitt and discharge s^d Trustees from that their Betrusement.

26th *Voted.* that the Second monday In march is to be y^e day yearly for for the annual March Meetings to Choose town officers In ;

27th Notwithstanding a Vote was formerly Passed, that the roads should not Exceed, four Rods Wide. and finding the Inconveniency thereof: Voted that where the Roads was Eight Rods wide & lotts Butted & Bounded upon them they shall remain Eight Rods Wide.

and Where they were Six Rods Wide & the lotts Bounded thereon. they shall remain Six Rods Wide. and where they were four Rods Wide & lotts Butted on them soe to be & Continue: Peter Hayns, John Danelson. David Shaw. Samⁿ Shaw & Seth Shaw: entered their Dissent against y^e afores^d Vote relateing to roads:

28th Voted & Established to be one Bridge upon the Brook by Mr Treats another bridge on the Plain brook by Benjamin Cooley jun^r house another, bridge on Elboe Brook a little below the Sawmill. another Bridge on Chickuppee Brook by Robert olds house, another bridge on y^e Brook by Henry Burts, another Bridge on the brook by Cooley & Scotts field on the road to Hain^e hill, another Bridge between Thompsons meadow and William Warriners meadow: another bridge by Samⁿ Allens: another bridge by m^r Robert moultons. to be over where the Pond Emtyes out Northerly: another Bridge a little Beyond John Nelsons; another Bridge over the Brook by Cap^t John Shermans house all s^d Bridges being in the Roads as they are laid out & now Confirmed as far as the house of Joseph Morgans:

WARRANT FOR PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

Hampshire ss. To Joshua Shaw one of Inhabitants and one of the Proprietors of Brimfield in the County of Hampshire aforesaid Greeting.

In his Majesties name you are required to Notify the Proprietors of the Township of Brimfield aforesaid. that they meet and assemble themselves together att the Publick Meeting house in Brimfield aforesaid on Monday the first day of November 1731: at one of the clock in the afternoon. then and there to transact the following Peticulars

1st To choose a Moderator to Regulate the meeting, and a Clerk to Enter and Record all votes & orders that shall be made by the s^d Proprietors. and at any time Passed in the s^d Proprietors meetings.

2nd To agree upon and appoint some other way and method of Calling Proprietors meetings for the future as shall be thought most suteable and Convenient to the Proprietors.

3rd To Pass orders for the managing. Improving. Granting. Dividing or Disposing of the Common lands lying within the s^d Township of Brimfield aforesaid. agreeable to the laws of the Province, and to choose a Committee for that Purpose. and alsoe to Give them Instructions with Respect to the method of their proceedings in that affair

4th To Consult for the Better regulating of the former and latter Surveys which have been or shall be made. within the said township of Brimfield. and to make what alterations of all or any of the surveys

within the said Township as may be thought proper or necessary and agreeable to the Laws of the Province.

5th To Pass order that a Surveyor may be gott Speedily to Surveye the lands in said Township. and any Surveys which have been or shall be made by any other Surveyor. that the said town shall Improve & allow of. the Survey may not Stand. but shall be wholly and Intirely to no Purpose : and alsoe to Choose Chainmen.

6th To take under Consideration the Demands of Messurs Robert Moulton David Shaw & John Stebbins who were Impowered and have transacted as agents for the Proprietors of said town and to raise money or order them payment for their service and expences in the affairs of the Proprietors. and to Satisfye David Shaw for his cost in procuring a book for Records for the s^d Proprietors. and to Raise what other moneys may be thought necessary for the service of the s^d Proprietors. hereof fail not. Dated at Springfield the fourteenth of October. In the fifth year of his Majesties Reigne Annquee Domini 1731.

WILLIAM PYNCHON. *Just. Peace.*

Ss Brimfield : According to the Directions of the within warrant I have notifyed the Proprietors of Brimfield by setting up a notification on the 15th Day of October last : 1731 : on the meeting house of Brimfield and on the town house of Springfield.

JOSHUA SHAW.

Recorded from the original warrant January the 28th 173 1-2.

Test. JOHN SHERMAN. *Clerk.*

PROPRIETORS MEETINGS.

Att a Proprietors Meeting of the Town of Brimfield & non residents of said Town. Regularly Warned according as the law directs,

1st Being Assembled together on Monday the first Day of November 1731. according to the warrant and notification therein mentioned then the Proprietors Proceeded by votes for the Choice of a moderator for s^d meeting. then by s^d votes Robert Moulton Sen^r was chosen Moderator for s^d meeting & then after some debate the moderator adjourned said meeting to Tuesday being the Second Day of this Instant November at ten of the Clock In the forenoon of said Day

2nd Then on s^d Second Day the Proprietors being Mett again according to adjournment they proceeded to the Choice of a Clerk for s^d Propriety and after a long debate John Sherman was chosen Clerk of said Proprietors to record the Grants of their lands and Such Votes & orders as said Proprietors shall order In their proprietors meeting as

to their lands and other ways : and sworn thereto as the law Directs by Capt William Pynchon Esq

3^{ly} Then the Proprietors Proceeded by a vote to Choose three men of the Proprietors to Model and Draw up a method how to call Proprietors meetings for the future. being an article In the warrant for said meeting. and Capt William Pynchon Esq. Mr Robert Moulton & Capt John Sherman were Chosen for that purpose by said Proprietors.

4^{ly} *Voted* by s^d Proprietors to pay Mr David Shaw the sum of two Pounds thirteen shillings in currant money or Publick bills of credit of the Province of the Massachusetts bay for his buying a record book for the Proprietors to Enter their Grants of land in, s^d Book being delivered to the Clerk of s^d Propriety—

5^{ly} *Voted* that the third article in the warrant for the Proprietors Meeting be defered to a further consideration. and then after some Considerable Debate the Moderator adjourned s^d Proprietor meeting to Monday the Eighth day of this Instant to one of the clock in the afternoon of said Day.

6^{ly} Att a meeting of the Proprietors. by adjournment: Being accordingly mett on said Eighth day of November. and then proceeded and put to vote. whether Deliverance Brooks shall have liberty to let fall some part of his Grant laid out by Mr Porter. Surveyor and take it up by and in the Grate Swamp. and it passed in y^e negative.

7^{ly} *Voted* that all the former Surveys made by Mr Experience Porter Surveyer in the township of Brimfield shall stand good soe far as they are agreeable to the General Courts last act or resolve relating to Brimfield: and s^d Portor to finish the Surveys y^e are not as yet Surveyed to fill up their grants no one man that is a Grantee by the last resolve of the General Court to have more than 120 acres surveyed to him.

8^{ly} *Voted* that Eight men that are proprietors of the Common & Undivided lands in the Township of Brimfield & residents in s^d town. Desiring a Proprietors meeting, may for the future make application to the Clerk of s^d Proprietors and s^d Clerk is hereby Impowered to set up a Notification for a meeting as the law directs, & that to be sufficient to call Proprietors meetings for the future.

9^{ly} *Voted* that no lands or Grants of lands in the Township of Brimfield shall be surveyed by any other Surveyer than the Proprietors by a vote allow and approve of. *Voted* alsoe that all the Chainmen that carry the Chain with Mr Porter or any other Surveyor allowed of, in laying lands in Brimfield be under oath for said service.

10^{ly} *Voted* that those that Employe Mr Porter to fill up their grants

residents and nonresidents shall pay said Porter for the same themselves, & the charge of chainmen: alsoe voted that Robert Moulton Jun shall goe as soon as may be & inform Mr Experience Porter that the Proprietors of Brimfield desire he would come and finish the surveys in Brimfield as soon as may be.

11th Voted that no land in Brimfield, but what is laid out by Mr Porter Surveyor. of the first grant land shall be recorded by the Clerk of s^d Proprietors: or by any other surveyor than what the y^e said Proprietors allow of: also Voted that the past charges be levyed & brought in to the Proprietors at the next meeting of said proprietors.

Then the Proprietors Meeting adjourned by the Moderator untill the the last Tuesday in January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day.

Test JOHN SHERMAN, Clerk.

Att a Meeting of the Proprietors of Brimfield January the 25th 173 1-2 by adjournment. then being assembled on said day Proceeded

1st Voted to choose a Committee of three men to notify all the Grantees of Brimfield to finish laying out their lands according to the Courts Resolve. and to notify the nonresidents 'yaw grantees and have Grants. to lay out their grants according to the resolve of the Court act speedily or by the last day of March next. and if they neglect laying out their original grants s^d committee to lay them out for them upon their charge. and Robert Moulton. Sen: John Russell and John Sherman are the committee chosen by vote to notify the Grantees as above and to finish their grants in laying them out.

The meeting of the Proprietors adjourned by the Moderator to Wednesday the 26th day of this Instant January to ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day.

Att a meeting of the Proprietors of Brimfield by adjournment to the 26th day of said January. and being mett according to said adjournment then proceeded.

1st Voted that the Surveys of the first Grants allowed by the Court act of 120 acres surveyed by Mr Experience Porter be allowed and confirmed—and be put upon record except Samuel Shaw Seth Shaw. Daniel Graves. Nathaniel Clark. whose first grants were exchanged by y^e second committee and theire to stand good provided they relinquish their right to their former survey made by the first Committee. and also Excepting the mill lands granted to Peter Haynes. Joseph Haynes and John Mighell that not allowed of by the Proprietors as yet. and Ezra Kings Mill Grant and any others y^e may be found y^e

doth not belong to the Grant made by General Courts last act. and also Excepting John Millers original Grant through his desire.

John Danielson entered his dissent against the above vote.

2^d *Voted* that John Sherman and David Shaw chosen to take an account of the Past Charges and to bring it in unto the Proprietors each mans proportion at the next Proprietors Meeting.

The Proprietors Meeting adjourned by the Moderator until the second Tuesday of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day.

Brimfield April 11th 1732. Then the Proprietors Being mett according to adjournment: and then proceeded 1st Whereas there was a time Set by a vote that y^e Grants made by the General Courts last act Residents & Nonresidents should be filled up by laying them out & the time is lapsed & gone; Therefore, voted, to give them a further time, until the first day of May next, and no longer; Voted that the former committee Viz; Robert Moulton. John Sherman & John Russell continued a Committee still to see the grants aforesaid filled up:

Voted, That if Mr Experience Porter Surveyor, should fail of coming & Surveying in Brimfield, to fill up the grants of the Residents & Nonresidents, by the first day of May next. that then the Committee chosen to see the grant satisfied. to get another Surveyor speedily to finish laying out the grants as aforesaid.

Voted That the petition of Jabez Warren be granted. Provided he lay his land between the hills where he now dwells In a square form good & bad together. which land is given him by Perticular Proprietors out of their first Division land: which said proprietors are to relinquish, soe much out of their first division land as they have given him: and that the Selectmen may see that it is laid in a Suteable form: Provided the Proprietors that have given it him Consent that it shall be out of their first Division.

Then the meeting of the Proprietors adjourned to the fourth Tuesday of May next. at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day

Att a meeting of the Proprietors on the fourth tuesday of May according to adjournment. and being mett on said day. being the twenty third day of said month: then Proceeded

1st *Voted*: that any Proprietor have liberty to send for Mr Porter to finish laying out their first grant from the Court to each Grantee. at any time within a fortnight from this day: Provided those that Imporve him do Pay him for his coming & service for them: and any Grantee that dont see cause to Improve Mr Porter may apply themselves to the committee chosen to see their grants filled up.

2^{ly} Voted at this Present meeting of the Proprietors of said town of Brimfield to lay out to each grantee (made by the General Court of this Province In 1731 Impowered to draw after divisions) two lots each In like quantity with their grants from the Court and to do it In order as follows: first cast lotts for choice for the first division lotts & soe draw in order from the first to the last and then return back for y^e second Division lotts beginning with him which drew the last lott of the first division and soe in order back from the last to the first.

3^{ly} Voted that Each Proprietor or Grantee shall not exceed 160 rod In length to their 120 acres. and soe in proportion to their grants and likewise obliging Each grantee their single draught In one piece In-tire. granting free liberty of choice In any of the common land in said Brimfield.

4^{ly} Voted that if one grantee has Purchast of another grantee that the Purchaser may have the liberty to lay his Purchest with his own Proper Division and y^e seller have his division soe much the less: Provided the whole be laid In a square form with the rest.

5^{ly} Voted that in Drawing lotts that Ezra King. Draw for them y^e are no there to draw & y^e refuse to draw.

An account of the Draughts of the first & second Division in Brimfield as they were drawn for. by the grantees & the names of Each grantee as the lotts came forth.

	LOTT		LOTT
Viz: John Lumbard	1 st	Marke Ferry	17
George Erwin	2 ^d	Park Williams	18
Benjamin Cooley	3 ^d	Robert Old called }	19
John Charles	4	Captain Ashley lot }	
Lieut Nath ^l Hitchcock	5	Daniel Killum or Assignees	20
Joseph Hoar	6	Thomas Stebbins	21
John Keep	7	David Shaw	22
William Nichols. heirs	8	Daniel Burt	23
Eleazer Foott	9	Johsua Shaw	24
David Lumbard	10	Joseph Morgan	25
Robert Moulton Jun ^r	11	Benjamin Mun	26
Samuel Bliss	12	Capt W ^m Pynchon & }	27
Samuel Hubbard	13	Obadiah Cooley }	
Ebenezer Graves	14	John Bullen	28
Thomas Green	15	Benjamin Warner	29
Samuel King	16	John Mighill	30

	LOTT		LOTT
John Miller	31	Nathaniel Clark	57
Deliverance Brooks	32	Samuel Allen	58
Micah Tousley	33	Joseph Davis	59
Joseph Jennings Sen ^r	34	John Charles Jun ^r	60
John Atcheson Jun ^r	35	Samuel Shaw	61
Henry Burt	36	Ebenezer Scott	62
Seth Dwight	37	Capt John Sherman	63
Capt George Colton & }	38	John Stebbins Jun ^r	64
David Ingroole }		Ezra King alias Rice	65
John Danelson	39	Paul Hitchcock	66
Samuel Allen Jun ^r	40	Joseph Blodgett	67
Daniel Fuller	41	Daniel Graves	68
Peter Montague	42	Anthony Needham	69
Peter Haynes	43	John Nelson	70
Deac ⁿ John Stebbins	44	Thomas Scott & assigns	71
David Hitchcock	45	William Nelson	72
Deac ⁿ David Morgan	46	Benjamin Cooly Jun ^r	73
Francis Baxters heirs }	47	James Thompson	74
and Assignees }		Nathaniel Miller	75
Robert Moulton	48	Bezaleel Sherman	76
Samuel Chandler	49	Moses Nelson	77
Mr Richard Treat	50	Ebenezer Graves Jun ^r	78
Joseph Frost	51	John Atchesons heirs	79
Seth Shaw	52	Leonard Hoar	80
John Russell	53	William Warriner	81
Sam ^l Munger or assignees	54	Joseph Haynes	82
Joshua Old	55	Moses Hitchcock	83
Nathan Collins	56	Nathaniel Collins	84

6th Voted. that the Cedar Swamp in Brimfield shall be divided. a lott to each Proprietor that draws by the Courts act. and John Keep. Thomas King and Benjamin Mun appointed to take care that the lotts are laid out In said Swamp.

7th Voted that Samuel Shaws Seth Shaws. Daniel Graves and Nathaniel Clark surveys of their grants be recorded :

Then the Proprietors Meeting adjourned by the Moderator by a vote of the Proprietors to Tuesday the 6th day of June next to twelve o clock of said day.

June the 6th 1732—Then the Proprietors being met according to adjournment. Proceeded

1st That whereas Paul Hitchcock wants a few rods to satisfye his

grant from the Court 1st—Voted that s^d Paul Hitchcock have liberty to lay s^d few rods y^t is wanting in his grant land with his draught when his turn comes to lay out his draught lands

2^y Voted that all the Charges Expended by both parties of the Proprietors in going to the general Court in regard to the settlement of Brimfield be Paid by the Propriety Equally according to their Interest. Provided their demands be reasonable.

3^y Voted. that there be a committee chosen of three men to Procure a Surveyor & Chainmen to lay out the two Draughts of Division land to each Grantee. Samuel Shaw and Deliverance Brooks entered their Dissent against y^e above votes.

4^y Voted. That Capt John Sherman. Mr Robert Moulton & Mr John Russell be a Committee to Procure a Surveyor & Chainmen to laye out the Draughts of Division land as in the aforesaid vote to each Grantee.

5^y Voted; that when the Surveyor has laid out the first for the first Grantee: he to do it as soon as y^e Surveyor comes to him: then he shall repair to the second In order. to lay out his. and if. the second refuse. then to the third & if he refuse. then along successively: Each grantee paying y^e Surveyor & Chainman for their service: and then to Return back again according to the Vote Passed In laying out both Draughts of Division land. soe that Each grantee have his two Draughts. No grantee to have above two days to lay out his Draught in: Except sickness or something Extraordinary.

6^y Voted: that whereas some of the Inhabitants of Brimfield did formerly by a vote give to Ezra King 20 acres of land for Incouragement of Building a grist mill on Elboe Brook & he s^d King having built there & laid out his substance there do give him s^d 20 acres & stream as Mr Porter. Surveyor has laid it out to him.

7th Voted; that the lotts in the Great Cedar Swamp In Brimfield be laid out Equally Each lott alike to each Proprietor y^t draws by the Court act.

8th The Proprietors meeting from the first Warrant wholly dissolved by a vote of the Propriety.

Recorded June 25th 1732 from the original votes and orders

per JOHN SHERMAN. Clerk

WARRANT FOR PROPRIETORS MEETING.

These are to Notify & Warn the Proprietors of the township of Brimfield that they meet & assemble themselves together at the Publick meeting house In Brimfield aforesaid on Tuesday the fourth day

of July next at nine of the Clock in the forenoon of s^d day then and there to transact the following Particulars &c

1st To choose a moderator to Regulate said meeting.

2^d To agree upon & appoint a way to gather the Past Charges & distribute & Pay them when they are due.

3rd To choose a Committee to levye the Past Charges & a Collector or Collectors to gather the same and pay it where ordered.

4th To make some alterations or addition to the Vote concerning the two draughts of division land already concluded on to be laid out.

5th To raise what money the Proprietors may see cause for their use.

6th To know the Bounds of the farmes lying within the township of Brimfield.

7th Any Person or Persons that has anything due from the propriety to bring in their bills for the same: and to pass order for satisfaction; and to pass order for satisfaction of John Lumbard & Henry Burt for the Burying place that is in their land.

8th To dispose of land to finish the meeting house: and to appoint some person to demand & Receive the nine Pounds from the heirs of the first committee for Brimfield and what may be due upon any of the Bonds.

9th Each Proprietor to draw his lott In the Great Cedar Swamp: and to appoint & laye out what highways may be thought needfull for the Propriety

Brimfield June the 19th 1732.

JOHN SHERMAN

Proprietors Clerk

Att a Proprietors Meeting held at Brimfield on Tuesday the fourth day of July: according to warrant and then Proceeded (1) John Russell chosen moderator by a vote.

1 *Voted.* to choose three men as a committee to levye the past charges

2^d *Voted.* that Capt John Sherman. M^r Robert Moulton. & Joseph Blodgett be a committe to levye the Past Charges. alsoe chosen to make a demand of y^e past charges from each proprietor. y^t owes when they are levyed & if they receive it. to Pay the same when ordered by the Propriety: and if they y^t owe refuse to pay. to make return to the Propriety of their Proceedings therein

3th *Voted* to ad two more to the above s^d committee: Ebenezer Graves. Nathaniel Hitchcock. Leonard Hoar. Samuel Allen, Henry Burt, William Nelson & David Morgan. Entered their dissentes the afores^d votes.

4th Thomas Stebbins chosen 4th Committee man to ad to y^e above^d committee Joshua Shaw chosen the 5th Committee man for the above affairs. Then the Proprietors meeting adjourned by a vote of the propriety to y^e first Tuesday of September next to ten of the clock in y^e forenoon of s^d day.

Att a meeting of the Proprietors by adjournment on the 5th of September 1732

5th *Voted*, that y^e article in the warrant relating to make some alterations or additions to the two draughts of the first division be void and of none effect & is wholly dropt & voted out.

6th The 5th article in the warrant about Raising money for the Proprietors use voted out

7th *Voted* out the Sixth article in the warrant relating to Know the bounds of farms in Brimfield

8th *Voted*. to pay Mr Robert Moulton 20^s In Province bills for 20^s Paid the Secretary Willard for Ingrossing two Bills In order to make Brimfield a town.

8th *Voted*. to pay Robert Moulton jun^r five shillings for going formerly by order of the propriety to fetch Mr Porter to Surveye o^r grants in Brimfield

10th *Voted*. that the Committee chosen to fill up the grants. are Impowered to fill up Thomas Stebbins grant. upon his s^d Stebbins charge: and he s^d Stebbins not to Infringe upon any Perticular Proprietors lands that are laid out. nor lay it any where to spoile a pitch of any of the draughts of the proprietors that are to lay out.

11th The Proprietors adjourned by a vote of the Proprietors to Thursday the 14th day of this Instant September. to two of the clock in the afternoon of said day.

Att a meeting of the Proprietors by adjournment on the 14th day of September &c

1st *Voted* out the 8th article in the warrant of selling land for finishing the Meeting house to be void

2nd *Voted*. that Capt John Sherman be Impowered to demand & receive the nine Pounds from the heirs of the first Committee for Brimfield & from any due upon the bonds

3rd *Voted* that John Lumbard & Henry Burt have the land laid out to them formerly by Mr Experience Porter. Surveyer in lieu of the Burying Place which is in their land & be recorded to them. and the Burying Place being laid out formerly by s^d Porter be recorded for y^e towns use

4th *Voted* 1 acre & $\frac{1}{2}$ of land for a Burying Place at the South-easterly part of y^e South pond where Robert Moulton. sen^r dwells.

REPORT OF EXPENSES AT GENERAL COURT.

Brimfield August 1729. Then chosen by a number of the Proprietors of the town of Brimfield Robert Moulton & David Shaw to goe to the General Court & Elsewhere to manage in Behalf of s^d town. in all Respects. with respect to the great Difficulties y^t s^d town was then laboring under &c. Therefore we the s^d Robert Moulton & David Shaw and alsoe John Stebbins whoo was added afterward by vote of the Proprietors to assist In the said service. Therefore Wee the s^d Robert Moulton. David Shaw & John Stebbins do humbly Request the Proprietors of the s^d town of Brimfield to allow grant & order that all the money that has Ben Expended by us in the Publick Service & conserns of the Proprietors of the s^d town of Brimfield from time to time. according as is hereafter discribed y^t the same may be repaid to each and every of us severally according to our disbursements by the s^d proprietors of Brimfield aforesaid and alsoe that the s^d Proprietors may pay to Each of us severally four shillings for each day man & horse which time has been expended by us In the Publick Service of s^d town from time to time as is hereafter described which is the reasonable demand of your humble servants

ROBERT MOULTON
DAVID SHAW
JOHN STEBBINS

Wee Robert Moulton. & David Shaw went down two Journeys to the General Court. In July & In August 1730: Then held at Salim & at Cambridge. the money which was then Expended for Entering a petition was twenty shillings. and other necessary charges which we Expended at the same time was Six pounds. 18 shillings and Eight pence. besides 26 days Each of man & horse Expended in s^d 2 Journeys. which charge is 4^s for each day man & horse besides y^e aforesaid money Expended at the same time

ROBERT MOULTON
DAVID SHAW

And alsoe at the General Court held at Cambridge in September 1730 the money which was then expended by us In s^d Journey was 4[£] 7^s. 0 Besides 8 days time each of man & horse at the same time which is 4^s more per day for each man & horse Expended per

ROBERT MOULTON
& DAVID SHAW

And at the General Court held at Boston In January 1730-31. then Deacon John Stebbins was added. the money Expended then was

17²-12⁸-9^d besides ten days of each of man and horse at the same time in s^d Journey which is 4^s for each day for man and horse Expended in said service at the same time

per ROBERT MOULTON
JOHN STEBBINS
DAVID SHAW

At the General Court held at Boston In February 1730-31 the money which we Expended then was 13²-13^s-06^d besides 17 days of each of us of man and horse y^s demands for each day of each man and horse is 4^s to each Expended per

ROBERT MOULTON
JOHN STEBBINS
DAVID SHAW

& att the General Court held at Boston In June 1731. The money Expended then by us John Stebbins & David Shaw was 14²-13^s-5^d Besides 25 days time of Each of us man and horse which is 4^s per day for Each man & horse expended In sd Journey per

JOHN STEBBINS
DAVID SHAW

Att a meeting of the Proprietors of Brimfield Sept the 14th 1732 then the foregoing articles voted & allowed. Excepting Eleaven days to each man being Sabbath days to be taken out. not allowed for being Sabbath days.

Then Ebenezer Graves, Nathaniel Hitchcock, Leonard Hoar, Benjamin Cooley. David Hitchcock. William Warriner Deacon David Morgan Nathan Collins. Peter Haynes. Joseph Hoar, Marke Ferry & Benjamin Cooley Jun^r entered their dissents against the vote of the foregoing account

An account of the Charges Expended In time & Money at the General Court In y^s year 1729 & in June 1731. In order to the settlement of Brimfield by us subscribers

To Leonard Hoar 16 days to Salim & Cambridge 4 ^s per pay for his time & horse	03-04-00
To money Paid & Expense at Salim & Cambridge & other ways on s ^d road	5-07-09
To Leonard Hoar 13 days to Boston at 4 ^s per day for time & horse	2-12-00
To Capt John Sherman 13 days to Boston 4 ^s per day for his time & horse	2-12-00

To David Hitchcock 10 days to Boston 4 ^s per day for his time & horse	2-00-00
To all three of o ^e expenses of money paid	8-14-04
	<hr/> £24-10-01

JOHN SHERMAN
LEONARD HOAR
DAVID HITCHCOCK

September the 14th 1732. Then the aforegoing account accepted & allowed by a vote of the Proprietors

September 14th 1732. Then voted by the proprietors at said meeting to pay to Mr Robert Moulton & Capt John Sherman 9^s apiece for a Journey of them to Woodstock to Coll Chandler being 00[£]-18^s-0^d

All the aforegoing voted

Test- JOHN SHERMAN. *Clerk*

The Proprietors meeting wholly dissolved

SEATING THE MEETING-HOUSE.

Sept 12, 1757.

5th Voted to seat s^d meeting house again by nine seators, and to divide them into three parts, that is three seators together: and soe to do the seating seperately: and each three to bring their seating seperately to the town at a meeting for that purpose for the towns acceptance.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

We, the subscribers, being Chosen a Committee to Seat the Meeting house, have according to the best of our judgment & Cuning Done the same as followeth, &c.

First; In the Pew next the Pulpit on the East Side thereof we seated John Sherman, Esq^r. Capt. Leonard Hoar, Mr. Nathan Collins, and their wives; and Lieut. Nath'l Hitchcock and Deacon Morgan's wife.

2dly: In the Pew next the Pulpit on the West Side thereof we Seated Capt. David Hitchcock, Benjamin Cooley, Peter Haynes, Capt. James Mirick, and their wives.

3dly: In the fore seat below, Deliverance Brooks, Eb'r Scot, George Erwin, John Nilson, John Charles, John Stebins, John Webber, Lev't Joseph Hayne, Humphry Gardner, Joshua Shaw, John Mighell, Nath'l Clark, and Joseph Frost.

4thly: In the Pew on the East side the fore door, James Tompson, William Warriner, Lev't Thomas Stebins, Benjamin Mun, Sam'l King, Dan'l Graves, and their wives.

5thly: In the pew on the west side the fore door, Cap't Dan'l Burt, Ens'n Joseph Davis, Joseph Blodget, Jonathan Burk, Nicholas Groves, and their wives.

6thly: In the pew in the Noreast Corner of the meeting house, Thomas Ellenwood, Lev't Bezaleel Sherman, Ichabod Bliss, Liev't Benjamin Mirick, Francis Sikes, & Timothy Colton, and their wives.

7thly: In the pew in the Norwest Corner of s'd house, Joseph Morgan, Joseph Hoar, Capt. Trustman Davis, Noah Hitchcock, John Charles Junr, Mr. Moses Lyon, and their wives.

8thly: In the Middle Pew in the East Side of Sd House, Abraham Charles, Adonijah Russell, Charles Hoar, Doctor James Lawrence, and their wives, and Eb'r Graves.

9thly: In the Middle Pew in the West end of sd house Robert Dunclee, Jonathan Brown, Sam'l Nichols, Joseph Colton, and their wives.

10thly: In the Second Seat Below, Eleazur Foot, Josiah Smith, John Bishop, Trenance Webber, Moses Young, Benjamin Warner, Jonas Mace, Dan'l Wood, Sam'l Shaw, David Wallis, Sam'l Kilburn, Nath'l Mun, Eben'r Bishop, Deac'n Humphrey Cram, Ebr Mirick, Eb'r Frost, W'm Nilson.

11thly: In the pew at the right hand the East door, Moses Hitchcock, Wm Nilson Jr, Jonathan Charles, Nathaniel Collins, and their wives.

12thly: In the pew on the left hand the West door, Edward Bond, John Nilson, Jun'r, Jonathan Janes, Beriah Sherman, and their wives.

13thly: In the foreseat in the front gallery, James Sherman, Isaac Morgan, Mr. Timothy Danelson, Benj'n Colton, Aaron Charles, Moses Brooks, James Shaw, Nathan Hoar, James Marcy.

14thly: In the pew on the left hand the East door, Eb'r Miller, John Stebbins Junr, Jonathan Morgan, Joseph Lumbard, and wives.

15thly: In the pew on the right hand the west door, Edmond Hoar, Phineas Sherman, Henry Burt, Jr, Joseph Hitchcock and their wives.

16thly: In the third Seat in the Bodye, Nath'l Mighell, Josiah Keep, John Wood, Nath'l Fuller, Robert Brown, James Frizil, Josiah Holbrook, John Holbrook, Ben Trask, Silas Smith, John Shearer, Nathan Abbot.

17thly: In the pew under the Staires, in the East end, Reuben

Tousley, Joseph Blogget Jr, Edward Webber, Joshua Shaw Jr, Thomas Sherman, and their wives.

18thly: In the pew under the Staires in the West End the meeting house, Stephen Morgan, Nathan Collins, Jr, John Hitchcock, James Tompson Jr, Dan'l Morgan, and their wives.

19thly: In the fourth seat in the Bodye below, Mark Ferry, George Bates, Jabez Parker, James Rosebrook, Thomas Lombard, Sam'l Allen, Humphrey Gardner Jr, Jabez Nichols, Wm Fenton, Eben'r Bliss, Fineas Durgee, William Walbridge, James Blogget, John Blashfield, Timothy Janes, Jacob Kibbee, Deliverance Carpenter, William Webber, Nath'l Mun, Jr, and Dan'l Thompson.

20thly: In the fore seat in the side gallery, Thomas King, Jabez Keep, Ben Mun Jr, Jonathan Wallis, John Danelson Jr, Phineas Mirick, John Mighel Jr, Daniel Burt Jr, Thomas Ellinwood Jr, John Morgan, John Wilson 3d, Abner Stebbins, Joseph Craft, Nicholas Groves Jr, Phineas Haynes, George Denison, Dan'l Graves Jr, Jonathan Tompson, Charles Gardner.

21stly: In the fifth seat in the bodye below, James Rice, Asa Merit, Robert Jenings, Nehemiah Mays, Joseph Bacon, John Shields, Stephen Lombard, Elisha Prat, Henry Webber, Wm Gould, Smith Ainsworth.

22dly: In the Second Seat in the front gallery, George Shaw, Jonathan Hubbard, Ben Burt, James Mirick Jr, Aaron Graves, Abner Blogget, Benjamin Stebins, Thomas Walton, Jr, Sam'l Kilborn Jr, Jonas Haynes, and Reuben Morgan.

23dly: In the second seat in the side gallery, Jonathan Nutting, Joseph Groves, Charles Colton, Jonathan Burk, Noah Morgan, Thomas Blogget, John Gould, Jonathan Kilborn, John Gardner, Israel Janes, John Mighell 3d, Jonathan Babcock, Ephraim Ainsworth Simeon Hubbard, Wm Miller, Saml King Jr, Danl Moffet, Timothy Walker, John Anderson, John Gardner, John Scot, Reuben Lyly.

24thly: In the third seat in the front gallery, John Davis, Simeon Burk, Isiah Mun, Stephen Clark, Isaac Scot, Asa Holbrook, Simeon Keep, Benj. Hatch.

We do propose that every man's wife (excepting those that are seated in pews) shall sit in the seats opposite against their husbands.

In the pew next the pulpit on the West Side thereof, we seated the Widow Rebekah Russell. In the foresat below, on the womens side s^d meeting house, we seated Widow Mary Lombard, Widow Mary Morgan, Widow Hanah Hubbard, and Deacon Henry Burt's. In the corner pew in the woemen's side, we seated Deacon Blashfield's wife.

In the pew on the left hand the fore door we seated the widow Abigail Keep. In the second seat below the Widow Isabel Nutting, Widow Mary Burt, Widow Sarah Holbrook. In the third seat below, Widow Mary Dunham. In the fourth seat below the Widow Beleris Nilson, the Widow Ruth Scot. In the fore seat in the front gallery the Widow Silence Russell, In the fore seat in the side gallery, the Widow Mary Hitchcock, Widow Hanah Miller, and Widow Mary Haynes. In the pew at the right hand the West Door, the Widow Elizabeth Mirick.

March 13 th 1758 then the aforgoing	JOSEPH BLOGETT	} Com ^{tee}
Seating the Meeting was read	DANIEL BURT	
& voted	JOSEPH DAVIS	

PETITION FOR PRIVILEGE TO ERECT A PEW.

Brimfield March 12th 1759

We the Petitioners Do Send Greeting &c to the Honourable town for Several Reasons, Do humbly Beg leave of your honours that you would give us the Place over y^e woemens Stairs to build a pew upon our own Cost, one reason we give is that we are soe Crouded at Sundry times that we cant hardly get a seat to sit in, & the other Reasons is, that whereas there is a pew on the other Side, we Reasonably think that it will beautifie the house, and in granting our Request you will oblige your humble Petitioners

RUTH RUSSELL	ROSE BLASHFIELD
EASTER HOAR	SARAH MIGHELL

Voted March the 12th 1759 MARGARET BLISS ELISABETH SHERMAN

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

At a meeting of the town of Brimfield, January 14, 1773. To act on the following, viz.:

"To see if the Town will take into consideration the matter of Grievance that are supposed to be brought upon by certain acts of Parliment, and if they think proper to choose a committee or committees to confer with other Towns on Matters of Grievance. and in every respect to act upon it as they may think proper."

"Voted, to choose 5 men a committee of Grievance to correspond with the committees of the same denomination through out the province and to report to the town from time to time any Grievance they may discover by their correspondance. Mr Timothy Danielson, Mr Bezaleel Sherman. Mr Jonathan Brown. Mr Thomas Ellingwood, and Mr Joseph Hoar were accordingly chosen—"

At an adjourned meeting held January 21, 1773, the town adopted the following Resolutions :

Resolved, "1. That the town of Brimfield have the right, as often as they think proper, to assemble themselves together, and consult on their rights and liberties, and point out the violations of them ; and confer with any, or all the towns within the Province on matters belonging to their common safety.

"2. That we esteem it a very great grievance that there should be a revenue raised in this Province by which our property is taken from us, without our consent, or that of our representative; and that our moneys thus taken from us are appropriated to acts tending to the subversion of that constitution we have an indefeasible right to be governed by, till we are pleased to consent to another.

"3. That we hold it as a great grievance growing out of the above, as its natural offspring and in its own similitude, that the Governor of this Province, whom we desire to honor as the Representative of the greatest Potentate on earth, should be paid out of a revenue unconstitutionally raised, contrary to known, stated, and approved manner in this Province, and in a way so apparently tending to alienate his affections from his people, and clearly tending to destroy their mutual confidence, upon which the well-being of a Province so much depends: and what more against clear limitations of the Charter of This Province.

"4. That we are much alarmed by the report, which we fear is too well grounded, that the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature have their salaries appointed out of the aforesaid revenue, by which they are made entirely dependent on the Crown. Should it ever happen that the aforesaid Judges should be more careful to enrich themselves than to do justice, how are our lives and properties exposed ? They ought either to be independent of King and people, or equally dependent on them both. The latter has ever been the case, which tended to keep a balance of affection in them to the Prince and his subjects.

"5. That we account the late act of Parliament entitled 'An Act for the better serving His Majesty's Dock Yards, Magazines, &c.,' to be a great grievance, as we are thereby deprived of that which is most dear to us. On our suspected guilt, we must be hurried across the Atlantic, for trial, where we must be deprived of a trial by jury from the vicinity, in a moment exposed to the loss of our whole estate, if not the loss of life.

"6. That we are and ever have been ready to risque our lives, and spend our fortunes, in the defense of his Majesty, King George the III., his Crown and Dignity ; and that we will endeavor to lead quiet and peaceable lives ; but, at the same time firmly and resolutely endeavor, by every just and constitutional way, to maintain our rights and liberties yet continued, that were purchased for us by the blood of our ancestors, and to recover those which have been cruelly, not to say unrighteously, taken from us."

"Order^d That the Town Clerk make out and authenticate from

Brimfield Records. a copy of the transactions of this meeting. and hand the same to our committee for grievance to be transmitted to the committee for grievance in Boston."

TOWN MEETING JULY 1, 1774.

2 "To see whether the town will vote to draw out of the Town Treas'y the sum of one pound fourteen shillings and seven pence the Towns proportion of £500, the House of Representatives asked to be assessed on the Towns with this Province to be paid to the Hon^{ble} Thomas Cushing Esq—to defray the expense of a committee of Congress "

3, "To see what the Town will do in respect to a covenant to be laid before said Town by the committee of correspondence and to give the Inhabitants opportunity to sign the same and act thereon as they may think proper, and hear any letters from the committee of correspondence—and report thereon ; "

5 "To choose a committee to offer the said covenant to every person in town that is arrived to the age of 21 years, and make report to the committee of correspondence of the names of such persons as will not sign said covenant

ACTION OF THE TOWN.

"Voted, to take out of the Town Treasury the sum for the Com'ittee of Congress the sum of 1—14—7 "

Voted. That the town of Brimfield will sign the covenant now offered by the committee of Correspondence with the reservations proposed "

"Voted to choose a committee to offer said covenant to the people Mr Joseph Moffat, Mr Aaron Mighell. Mr Nathan Hoar were accordingly chosen for the purpose "

COVENANT.

" We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Brimfield, having taken into our serious consideration the precarious state of the liberties of North America, and more especially the present distressed condition of this insulted Province, embarrassed as it is by several acts of the British Parliament, tending to the entire subversion of our natural and charter rights, among which is the act for blocking up the Harbor of Boston, and being fully sensible of our indispensable duty to lay hold of every means in our power to preserve and recover the much injured constitution of our country, and conscious, at the same time, of no alternative between the horrors of slavery, or the carnage and desolation of a civil war, but a suspension of all commercial

intercourse with the island of Great Britain, do, in the presence of God, solemnly and in good faith, covenant and engage with each other, that, from henceforth, we will suspend all commercial intercourse with the said island of Great Britain, until the said act for blocking up the said Harbor be repealed and a full restoration of our charter rights be obtained.

"And 2d. That there may be the less temptation to others to continue in the now dangerous commerce, we do in like manner solemnly covenant we will not buy, purchase or consume, or 'suffer any person, by, for, or under us to purchase or consume, in any manner whatever, any goods, wares or merchandise, which may arrive in America from Great Britain aforesaid from and after the last day of August next ensuing; and inasmuch as in us lies, to prevent our being interrupted and defeated in this our only peaceable measure, entered into for the recovery and preservation of our rights, we agree to break off all trade, commerce and dealing whatever with all persons who, preferring their own private interest to the salvation of their now perishing country, shall still continue to import goods from Great Britain, or shall purchase from them who do import.

"3. That such persons may not have it in their power to impose upon us by any pretence whatever, we further agree to purchase no article of merchandise from them, or any of them, who shall not have signed this, or a similar covenant, or will not produce an oath certified by a magistrate, to be by them taken to the following purpose, viz: 'I — of — in the county of —, do solemnly swear that the goods I have on hand and purpose for sale, have not, to the best of my knowledge, been imported from Great Britain into any port of America, since the last day of August, 1774, and that I will not contrary to the spirit of an agreement, entered into through this Province, import, or purchase of any person, so importing any goods as aforesaid, until the port, or harbor of Boston shall be opened, and we are fully restored to the free use of our constitutional and charter rights.'

"And, lastly, we agree that after this, or a similar covenant, has been offered to any person and they refuse to sign it, or produce the oath above said, we will consider them as contumacious importers, and withdraw all commercial connections with them, so far as not to purchase of them any article whatever, and publish their names to the world."

Witness our hands July 1, 1774

Nathan Hoar	Zerah Stebbins	Eb: Miller
Nathaniel Danielson	Eliphalet Janes	Beriah Sherman Jr
Jon ^a Brown	Elijah Janes	Jon ^a Morgan Jr
Thomas Bliss	Jon ^a Hubbard	Reuben Tousley
Daniel Moffatt	Ben Haynes	Dan ^l Russell
Joseph Brook	James Bacon	Henry Abbot
Tim ^o Danielson	Moses Brook	Thom: Lumbard
Bezaleel Sherman	Stephen Lumbard	Dan ^l Livermore
Joseph Hoar	Sam ^l Nichols Jr	Tim ^o Danielson 2 ^d

Adon : Russell	Archel : Brown	W ^m Blashfield
Jon ^a Janes	Joseph Lumbard	Daniel Morgan
Will Janes	Jacob Aynesworth	Thom Sherman 2 ^d
Simeon Hubbard	Aaron Lumbard	Jn ^o Thomson
John Stebbins	Thom' M ^c Cluer	Noah Hitchcock Jr
Stephen Collins	Isarel Janes	Jn ^a Fay
James Thompson	Asa Bates	Edward Bond
John Newell	George Shaw	Beriah Sherman
Jon ^a Brown Jr	Jn ^o Carpenter	David Donham
Josiah Tucker	Ben Miller	Ben Nelso
John Bliss	Joseph Hoar Jr	Israel Trask
Solomon Charles	Ben Burt	Aaron Morgan
Jabez Nickoll Jr	Abner Stebbins	Aaron Mighell
Joseph Hitchcock Jr	Tho Stebbins	Isaac Scott Jr
John Draper	San ^l Nickoll	Mark Bond
Henry Burt Jr	Adon : Russell Jr	Sam ^l Bond
Nathan Hitchcock	Jesse Beament	John Bond
Luke Blashfield	George Denison	Jn ^o Bond Jr
Judah Stebbins	Jn ^o Danielson	Thomas Sherman
Elijah Lumbard	Sam ^l Bates	Abrahm Rhodes
John Anderson	Daniel Janes	Dan ^l Ellingwood
John Stebbins Jr	Oliver Mason	Ben : Town
Elisha Fay	Theo : Bliss	Jacob Hitchcock
Jn ^o Danielson Jr	Alfred Lyon	Nathan Abbot
James Sherman	Sam ^l Shaw 2 ^d	Elijah Hitchcock
Lemuel Bates	Levi Stebbins	Thom Lumbard Jr
Ephraim Bond	Joshua Shaw	Levi Sherman
Abner Tousley	Joseph Morgan Jr	Moses Barnes
Lemuel Sherman	Jn ^o Sherman	Joshua Witham
James Nelson	James Sherman Jr	Charles Hoar
Josiah Thompson	Henry Burt	Jon ^a Nutting
Joseph Davis	Zeb Abbot	Adam Tously
W ^m Warriner	Daniel Haynes	Tim ^o Wood
Jon ^a Charles	Samuel Hunter	Hez : Hill
Azariah Cooley	Phineas Sherman	W ^m Davis
Ben Trask	Jonas Haynes	Reuben Lyly Jr
Thom Donham	Fred Danielson	Jn ^a Ferry
Jon ^a Morgan	Daniel Burt	Jon ^a Ferry 2 ^d
Jeremie Sherman	X Moses Young's Mark	Noah Frost
Nat ^l Clark	Lemuel Smith	Lieut Ben Mirick
Daniel Clark	Jesse Myers	Jn ^o Harris
Ben Crouch	Ebenezer Frost Jr	Luke Hitchcock

Elijah Dunton	Jon ^a Thompson	Joseph Moffatt
Sam ^l Shaw	Joseph Browning	Jerem : Howard
David Morgan	Nicholas Groves	Nath ^l Miller
James Bridgham Jr	Aaron Charles	David Janes
Thomas Ellinwood	John Morgan Jr	Peter Groves
Nath ^l Collins Jr	Abraham Charles	James Nutting
Nicholas Holbrook	Jn ^o Scott	Will Webber
Reuben Tousley	Phineas Haynes	Sam ^l Lewis
W ^m Ward	Peter Alexander	Josiah Hill
Ben ; Newell	Joseph Hitchcock	X Isaac Davis. Mark
Jabez Nicholl	X Luke Phinney's Mark	Abner Mighell
James Thompson Jr	Joseph Morgan	189 names
Joseph Groves		

"Reservations agreed upon by the Inhabitants of the Town of Brimfield, before the signing the preceding covenant:

"That if the Towns in general in this and the neighbouring Colonies on this Continent sign the covenant or agreement above referred to, or one that in general is similar to this signed by us then we agree firmly to be holden thereby. But unless the measure is in general come into our laying ourselves under such obligations cannot benefit the cause we mean to serve. That if the several committees that are appointed or may be appointed by the several Houses of Assembly or otherwise when in Convention at Philadelphia or any other place they may appoint shall in Convention as aforesaid disapprove of this covenant subscribed to by us or any Part thereof, and shall recommend to the people a different covenant, in the opinion of the Congress better calculated to serve the interest of this extended Continent, and unite people we the Inhabitants of the Town of Brimfield that have sign^d the Covenant afores^d Dated Brimfield July 1, 1774 reserve to ourselves Liberty of complying with what the Congress afores^d may recommend as Best for the whole, and Liberty of discharging ourselves from the afores^d Covenant so far as it may be contrary to the report of the Committees in Congress afores^d and that we will not for any other Purpose whatever free ourselves from the obligations of the said Covenant or any part thereof, but that the said covenant shall be solemnly binding upon us the subscribers thereto according to the true intention thereof excepting the above written reservations.

July 1, 1774

Voted. That the Covenant laid before the town and refered to in the above is signed by the Inhabitants of Brimfield under the above reservations.

Sept 13. 1774

"Voted To raise the sum of eight pounds to add to the Town Stock (Amunition) and that said sum be immediately paid by the Town Treasurer out of any town money in his hands to Mr Tim^o Danielson. immediially to procure said Stock."

Towne Meeting Oct 5. 1774

2 "To see if the town will choose one or more persons as delegates to attend the Congress at Concord the eleventh day of Oct next."

3^d "To see if the town does approve of the Resolves of the late Congress convened at Northampton within and for the County of Hampshire,"

4 "To see whether the Town will vote to pay the gentlemen that Capt Thompson has enlisted if they should be called to action, and how many men should go if there should be a call to turn out in Defence of the Province, or whether the town will come into any other method than what is already come into to regulate the Militia in said town and act thereon as they may think proper when met."

2 "Voted That Mr Timothy Danielson should attend the Provincial Congress. at Concord the eleventh day of Oct current."

3 "Voted. That the town approve of the Resolves of the Congress at Northampton."

4 "Voted to Divide the Town of Brimfield into two parts and companies according to the Division of Town for assessments by the valuation for the year 1774."

5 "Voted to Choose a Committee to report to the town at some future Date to which time this meeting shall be adjourned of such gentlemen as may suit Both Companies as Militia Officers."

6 "Voted, That the Selectmen should be the committee afore-said."

7 "Voted That every man in town of Twenty one years of age should vote in the choice of Officers."

Adjourned Town meeting October 7. 1774

"Then the Selectmen of said town reported that Mr James Sherman should be Capt of the East Company in town, Mr Jonathan Charles first Lieut of said Company, Mr Phineas Sherman 2^d Lieut in said Company and Mr Daniel Burt En; of said Company. Mr Samuel Nichols Capt of the West Company in said Town Mr Jonathan Brown first Lieut in said Company Mr Nathan Hoar 2^d Lieut in said Company and Mr Abner Stebbins En: for said Company. said report being Red and considered Voted that said Report be accepted, and that the several gentlemen mentioned in said Report are made the

Officers of the East and West Companies in the said Town of Brimfield."

"Voted. That a Number of Good Effective Men as many as are disposed thereto. should enlist themselves into a body or company for the service of their Country. and equip themselves with every thing necessary for the defence of their Country. and as soon as a number have embodied themselves as aforesaid, they shall choose themselves Officers to govern them, such as shall be agreeable. and shall be at a minutes warning and when they are required to go out of the Town of Brimfield in Defense of the Province, the Selectmen of the said Town for the time being shall determine what number out of the aforesaid Body shall march and the officers appointed as aforesaid shall draft said number out of the aforesaid Body, such men as said Officers may judge best furnished and able to endure the said service and every soldier thus drafted out, and that goes on the said service shall Receive the sum 3£ 10 | if they bilit themselves, and the sum of 40 | if they are bilited by the Province pr month during the time they are necessarily continued in said service, and the Capt the sum of six pounds pr month if he bilits himself and the sum of four pounds if Bilited by the Province, each Lieut the sum of five pounds if Bilited by themselves and three pounds ten shillings if Bilited by the Province, and the Ensign the sum of 4£ 10 | if Bilited by himself and three pounds if Bilited by the Province, and none shall enlist or be rec^d in to said Body or Company but such as shall endeavor to acquaint themselves with the Art Military and at least Muster one Day in a week for that purpose, also that the said Capt shall receive his orders from the Selectmen of said Town from time to time, furthermore the Inlistments of said Company shall be in the words following Viz "

"I the subscriber do enlist myself a volunteer to serve my Country in a Military Capacity, and faithfully promise and bind myself to be under the command of such officers as shall be chosen by the Major Vote of the Body or Company now enlisting, and upon honour engage to behave myself as an obedient faithful soldier in the Body or Company with whom I now sign my name; unless by the Major Vote of said Company I shall be promoted to office in the said Company; and I hereby Pawn my Honour that I will not make any Dissensions. Jarrings or Quarelling on account of the choice of said Officers in said Company, and that I will not stir up Mutany nor will I depart from said Company on any occation whatever; and that I will endeavour to Learn the Art Military and faithfully attend all

Musters appointed by the commanding Officer of the said Company for that purpose as witness my hand."

Voted. To co-operate with the Joint Committee of Boston and the Neighboring Town. not to supply the [Kings] Troops with Joists &c materials to fortify with

Town Meeting Dec 23. 1774

3 "Voted. To choose a Committee of Inspection as Recommended by the provincial and Continental Congresses for the purposes mentioned in the 10th & 11th articles of the Continental Association and by a Resolve of the provincial Congress. passed in Congress December 5, 1774,"

4 "Voted. That the Committee aforesaid consist of 5 gentlemen Viz, Capt James Sherman. Lieut Jonathan Brown Mr Joseph Hitchcock Jr Mr Jabez Nichols, Mr Simeon Hubbard."

5 "Voted to reconsider the Vote passed in a former meeting to pay the Province Tax into the Town Treasury of Brimfield, and voted that the several Constables in said Town should pay the province monies that are or may be in their hands to collect to Henry Gardner Esq of Stow, and the Constables to collect said monies as soon as possible and pay the same to the said Henry Gardner Esq and take his receipt therefor as recommended by the provisional Congress."

8 Voted to choose a committee to inspect Tea Drinkers and if they shall know or find out any Person who shall still continue to use, sell or consume in their families any East India Tea to post up their names in some public place that they may be known and dispised"—

9 "Voted. That Lieut Jonathan Brown. Mr Ebenezer Miller, Mr Judah Stebbins, Mr Samuel Bates and Mr Joseph Browning be a committee for that purpose."

10 "Voted. That the several committees of the Town be enjoined to see that the Inhabitants comply with the Continental Association and observe it inviolate and that they be united in the Resolves of the provisional and Continental Congresses."

Town Meeting Jany 18. 1775,

PETITION OF TIMOTHY DANIELSON.

*"To the Inhabitants of the Town of Brimfield in the County of Hampshire Gentlemen—*The petition of Timothy Danielson humbly shows that the Provisional in their last Session at Cambridge recommended that the minute men be provided with Cartridge Boxes. Knapsacks. Thirty rounds of Cartridges and Ball and Bayonets, and

it appears unreasonable that they should be at the cost of them to defend their Country,

Therefore your petitioner prays that the said articles may be furnished to fifty privates in the Town of Brimfield as a minute company out of the Treasury of the Town of Brimfield and as bound in duty shall ever pray

TIMOTHY DANIELSON

The above petition being read and Debated upon, Voted that the prayer of the petition be so far granted that the Town of Brimfield provide for 50 Minute men a Cartridge Box, Knapsack and Thirty rounds of Cartridge and Ball a sett for each private in said Company to be provided immediately and the charge thereof to be paid out of the Town Treasury of said Brimfield. and that a suitable person or persons be appointed to procure said articles forthwith; and when the said Minute Men have finished their service the above said Articles shall be returned into the Town Stores of Brimfield for the use of said Town; and when said articles are delivered out, each man shall give his receipt for them by which he shall be holden to account for the same."

"Voted. That Mr Tim^e Danielson do provide the above said articles for 50 Minute men."

Town Meeting March 6, 1775

"5, To see if the Town will take any measures for Raising a Company of Minute Men agreeable to the Recommendation of the Provincial Congress, and to make such provision for paying the minute men as may be thought proper."

"Voted. That Capt Thompson's Company shall continue a Company Independent of the other Militia Companys in the Town, as long as the Militia continues under the present Establishment, provided they furnish 50 men for Minute men agreeable to the recommendation of Congress"

At an Adjourned Meeting March 13. 1775

"Voted. To pay a Minute Company consisting of 50 men, one Shilling a man for every half day they shall Train. to Train one half day in a week during the Town's pleasure."

"Voted. That Capt Joseph Thompson be desired to Raise a Minute Company."

Town Meeting May 25, 1775

"To see if the town will take any order respecting the Town Stock that has been delivered to any of the Inhabitants other than the Minute men."

"Voted. That such Inhabitants of the Town as have any of the Town Stock of Powder. Lead or Flints. in their hands. be directed to return the same into the Town Store immediately."

"On a motion Voted. That the Committee of the Town be enjoined strictly to observe the direction of the Congress with respect to any person who may be charged with being inimical to the Country. and that the town will discountenance and endeavour to prevent all disorderly meetings."

Town Meeting March 11, 1776

8 "Voted. To choose a committee of Correspondence. Inspection & Safety" Messrs Joseph Browning. Aaron Mighell. Joseph Hoar Jr Thomas Ellinwood. Thomas Lumbard. were choosen as said committee

Town Meeting May 24, 1776

"Voted Unanimously. That if the Hon Congress should for the safety of the said Colonies declare them *independant* of the Kingdom of Great Britain, we the said Innabitants will solemnly engage with our Lives and Fortunes to support them in the Measure."

Town Meeting Brimfield Oct 14, 1776

"Voted. That the said Inhabitants Consent that the present House of Representatives of this State of Massachusetts Bay together with the Council should if they think proper, consult & agree on such a Constitution and Form of Government for this State as they shall judge will most conduce to the Safety, Peace and Happiness of the State, and make the same publick for the Consideration and Approbation of the Inhabitants of the State before the Enacting & Ratifying thereof by the Assembly."

"Ordered that the Town Clerk transmit a Copy of this Vote to the Secretary of this State."

Town Meeting March 17, 1777

"9 To see if the town will come into any method further to Encourage the Enlistment of our Quota of the Continental Army. and pass such Votes thereon as may be necessary. to appoint committees to Assess money on said Town in such manner and Proportion as the Town may think proper, and to do everything Necessary to Accomplish said purpose. and the Town will give their attendance by said time proposed as this article may be the first acted upon."

"Voted. That the Town will make an Addition to the Bounty Voted by the Congress and by the State for Soldiers Enlisting into the Continental Service."

"Voted that the sum of Twenty pounds be added to the bounty Given by the Congress &c to such men as shall Enlist into the service for three years or During the war."

"Voted. That Six Hundred Pounds be raised for the purpose above mentioned

Voted. To chouse a Committee to proportion the Money on the Inhabitants of the Town as they think proper according to their Estates making allowance for what perticular persons have already Done in the course of the war."

"Voted. That Capt Joseph Browning. Aaron Mighell. Daniel Burt. Dr Joseph Moffatt. Capt Samuel Nichols. & Lieut Jonathan Brown be the committee to proportion the above said sum of Six Hundred pounds on the Inhabitants of the Town."

March 18, 1777

"Voted. That the Assessment of the said Six Hundred pounds be Laid before the Town for their Consideration.

Voted. That the assessment made by the above said Committee be accepted."

At the same meeting the Town adopted the following *Resolves* :

"Whereas the Town of Brimfield at their Annual Meeting in March 1777 Have Voted to Raise the Sum of Six Hundred pounds Lawful money to encourage the Enlisting their Quota of the Continental Army. and at the same meeting chose a committee to proportion said sum on such of the inhabitants of said town as they should think proper all former services being considered, and likewise two Collectors to collect the same, Therefore Resolved that said Collectors Proceed immediately to Collecting said sum according to the assessment Given them by said Committee and Apply as soon as may be to Each person boarn on said Lists for their Repective proportion contained on said Lists and if any Person upon whom Money is assessed for the purpose aforesaid shall Neglect or refuse to pay his proportion set in said List or Lists to the Collector or Collectors as aforesaid. the said Collector or Collectors shall forthwith Apply to the Selectmen and Committee of Correspondance &c of said Town who are hereby empowered to order the immediate Collection from any person so refusing in such manner as they may think proper, and such person shall be considered as having incurred the highest Displeasure of said Town

And it is further *Resolved* that Maj Nathaniel Danielson be a Treasurer into whose hand the Collectors shall Pay said £600. taking a receipt for the same, and that the said Treasurer shall be a Muster

master to Muster the Soldiers Enlisted in the said Town and being properly Certified of any Person an inhabitant of Brimfield having Enlisted into the Continental Army for three years or During the war the said Treasurer is hereby Directed to pay to Each able Bodied Affective man who shall so Enlist under any Recruiting officer the sum of Twenty pounds taking the Receipt of the said soldier for the same and said Treasurer is hereby couitioned to be carefull not to pay said Twenty pounds to any but Able Bodied men such as shall pass the County Mustermaster, and that will be Considered as Answering a man for the said town of Brimfield in said Army, and the said Treasurer is hearby made Accountable to said Town for the money he shall receive of the said Collectors ”

The above Resolves was voted in Town Meeting March 18, 1777 ”

Town Meeting May 19 1777.

“Voted to raise the sum of one hundred pounds to Compleat the pay to Each Soldier enlisted into the Continental army for the Town of Brimfield for three years or during the war who passes muster with the Continental mustermaster, the sum of twenty pounds with the interest for the same to Each of them to the time the principal is paid ”

Town Meeting March 9. 1778

“On the petition of Jo^s Groves voted—give him Capt Thomas Theodore Bliss^s rates for the year 1775 he being a Prisoner of War. said Rates being £1-5-8.”

Town Meeting May 13, 17, 1778

“Voted upon a Petition of Capt Jo^s Browning to raise the sum of £210 for such persons, as appear to Join the Continental Army.”

Town Meeting Jany 14. 1779

“Voted to Repay the Selectmen their money they Pay^d out for the Releaf of the Soldiers wives & families.”

Town Meeting March 8. 1779

“Voted that the Selectmen be a Committee to take care of the Soldiers wives and families the Present year.”

“Voted to raise the sum of £200 Pound to supply the Town with a stock of Ammunition.”

“Voted that the Collectors off an Assessment to Pay off the Continental Soldiers their Bounty to Proceed and collect same forth-with.”

Town Meeting June 28, 1779

"Voted to Raise Eighteen hundred pound for to hire six men to Join the Continental Army."

"Voted to choose the following persons to be a committee to consider all past services Viz Capt Joseph Browning Capt Aaron Charles Lieut Aaron Mighell Lieut Jonathan Thompson Lieut Joseph Hoar & Lieut Jonathan Brown Jr

Art 5th, Meeting Aug 16, 1779, To see if the Town will accept of the report of the committee appointed to make an estimation of the past services done in the Continental army, and act thereon as the Town shall think proper

Voted. To accept of the report of a committee appointed to make an average of the services done in the army Viz to

SUMS DUE FOR SERVICE		SUMS DUE FOR SERVICE	
	£ s		£ s
Nathan Abbott	2	William Janes	14 12
Zebediah Abbott	1 16	Israel Janes	6 17
John Anderson	4 14	David Janes	6
Daniel Burt	35 16	Daniel Jaues	29
Joseph Browning	17 09	Solomon Janes	9
Samuel Bates	10 15	John Draper	5 12
Moses Brooks	7 8	Jonathan Janes Jr	20
Caleb Bascum	20	Joseph Lombard	7 4
John Blodget	2 2	Stephen Lombard	6
David Blodget	5 8	Joseph Lombard Jr	9
Abraham Charles	35 1	William Blashfield	11 16
Jonathan Charles	40	John Bliss	10
Aaron Charles Jun	11 11	Ebenezer Bugbee	9
Solomon Charles	20	Jonathan Brown	21 10
Jonathan Charles Jun	7	Jonathan Brown Jr	9
Amos Carpenter	4	Lemuel Bates	12 11
Stodard Cady	6	Aaron Charles	17
John Danielson Jr	6	Nathan Collings	8
Luther Danielson	9 15	Nathaniel Collings	20
Reubin Earl	8 19	Stephen Collings	8
Eleazer Fairbanks	18 18	John Carpenter	9
Jonathan Fay	6 10	Benjamin Crouch	9
Phinehas Haynes	15 12	Timothy Danielson Esq	9
Daniel Haynes	20	Nathaniel Danielson	23
Jonas Haynes	19 10	Calvin Danielson	3
Benjamin Haynes	14	Thomas Dunham	10
Noah Hitchcock	20	Joseph Dunham	10
Elijah Hitchcock	12 18	David Dunham	10
Charles Hoar	13 18	Thomas Ellingwood	9
Nicholas Holbrook	16	Jonathan Ferry	7
Eldad Hitchcock	10	John Earl	20
Eljah Janes	9	Josiah Ferrel	10

APPENDIX.

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£ s	£
Ebenezer Frost	5
Uriah Fay	9
Peter Groves	20
Joseph Groves	10
Samuel Grier	10
Dea Joseph Hoar	4 10
Joseph Hoar Jr	27 10
Dea Joseph Hitchcock	7
Joseph Hitchcock Jr	16
Obed Hitchcock	10
Nathaniel Hitchcock	10
Nathan Hoar	18
Jonathan Hubbard	9
Wid ^w Eunice Lambard	10
Aaron Lombard	8
Daniel Livermore	9
Aaron Mighell	18 8
Abner Mighell	9 11
Tomas McClure	9
Oliver Mason	10
Joseph Morgan	7
Aaron Morgan	15
Daniel Morgan	12 14
Jonathan Morgan Jr	8 18
David Morgan	10
Dr Joseph Moffat	5
John Morgan	20
John Scott	6
James Sherman	18 1
Phinehas Sherman	6
Lemuel Sherman	9
Thomas Sherman	11 2
John Sherman	6 15
James Sherman Jr	5 16
Levi Sherman	2 11
Jeremiah Sherman	10
Samuel Sherman	2 5
George Shaw	16 14
Alexander Sessions Jr	9 11
Rowland Powell	6
James Thompson	18 15
Jonathan Thompson	21 11
Dr Israel Trask	8 9
William Webber	20
Asa Bates	8 8
Jedediah Moffatt	8
Ephraim Bond	20
Josiah Hill	10
Noah Hitchcock Jr	20
Benjamin Mirick	20
Ebenezer Miller	10
Joseph Morgan Jr	18
Samuel Nichols Jr	20
Zadock Nichols	4
Jonathan Nutting	20
James Nutting	10 12
Samuel Nichols	20
Jabez Nichols	21 5
William Nichols	5
Asher Nichols	5
James Nelson	9
Isaac Powers	20
Solomon Russell	20
Samuel Shaw	20
Abner Stebbins	9
Zerah Stebbins	8
Widow Jerusha Stebbins	23
Judah Stebbins	20
Simeon Hubbard	20
John Harris	9
Henry Hooker	5
Lemuel Smith	7
Thomas Stone	5
William Spring	6
Joseph Tucker	5
Reubin Towseley	5
Ebenezer Wood	6
Moses Young	10
John Stebbins	17
Thomas Lombard	18 12
Thomas Lombard Jr	6
Samuel Lewis	9
Benjamin Nelson	9
John Blashfield Jr	1 16
Sum Total	1768 8
Joseph Browning	} Committee
Aaron Mighell	

Voted. That the assessors Deduct on the tax now ordered to be assessed, the several sums placed against each mans name born on the Report of the Committee appointed to adjust past Services in the army. Recorded

JOS MOFFAT Town Clerk

Town Meeting Aug 16, 1779

"Voted to accept off the Resolves of a Late Convention Held at Concord in the County of Middlesex in order to remedy the Depreciation of our Currency."

"Voted to Choose a Committe to State the Price of merchandise and Country Produce (Viz) Ens Daniel Burt. Lieut Jonathan Brown. Capt Aaron Charles. Capt Joseph Browning and Mr Samuel Hitchcock."

"Voted to Raise the sum of £1857-16 to hire six men for nine months service in the Continental Army."

Town Meeting Oct 19. 1779

"Voted to raise Ten men to join the Continental army and to serve three months."

"Voted to Raise the sum of five hundred and forty Pounds for the Purpose aforesaid."

Town Meeting June 19, 1780

Voted to Raise the 13 men to Reinforce the Continental army

"Voted to give Each man as a Hire who shall Inlist as a Soldier and serve six months the sum of one thousand Pounds or the Benefit of the Everidge or else the sum of thirteen hundred Pounds"

"Voted that the Treasurer Be and he hereby is impowered in said capacity to give his Note to said men for all the money they shall leave in the Towns hands and said money to be made as good as it now is."

"Voted to Raise the sum of twenty thousand Pounds to hire the Towns Quota of men to joyne the Continental army and to Defray Town Charges."

Town Meeting July 3. 1780

"Voted to hire the militia to serve three months

"Voted to give each man the sum of Six hundred and fifty Pound who Inlists for and serves three months"

"Voted to Raise the sum of Eleven Thousand three hundred Pounds to pay said men,"

Town Meeting Oct 11. 1780

"Voted to Raise the sum of Four Thousand Nine hundred and Twelve Pound twelve Shillings to Pay for seven horses and for Cost of Collecting and freighting them to Springfield."

Town Meeting Oct 13. 1780

"Voted to raise the sum of thirteen Thousand Pound to Purchase 7530 lbs of Beef."

Town Meeting Dec 21. 1780

Voted to Pay the Thirteen men monthly During the three years or those that ingage During y^e war

Town Meeting January 1. 1781

"Voted to choose a committee of three men to Purchase the 14458 lbs of Beef assigned to the Town of Brimfield or to agree with the Committee of Supplies for the County of Hampshire to Pay a Part in grain or money."

"Voted to Raise the sum of thirty four Thousand Pound to Purchase said Beef and to part Pay the thirteen men to join the Continental Army for three years."

Adjourned Meeting March 26, 1781

"Voted to Give each of the thirteen men raised in y^e Town of Brimfield to serve three years from the Date of their Inlistment each man three hundred Silver money or the Exchange in Continental Currency at the time of Payment."

"Voted to Direct and Do Direct the Town Treasurer to Give his Note as Treasurer to Each Soldier according to the above vote."

Town Meeting July 23. 1781

"Voted to raise the Town Quota of Beef and Voted to Raise £120 for the purpose aforesaid Voted and Directed the former Constable Capt John Sherman not to Receive any more money that is now Due to said Town at any other rate than will answer or pay the Debts of said Town."

"Voted & Directed the Town Treasurer to hire Thirty six Pound hard money and to give his notes the same and to give his notes to Each man Inlisting as aforesaid to make up Each man fifteen Pounds in full for said service the Town to have the wages of said men."

Town Meeting March 28. 1782

For the Purpose of Raising Five men to Join the Continental Army &c

2 "Voted to Raise the sum of Fifty Pounds to fit out s^d men."

3 "Voted to Raise the Sum of Two Hundred & Two Pounds nine shillings to make the full of the first years Bounty for the first three years men"

"Voted to Pay the Interest of what money the former Constables shall Borrow to pay the five men now to be Raised and that they be a committee for the Purpose aforesaid."

Town Meeting May 16. 1782.

"Voted to Except the Report of a Committee appointed to Inlist five men to serve three years in the Continental Army."

"Voted to Direct and empower the Town Treasurer to give his Notes to each of said five men to make up said men in money and in Notes the sum of Sixty Pound Each."

REPORT OF SETTLEMENT WITH TOWN TREASURER.

1784.

We the subscribers Being Appointed as a committee to reckon with L^t Aaron Mighill Treasurer of s^d Town have this Day reconed with s^d Treasurer and find accounts as follows (Viz) That he has received in certificates upon the Constables of s^d Town with what was in his Hands

the last Reckoning the sum of	£978-19- 1
and has paid out by order of the town the sum of	£828-16- 4
and there remains in the Treasurers hands the sum of	£645- 2- 9
which belongs as follows (Viz) to the Reverend Mr Williams the sum of £160 to compleat his Salary for the year 1782 & 1783	£160-00-00
and Town money	£405-16- 3
and School money	£ 79- 6- 6

And the notes that stand against the Town are as follows (Viz)

A note to Capt Aaron Charles of	£ 25- 2- 0
A note to Lemuel Parker of	£ 17- 0- 0
A Note to Gen ^l Danielson by Benj Nelsons order of	£ 5- 5- 0
Also another Note to Gen ^l Danielson of being part of Dan Townsley second note	£ 10- 9- 4
And nine £30 notes that was out the first of April 1783	£270-00-00
Twelve £30 notes to be out the first of April 1784	£360-00-00
the above notes are due to the first three years men	
Likewise a note to David Janes Jr of £10 and one of £34	£ 44-00-00
And a note to Julius Coulton of £10 and one of £5 and one of £35	£ 50-00-00
And two notes to Samuel Lewis of £5 Each and one of £35	£ 45-00-00
And a note to Luke Chapin of £5 and one of £40	£ 45-00-00
And one note to Thomas Janes of	£ 34-00-00
	<hr/> £912-16- 4

The above notes are all that stand against the Town and all Indorsements that shall appear on the above mentioned notes are in favor of the Treasurer, and the Treasurer has still in his hands 2000 Old Continental Dollars

JOSEPH BROWNING } Committee
AARON MORGAN }

SHAYS' REBELLION.

THE town of Brimfield does not appear to have taken any action upon the causes that led to the Shays' Rebellion. At a Town Meeting held May 8, 1786, the town voted and chose Capt John Carpenter, Lt. David Morgan, Dea. Issachar Brown, Dr. Israel Trask and Aaron Morgan, as a committee to look into the state of our Town Stock of ammunition.

The Militia Companies of Brimfield, the West Company under the command of Capt. Joseph Hoar, and the East Company under the command of Capt. John Sherman, were ordered to Springfield for the support of the Government, Sept. 25, 1786, and remained in service six days; the same companies were ordered to Springfield a second time; January 17, 1787, and continued in service twenty-four days. Capt John Sherman enlisted a company of volunteers numbering sixty-three men, who were in service fifteen days from Feb. 7th 1787. March 12, 1787. The town voted to draw £15. immediately out of the Treasury to be laid out in Town Stock of ammunition.

April 2, 1787. A committee was chosen to settle accounts that any person may have against the town for services done towards suppressing the late rebellion. Nov 30, 1787. The town chose a committee to allow for things that were lost in the Alarm at Springfield.

Under the above votes bills were allowed and paid amounting to £61—17^s—9^d.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN, 1812.

Town Meeting July 7, 1812

ART 2 To see if the town will elect a delegate or delegates to meet in Convention at Northampton on the 14th instant to take into consideration the propriety of adopting any legal and constitutional measures to avert the calamity of War, and prevent an alliance with France.

Voted to send two delegates to Northampton on the 14th instant for the purposes expressed in the second article in the Warrant. Voted, That Stephen Pynchon Esq and Deacon. Issachar Brown be the delegates

Voted, That the town concur in the sentiments expressed in the resolutions passed in the town of Boston on the 15th of June last.

Whereas the American Government has recently declared that war exists between the United States and the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and in the opinion of the Inhabitants of this town, this great national war is not the result of sound policy impartial Justice or of any necessity which the Government of the United States should not control; and whereas a war, whether just or unjust, undertaken under such disadvantageous circumstances, will produce incalculable distress upon every class of our fellow citizens especially on the Sea board. and in our opinion will eventuate in the great loss of our property and the destruction of many valuable lives as well as in a fatal alliance with the most formidable tyrant upon the Globe.

And whereas we consider it a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to our beloved country to embrace every opportunity and to use all lawful and constitutional means to avert the calamities of this great national event, and to restore our Country to its late peaceful state.

Therefore voted That the delegates this day chosen to represent this town in a general County convention at Northampton on the 14th instant *be instructed* to Unite with the several town delegates in said Convention. in all *lawful* and *constitutional measures* which may then and there be *proposed* and *adopted*, in order to obtain the above desirable objects and the re-establishment of that unparalleled, national prosperity which for many years. was the lot of these United States.

Also all proper and legal measures in order to procure a constitutional senate of this State by a fair and just districting of the same, and all such other proper measures, as may be thought advisable to be adopted for our benefit at this important period.

TOWN MEETING SEPT 30, 1814.

Voted. To choose a committee of five to report Instructions for the Representatives in the General Court in relation to the present alarming situation of the Country on account of the War.

And that Abner Morgan Esq. Col [Israel] Trask, Deacon [Issachar] Brown. Charles Prentiss and Major [Solomon] Hoar be that committee

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The committee this day appointed to prepare instructions for the Representatives of this town in the ensuing legislature beg leave to report the following

ABNER MORGAN
Per Order

To Stephen Pynchon Esq and Col Alexander Sessions Representatives from this town in the General Court of this Commonwealth

While we acknowledge that officers, chosen by ourselves for legislative duties, must at all times be governed by their own sentiments, of what is necessary or expedient, we consider the opinions and wishes of constituents, entitled to the most attentive regard. On this principle the town of Brimfield in legal town meeting assembled, previous to your departure to join the legislature of this State in its approaching extraordinary session, assume the liberty of stating to you our opinions and wishes, in the present unfortunate and critical situation of this country at large, but more immediately, of this Commonwealth. We believe the war in which we are now engaged to have been levied from no considerations of political necessity, justice or expediency, but rather as the sacrifice on the altar of party spirit and personal interest, of all that is dear, ennobling and profitable, of all that is, or might be prosperous and beneficial for the country, so far as the general government has possessed power to injure or destroy the prospects and prosperity of the nation.

We believe the war in which we are involved, has arisen from the unjustifiable partiality, the evident insincerity, the apparent corruption, the notorious weakness and inconsideration, of our national rulers. A war thus proclaimed and continued, when the ostensible cause for it has long since been removed under its present directors, and under the spirit which appears to pervade its authors, so distressing to the country generally, so ruinous to numberless individuals, so wasteful of needless expenditure, so wanton in the useless forfeiture of human life, must shortly be terminated, or must soon prove most injurious to this state.

We therefore consider it the most solemn and most immediate duty of the legislature of this state to provide for its own welfare by the adoption of such measures of pacific tendency as shall be deemed most adequate for securing the safety and prosperity of the commonwealth with the least risque of a disunion of the states, and of the surest tendency to compel the authors of this war to abandon their ambitious views of foreign conquest, and to meet the enemy, no longer with a pretended, but with a sincere desire of adjusting mutual complaint, and restoring the reciprocal blessings of peace.

We join in the sentiments, expressed by the present Chief Magistrate of this nation just before our present constitution was adopted, that when the general government is pursuing measures adverse to the good of the whole they may be brought to duty by the resistance of a powerful state, or a combination of states. and we believe the

time has now arrived when it has become the duty of this state in conjunction with such states as may be actuated by a similar sense of duty, to resist the present wild and destructive proceedings of Congress, so far as they respect this war.

We are not insensible to the inconveniences and possible danger of a partial* and we hope but temporary separation of the general interest; but policy and duty alike recommend our own security; a security we apprehend, which, in the present state and aspect of public affairs, can be obtained only by a co-sentiment and co-action of such states as feel the obligation and necessity of joining in a refusal to continue, perhaps for many years, the present needless and destructive war. But to remain as we are, with a conviction of the destitution of talent and patriotism in the general government, and with no just ground for expecting a speedy termination of the war; to sacrifice time, blood and money in defence of our soil, property and altars, with no infringed right to maintain and no object of national benefit in view, is demanded neither by discretion, necessity, nor patriotism.

The extension of the boundaries of the United States, and the admission therein of new states without the consent of the partners to the original compact, the gradual destruction of that commerce, to maintain which was one principal cause of the adoption of our abused constitution, together with many other infractions, by the national legislature of that constitution has, to use the language of an eminent patriot and statesman of this Commonwealth, absolved the individual states from all moral obligations to maintain the union. We nevertheless most ardently wish for the preservation of that union; and at the same time believe that the most secure mode for its maintenance will be by a prompt and vigorous opposition to the unconstitutional and pernicious pursuits and determinations of our untoward general administration. To traverse the extensive grounds of just complaint over which we might go, would require volumes. These complaints, are known and their justice fully recognized.

We consider it now, ere too late, immediately necessary, not longer to memorialize and pour our grievances into the ears of the deaf, but to act. We therefore request that, in the ensuing session of the legislature, if, after due consideration it shall be deemed by the General Court advisable or necessary, you would use your influence, to propose an immediate confederation and co-operation of such states as are desirous, and feel the necessity of checking the mad and destructive measures of the national government, and thus recovering the blessings of which, we have long been and still are unnecessarily deprived.

This town has not the presumption to dictate or advise the enlightened and patriotic legislature of which you are members with regard to what measures it would be wisdom to pursue: it only wishes, as one member of the family of the state, that its slender voice may be heard, and in conjunction with others stimulate and authorize the General Court to the adoption of such means as will in their view, have the most immediate and most certain tendency to save from jeopardy our rights, and restore the comforts and advantages of peace and commerce such as we enjoyed when able and upright rulers swayed the resources and destinies of this once happy empire.

Voted, That the late drafted Soldiers now in service by themselves or substitutes be entitled to receive from the town a sum of money which with their pay from the Government shall be equal to fourteen dollars per month while they are out."

Under the above vote twenty-eight persons were paid \$5.25 each.

TOWN MEETING NOV. 7, 1814.

Voted, "That the drafted soldiers who furnished their own Ammunition and expended it in their late expedition to Boston be allowed therefor and that the selectmen draw one general order for it in favor of some person in behalf of said soldiers at the discretion of the selectmen when they ascertain the amount of ammunition furnished and expended."

TOWN MEETING JANUARY 23, 1815.

Voted, "To choose a committee of seven to take into consideration the present alarming state of our country in relation to the war, the means of carrying it on, and in relation to the internal duties now demanded by laws of the United States, and report to this meeting, and that Deacon Issacher Brown, Esq [Abner] Morgan, C. Prentiss, Mr. [Philemon] Warren Capt Thomas Sherman Dr [Asa] Lincoln, and Sylvanus Thompson be this committee."

The committee reported as follows, and the town voted to accept their report, viz:

"That we will aid and assist the General Court with our lives and property whenever they call upon us in resisting and repelling all oppressive, unconstitutional acts made or to be made by the Gov.^t of the U. States, or attempted to be put in operation in this State.

WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861.

At the commencement of the Rebellion in 1861, there was no military organization in Brimfield, or this part of the State, and although much feeling was manifested and expressed by the citizens of the town, so confident were the people as a whole that the Government would soon bring the war to a close, that during the first year no concerted action was held by the people; every man seemed to read, think and act for himself.

As the war progressed and the wants of the Government became better known, it was found that here and there a man unsolicited and from his own sense of duty, had volunteered in the defence of his country.

Especially was this the case in the organization of the 15th, 21st and 27th Regiments; in the latter, Brimfield furnished twenty-one men.

The number of enlistments from Brimfield previous to July, 1862, was forty, who had enlisted from love of their country and without any inducement other than the pay offered by the Government.

The first action by the town was at a meeting held June 29, 1861, when on motion of Francis D. Lincoln it was

Voted, "That the Selectmen be authorized to draw from the Town Treasury, such sums of money as they shall deem proper, not exceeding Two Dollars per week for the wife, and One 50-100 Dollars for each additional member of the family dependent for their support on any one of the citizens of this town who has been or may be enlisted into the service of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of General Laws, 1861, Chap. 222."

At an adjourned town meeting March 18th, 1862, it was

Voted, "That the Assessors be authorized to abate the Poll Tax of all the citizens of Brimfield who have volunteered in the service of the United States, and that to those who have paid the same, the amount be remitted."

Town Meeting, July 31, 1862.

Voted, "That the Selectmen be authorized to pay a bounty of One Hundred Dollars to each man who has, or may enlist from this town as one of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and is mustered into the service of the United States as one of the Quota of the town of Brimfield under the call of the Governor, General Order No. 26, dated Head-Quarters, Boston, July 7, 1862, until the Quota of the town of Brimfield as therein set forth [twenty men,] is filled, and draw their order upon the Town Treasurer for the amount so paid out.

Voted, That the Selectmen be authorized to allow the same aid to the families of those volunteers from this town, who have died in the service of the United States, as is paid to the families of those in service."

ENLISTMENT ROLL.

" Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Brimfield, August 22, 1862.

We whose names are hereunto affixed severally enlist in a company of volunteer militia in Brimfield and vicinity, subject to orders of the Commander-in-Chief and all laws and regulations governing the militia of this Commonwealth, and agreeing to serve upon any requisition of the Government of the United States issued during the present year, as a militia-man for the term of nine months consecutively, if orders therefore shall be issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Massachusetts. Provided the town of Brimfield, or individuals shall pay to each man enlisting as above the sum of One Hundred and fifty Dollars when he is mustered into the service of the United States. Also that the full quota of [thirty-two,] men for the town of Brimfield, under the order of the President for Three Hundred Thousand men for the period of nine months, dated August 4, 1862, is filled by voluntary enlistments." Signed by Francis D. Lincoln and 29 others.

Town Meeting, August 28, 1862.

The following was adopted by the town, viz. :

"Whereas the President of the United States, on the 4th day of August, A. D., 1862, ordered that Three Hundred Thousand Militia be immediately drafted into the service of the Government of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged; also, that if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional Three Hundred Thousand Volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency in that State shall be made up by special draft from the Militia; and whereas the aforesaid order has been so far modified that volunteers will be received from the several States and communities for their respective quotas if furnished forthwith; and whereas we believe it to be more in accordance with the spirit of our Institutions, the dictates of Patriotism, and the past history of this town, that the quota of the town of Brimfield should be filled by volunteer enlistments, rather than be selected by arbitrary military draft, therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient and eminently proper that an earnest effort should be made by the citizens of Brimfield to secure their full quota of men under the aforesaid orders by volunteer enlistments.

Resolved, That as a partial remuneration to the men who may thus volunteer, for the loss incurred by so abruptly leaving their business avocations, also to enable them to provide for the present and future necessities of their families and friends dependent upon them for support, it is proper that they should receive a compensation in addition to that paid by the Government, and for this purpose it is

Voted, That the Selectmen be authorized and directed to pay a bounty of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars to each man who has or may enlist from this town as one of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and is accepted and mustered into the service of the United States as one of the quota of the town of Brimfield, under the aforesaid orders of the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862.

Voted, That the Town Treasurer be authorized to borrow such sums of money as may be required for the aforesaid purpose.

Voted, That in case any of the volunteers from this town are sick or wounded while in service, and in need of care and attention, that is not, or cannot be furnished by the Government, that the Selectmen be authorized and directed to furnish such aid and assistance by nurses or otherwise as in their discretion seems proper."

The provisions of the Enlistment Roll of August 4th having been complied with by the town, ordering the bounty paid as specified, and the requisite number of men having signed the same, the men so enlisted united with the quotas of the towns of Monson, Wales and Holland, making the number required for a company.

" Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BOSTON, Sept. 8, 1862.

Special Order No. 783.

Francis D. Lincoln and 99 others of Brimfield, Monson, etc., having forwarded to the Adjutant-General a Roll of Enlistment for the Volunteer Militia of the Commonwealth, it is ordered that a Company be organized of the men thus enlisted, and that a Captain, and one First and one Second Lieutenant be immediately chosen. The order to assemble the men will be directed to said Francis D. Lincoln, who will furnish the presiding officer with an attested copy of the Enlistment Roll previous to the meeting. The usual ten days' notice to Electors will be waived. One of the Selectmen of Monson will preside at the Election.

By command of His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WM. BROWN, *Ass't Adjutant-General.*"

Pursuant to the foregoing order, the volunteers from Brimfield, Monson, Wales and Holland, assembled at the Town Hall in Brimfield on Tuesday, the 9th day of September, A. D., 1862, and were called to order by Daniel G. Potter, Chairman of the Selectmen of Monson, and eighty-six persons answered to their names. After an informal ballot for captain, it was voted to proceed to the choice of captain; whole number of votes eighty-two. Francis D. Lincoln of Brimfield, had eighty-two votes, and was declared elected.

Voted, "To proceed to the choice of a First Lieutenant; whole number of votes eighty-two. George H. Howe of Monson, had seventy-nine votes, Julius M. Lyon of Wales had two votes, and F. D. Lincoln one vote. George H. Howe was declared elected. It was then voted to proceed to the choice of Second Lieutenant; whole number of votes eighty-five. Julius M. Lyon of Wales, had eighty-two votes, George M. Stewart of Wales, two votes, Peter W. Moore of Wales, one vote. Julius M. Lyon was declared elected.

Francis D. Lincoln of Brimfield, George H. Howe of Monson, and Julius M. Lyon of Wales, having signified their acceptance of the offices to which they had been respectively elected, the meeting was dissolved."

During the year 1863, as the Government had ordered 300,000 men to be furnished by draft, efforts to secure volunteers ceased. July 15, thirty-three men were drafted from Brimfield; of this number twenty-three were exempted. One enlisted before notified; eight commuted by the payment of \$300 each, and one was held to service and discharged at the close of the war.

At a town meeting held September 22, 1863, it was voted to furnish aid to the families of persons who have been or may hereafter be drafted into the service of the United States.

After the call of the President, March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men, no provision having been made by the town for the payment of bounties for the same, the following was circulated and signed by a large number of the tax payers in town, and presented to the Selectmen.

"To the Selectmen of Brimfield.

GENTLEMEN:—We the undersigned, request you to take measures to procure such number of men as may be necessary to fill the quota of the town of Brimfield under the order of the President of the United States for a draft of 200,000 men, issued on the 14th inst., and we hereby pledge ourselves, collectively and individually, to pay to you or your order all necessary expenses incurred therefor.

Brimfield, March 26, 1864."

April 4, 1864, the town appropriated Twelve Hundred Dollars for the payment of bounties to soldiers, and on motion of George C. Homer, it was voted to pay One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars (\$125) to each volunteer, who shall be enlisted and serve on the present quota of 200,000 men called for by the President of the United States.

TOWN MEETING, JULY 27, 1864.

Voted, "That the Selectmen be authorized to take such measures, and to offer and pay such sums of money as they may deem necessary and proper, to procure the quotas of volunteers in the military service called for from this town, under any order or call of the President of the United States, issued after the first day of March, A. D. 1864, and before the first day of March A. D. 1865, provided that the amount of money so paid out, shall not exceed the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars for each volunteer enlisted, and mustered into said service as a part of the quota of this town under the orders of the President issued during said period.

The Selectmen finding themselves unable to secure the quota of the town for the bounty offered, a public meeting of the citizens was called to consider and act upon the matter. At this meeting, the following proposition was offered and adopted, to be presented to the people, viz.:

"On demand we the undersigned promise to pay to the order of the Selectmen of the town of Brimfield, the sums set against our own respective names, in order to enable them to offer and pay a bounty to each person who may enlist and is mustered into the service of the United States as one of the quota of said town, under the last call or order of the President for 500,000 men, and in case said quota is not filled by volunteers the Selectmen are hereby authorized to use the unexpended balance in paying a bounty to such persons as may be drafted, and held to service to fill the deficiency in volunteers. Provided the applicant for the same has subscribed hereto the sum of Twenty-five Dollars, also an amount equal to a tax of one half of one per centum on his taxable property. It being understood that subscriptions hereto shall not be considered valid and binding unless the sum of Four Thousand Dollars is subscribed for the above on or before the fifteenth day of August inst.

Brimfield, August 1, 1864."

The response of the people was, subscriptions to the amount of Four Thousand and Eighty-one Dollars (\$4,081).

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION.

"We the undersigned promise to pay to the order of the Selectmen of the town of Brimfield, the sum set against our own respective names, to enable them to offer and pay a bounty to such as may enlist and are mustered into the service of the United States as a part of the quota of the town of Brimfield under the last call of the President for 300,000 men.
Brimfield, Dec. 28, 1864."

Five Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars (\$525) was subscribed and paid for the above purpose.

TOWN MEETING MARCH 13, 1865.

Voted, "To act on the Eighth Article.

And that the Selectmen be authorized to offer and pay such a bounty to persons who may hereafter enlist from this town into the service of the United States, as may be authorized by the laws of the State."

TOWN MEETING MAY 31, 1865.

"On motion it was voted to raise by taxation on the Polls and Estates of the town, the sum of Forty Six Hundred and Six Dollars (\$4606), to refund to individuals the several sums contributed by them for the benefit of those who volunteered to fill the quotas of the town under the calls from the President during the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, and that the same be assessed, collected and paid over to the Town Treasurer on or before the 10th day of February next.

Voted, That the Selectmen be instructed to draw orders on the Treasurer payable on the 10th of February next, in favor of the several individuals, who contributed in the manner and for the purpose above specified, to the amount each individual so contributed—

From Schouler's History of Massachusetts in the Civil War, we learn that Brimfield furnished one hundred and thirty-eight men for the war, a surplus of five over all demands. The amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for military purposes, exclusive of State aid, was Fifteen Thousand and Sixty-Four dollars and Thirty-three Cents.

The amount raised and expended by the town for State aid to soldiers' families during the war, and which was afterwards repaid by the State, was \$5,853.11.

The ladies of Brimfield were active during the whole of the war. By subscriptions and fairs held by them, they raised \$1,803.25 for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and before the 46th Regiment

left the State, they raised Seventy-five Dollars, and with it purchased a sword, belt and sash, which they presented to their townsman, Francis D. Lincoln, who commanded a Company in the Regiment.

TOWN MEETING, MARCH 12, 1866.

Voted, "On motion of Capt. Francis D. Lincoln, that the town erect a Monument to the memory of their soldiers, who died in the service of their Country.

Voted, That a committee of five be appointed to procure a plan for a Monument, an estimate of the expense, also report a location for the same at some future time. Francis D. Lincoln, Sumner Parker, William H. Wyles, Nathan F. Robinson, and Thomas J. Morgan, were appointed said committee."

At an adjourned meeting, April 2, 1866,

The committee chosen to report a plan, and estimate of the expense, and location for a Monument to our deceased soldiers, made a verbal report by their chairman, Capt. F. D. Lincoln, exhibiting a design furnished by William N. Flynt of Monson, which he would furnish, showing thereon in raised letters, by whom and for what purpose erected, and the names of our deceased soldiers, for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

And that Silas C. Herring had offered if the Monument was located on the site proposed, near the Hotel, that he would at his own expense enclose it with a good substantial fence.

Voted, That the Committee to procure a plan for a Monument to our deceased soldiers, be authorized to contract for the erection of the same, at an expense not to exceed Twelve Hundred and fifty Dollars (\$1,250), and that the design and location thereof, and all questions relating to the same, be left to their discretion and determination.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT.

At the dedication of the Monument, July 4, 1866, Samuel W. Brown, Chief Marshal, the procession under the escort of the Brimfield Rifle Company, organized in 1828 and represented by 40 members, commanded by their first Captain, Cyrel R. Brown, preceded by the South-bridge Cornet Band, moved to the south side of the Common, where from a platform under the elms, the assemblage were welcomed in a brief address by the President of the day, Col. John W. Foster, of Chicago, for many years a resident of the town; from thence the procession moved to the Church, where prayer was offered by Rev. C. M. Hyde, the resident pastor; the Declaration of Independence was read by Newton S. Hubbard.

The procession then reformed and marched to the Monument; an address was delivered by Capt. Francis D. Lincoln, containing a history of the services of the town, in contributing men and money for the war, and tracing the career of each of the volunteers, who sealed his devotion with his life. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph Vaill, D. D. After these exercises, the people repaired to the Town Hall, where they did ample justice to the dinner furnished by Edward W. Sherman, of the Brimfield Hotel. After dinner, the audience was addressed by Rev. C. M. Hyde and others; after which sentiments were offered, James B. Brown acting as toast-master.

The material of the Monument is granite, from the quarry of Wm. N. Flynt, of Monson, which, having been set off from Brimfield, may therefore be regarded as a home product; its height 18 feet 6 inches, and its base 4 feet 5 inches.

On the North side it bears, in raised letters, the inscription: Our Country's Defenders in the War of the Rebellion. Erected by the Town.

On the East side, H. W. King, G. W. Paige, R. A. Parker, E. E. Parker, E. F. Manning, A. N. Manning.

On the South side, M. H. Smith, G. H. Dimick, Jas. Crosby, A. W. Latham, H. W. Robinson, Silas Phelps.

On the West side, G. W. Allen, Wm. Kenney, L. P. Parker, C. E. Alexander, John Cronin, P. Barry.

TOWN MEETING, MARCH 8, 1869.

The Committee chosen to procure and cause to be erected a Monument to the soldiers of Brimfield, who died in the War of the Rebellion, reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them; also that Silas C. Herring and Elijah T. Sherman had, at their own expense, enclosed the Monument Park with a substantial and elegant Iron Fence, and concluding by recommending the following, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Whereas, Silas C. Herring and Elijah T. Sherman, former citizens of the town of Brimfield, generously gave the Iron Fence which encloses the ground where the Soldiers' Monument stands,

Therefore, voted unanimously, that the thanks of the Town are due and are hereby tendered them for the above named generous gift.

Voted, That the Town Clerk be directed to forward a copy of the above vote to Silas C. Herring and Elijah T. Sherman."

SOLDIERS FROM BRIMFIELD IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

A list of the officers and soldiers that were impressed at Brimfield for his Majesty's service and sent into the Western Frontier for defense, in the time of the alarm in June, 1747, with the time of their continuance in service, viz.: eight days. Mass. Archives, Book 92, page 49.

James Mirick, Ensign,	Charles Hoar,
Ichabod Bliss, Sergeant,	Daniel Morgan,
Medad Hitchcock, Corporal,	Henry Burt,
Daniel Graves, Cent.,	John Nelson,
Samuel Kilborn,	E—— Moreton,
Nathaniel Clark,	Joseph Bullings,
Mark Ferry,	Nathaniel Munger.
Humphrey Gardner,	

Mass. Archives, Vol. 94, page 153, is the following:

"A list of men that were enlisted and impressed out of the South Regiment in the County of Hampshire on y^e 22^d day of April last, according to General Order &c of 15th April, and certified by Col John Worthington May 29. 1756."

There are the names of sixty-five persons on the list. As the residence is not given, we are not able to designate as residents of Brimfield only Simeon Hubbard, Samuel Lee, Samuel Bates, John Burt, Edward Cobb.

A muster roll of the Company in His Majesty's service under the command of Daniel Burt, Captain, from March 30, 1755, to January 3, 1756. Mass. Archives, Book 94, page 90.

Daniel Burt, Captain,	Benj. Webber.
Samuel Chandler, Lieutenant,	Joshua Garey.
Trustram Davis, Ensign,	Ichabod Meecham.
Jonathan Brown, Sergeant,	Francis Baxter.
John Harkness, "	Thomas Walton.
William Janes, "	Simeon Burke.
Daniel Loomis, Clerk,	Perez Marsh, Jr.
Ebenezer Arms, Drummer,	Dennis Wedge.
John Hallowell, Corporal,	John Burt.
Josh Russell, "	Nathaniel Mighill.
John Mighill, "	Robert Dunkly, Jr.
Jabez Keep, "	James Turner.

Ephraim White, Centinel,
 Ebenezer Bishop, "
 Joseph Moffatt, Jr.
 Nathaniel Collins, Jr.
 Jno. Bishop, Jr.
 John Thompson.
 Asa Merritt.
 Sam'l Livermore.
 Wm. Gordon.
 Joseph Davis.

Elijah Mighill.
 Gideon Dimock.
 Daniel Moffatt.
 John Brightwell.
 Thomas Blodgett.
 Edward Roatch.
 Jehiel Morgan.
 Ebenezer Scott, Jr.
 Deliverance Carpenter.
 William Dadee.

Roll endorsed "Capt Daniel Burts Co on
 Crown Point Expedition."

Muster Roll of Captain Ebenezer Moulton's Company expedition to
 Crown Point in Colonel Pomeroy's regiment, from Sept. 11th to Dec.
 25th, 1755. Mass. Archives, Book 94, page 45.

Ebenezer Moulton, Capt.
 Gideon Merrick, Lieut.
 David Wallis, Ensign.
 Humphrey Cram, Clerk.
 Hugh Tackles, Sergt.
 Joseph Belknap, "
 Joseph Munger, "
 Joshua Burgess, Corp.
 Phineas Mirrick, "
 Phineas Durkee, "
 Aaron Graves, "
 Richard Jordan, Drummer.
 Samuel McClellan.
 John Cross.
 John Danielson, Jr.
 Abner Blodgett.
 Archippas Blodgett.
 Robert McMaster.
 Benjamin Stebbins.
 David Lombard.
 Thom. Riddle.
 Stephen Clark.
 John Chedle.
 Ebenezer Frost.
 Asa Belknap, '

William Gardner.
 Nehemiah Needham.
 Sam Bullen.
 John Hiel.
 John Lamberton.
 Thom. Anders.
 Jonathan Lombard.
 Timothy Walker.
 Reuben Morgan.
 Jonathan Kilbourn.
 Josiah Converse, Jr.
 Joseph Moulton.
 Wm. Belknap.
 James Runnels.
 Isaac Aplin.
 Timothy Farrell.
 David Brittan.
 Jonathan King.
 Wm. Fleming.
 Samuel Frost.
 Timothy Colton.
 Adonijah Russell.
 Abijah Healy.
 Henry Webber.
 Sam Dearing.

William Garey.
Henry Lyon.

Jonathan Frost.
Ebenezer Cooley.

A list of Brimfield men in Capt. Trustram Davis' Company, in Col. Dwight's regiment, Crown Point expedition, mustered into service Oct. 11, 1756. Mass. Archives, Book 94, page 557.

Capt. Trustram Davis, Brimfield.	Joseph Molton.
John Mighill, Clerk, "	John Davis.
Israel Walker, Sergt.	Joseph Needham.
Ephraim Wite, Corp.	Jacob Webber.
Joseph foot, Drummer.	Asa Belknap.
Elijah Mighill.	Andrew Walton.
John Post.	Isaac Wallis.
Samuel Allen.	Jotham King.
Josiah Smith.	Wm. Garle.
Reuben Townsley.	Samuel Smith.
Samuel Lee.	Edward Cobb.
Daniel Allen.	

36 men in the Company; 23 from Brimfield.

Muster Roll of a Company of foot in His Majesty's service under the command of Daniel Burt, in a regiment raised by the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, for the reduction of Canada, whereof Wm. Williams is Col.—from March 13th to Nov. 20, 1758. Mass. Archives, Vol. 96, pages 384-386.

Daniel Burt, Capt.	Aguila Moffett.
Aaron Merrick, Sergeant.	Paul Hitchcock.
Israel Walker.	Jotham King.
Benj. Blodgett.	Benj. Nelson.
Timothy Walker.	William Garey.
Jonathan Molton.	Nathaniel Mighill.
Isaac Bliss.	Reuben Tousley.
John Morgan.	Phineas Graves.
Joseph Thomson.	Simeon Keene.
John Rosebrook.	Ebenezer Stebbins.
Richard Bushup.	Elnathan Munger.
Sam Webber.	John Shaw.
Sam Micil.	John Harris.
John Thompson.	Peter Groves.
Reuben Lilley.	Smith Ainsworth.
Phineas Dingey, Sergeant.	Isaac Scott.

Josiah Holbrook, Corp.	Daniel Sherman, son of Phineas
Isaac Mund, Drum.	Berial Sherman.
Jasper Needham, Drum.	Joseph Morgan.
Asa Belknap.	Jacob Ainsworth.
Israel Janes.	Matthias Hartman.
Peter Fuller.	William Nelson.
Asa Holbrook.	Benjamin Carpenter.
Thomas Hobart.	Benj. Webber.
Reuben Hoar.	

One hundred men in the Company; 49 from Brimfield.

A Muster Roll of the Company in his majesty's service, under the command of Trustrum Davis, from Feb. 14, to Dec. 16, 1760. Mass. Archives, Vol. 98, pages 271-274.

Trustram Davis, Capt.	John Hinds.
Jonathan Morgan, Lieut.	Aaron Mighell.
Joseph Thompson, "	Joseph Crawford.
Dan Knowlton, Ensign.	Reuben Tousley.
Samuel Mighell, Sergeant.	Benj. Nelson.
Gideon Dimick, "	Caleb Loomis.
Reuben Lilley, Cent.	Edward Cobb.
Peter Fuller, Corp.	Thos. Anderson.
John Anderson, Corp.	John Wallis.
William Bishop, "	John Davis.
Sam Blodgett, Drum.	Jonathan Babcock.
George Larkin, Cent.	Benajah Rice.
Jehiel Morgan, "	Jonathan Norris.
Asa Belknap.	Jno. Harris.
Ariel Mighell.	Jona. Torrey.
John Robinson.	David Torrey.
Samuel Frizzell.	Leonard Hoar.
Joseph Hitchcock.	Alex. Jennings.
Daniel Haines.	Nathaniel Cooley.
Adonijah Cooley.	Trustram Davis, Jr.
Joseph Davis.	Lemuel Hind.
George Peagray.	

SOLDIERS FROM BRIMFIELD, WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

From the muster rolls on file in the State House, have been made out the following list of soldiers in the Revolution. It will be noticed that the time of service in the militia was often very short, but the

calls were very frequent. The whole number who served in the Continental Army, continuously, was 22; 228 names indicate the readiness of the inhabitants, who numbered only 236 ratable polls in 1771, to meet the country's demands for military service.

In the following table the numbers affixed to each name denote the special service rendered, as arranged in this list:

		CAPT.	COL.
1. 1775, Apr. 19,	Lexington Alarm,	Thompson.	Danielson.
2. " " "	" "	Sherman.	Pynchon.
3. " May,	Eight Months,	Thompson.	Danielson.
4. " "	" "	Walker.	Danielson.
5. " "	" "	Walbridge.	Brewer.
6. 1776,		{ Thompson.	Shepard.
		First Co.	4th Cont.
6. " "	Roxbury,	Sherman.	Learned.
7. " "	" "	Munn.	Dike.
8. " Oct. 21-Nov. 17,	Ticonderoga,	Cadwell.	Robinson.
9. 1777, March,	" "	Detached	Militia.
10. " Aug. 12-Nov. 30,	Gates' Northern Army,	Chapin.	Woodbridge.
11. " "	" " "	Winchester.	Woodbridge.
12. " Feb.,	" " "	Munn.	Porter.
13. " Aug. 1,	" " "	Munn.	Porter.
14. 1778,	Nine Months,	Browning.	Bliss.
15. " "	" "	Charles.	
16. " Dec.,		Woodbridge	Taylor.
17. 1779, May,		Shaw.	Porter.
18. " "		May.	Leonard.
19. " Aug.,	Northern Army,	Keep.	Chapin.
20. 1779,	Rhode Island,	Rowlis.	Jacobs.
21. " "	" "	Stebbins.	Sparhawk.
22. 1779-81,	Guards at Springfield,	Carpenter.	
23. 1780, July 4 to Oct. 10,	Three Months,	Browning.	Murray.
24. " "	" "	Charles.	
25. " "	Six Months,	Browning.	Burt.
26. " "	Saratoga,	King.	Sears.
27. 1781,	Three Months,	Davis.	Drury.
28. 1777,	Three years Contin'l,	Toogood.	Nixon.
29. " "	" " "	Heywood.	Nixon.
30. " "	" " "	Keep.	Shepard.
30. " "	" " "	Smith's.	Marshall.
31. 1780.	For the War "	Heywood.	Nixon.

OFFICERS.

Bliss, Thomas Theodore Capt. in Col. Lamb's Artillery 1776-1779, taken prisoner.

Brown, Jonathan 1 Sergt., 17 Lieut., 18 Lieut.

Browning, Joseph 2, 23 Capt., 25 Capt.

Carpenter, John 2 Sergt., 3 Ensign, 22 Capt.

- Danielson, Nathaniel 1 Major, Col. Brewer's Regiment.
 Danielson, Timothy 1 Colonel, 1776, Feb. 8, Brig-Genl.
 Hoar, Joseph 1 Ensign, 11 Lieut., Capt. 1782.
 Lilly, Reuben 1, 3, 6 Sergt., 28 Lieut., 31 Lieut.
 Mighill, Aaron 1 Lieut.
 Miller, Nathaniel 1, 3, 28 Sergt., 31 Ensign.
 Morgan, Abner Brigade Major, 1778, Aug. 29.
 Sherman, James 2 Capt., 6 Capt.
 " Phineas 2 Lieut.
 Thompson, Jonathan 2 Ensign, 6 Corpl., 13 Lieut., 28 Sergt., 31 Ensign.
 Thompson, Joseph 1 Capt., 3 Capt., 6 Capt., 1777, Dec. 19, Lt.-Col., Mass. Line at West Point.
 Atchinson, John 26.
 Abbott, Henry 9, 3, 28, 29, (26 yrs.)
 Abbott, Zebediah 1, Sergt. 17.
 Ames, Nathan 22.
 Alexander, Peter 4, 28, 23, 31.
 Andrew, Samuel 2.
 Burnett, James 23.
 Baker, Joseph 11, 14, 18 (22 yrs.)
 Ballard, Sherebiah 5.
 Bartlett, John 24 (32 yrs.)
 Bement, George 31 (30 yrs.)
 " Jesse 1, 3, 28, 31.
 Blanchard, George 3.
 Blashfield, James 23, 25 (16 yrs.)
 " John 2, 5.
 " Ozem, 1, 3, 14 (21 yrs.)
 " William 1.
 Bliss, Henry 17, 23, 25 (17 yrs.)
 " John, 1.
 " Blodgett, Theodore 28, 31.
 Bond, Edward 1, 3.
 " Ephraim 2.
 " Luke 24 (17 yrs.)
 " Samuel, 1.
 Belknap, Daniel 26.
 Bliss, Thomas 10 Sergt.
 Blodgett, Admatha 28, 31.
 " Jonas 8.
 " Benjamin 20.

- Blodgett, Ephraim 22, 23.
 " Rufus 14 (17 yrs.)
Bishop, Hooper 26.
 " Solomon 31.
 " Abner 26.
Brigham, Jonathan 3 Sergt. in Capt. Ferguson's Co.
Brooks, Silas 28, 31.
Brown, Bartholomew, 2.
 " Jonathan, 1 Sergt.
Bryant, John 3.
Burr, Noadiah 26.
Burt, Abel 2, 9, 12.
Cady, Stoddard 1, 3, 9, 11, 12 Corp.
Carpenter, Abial 2, 22.
 " John 2, Sergt. 3.
 " William 3, 28, 31.
Corliss, Timothy 5.
Chapman, Lemuel 23.
Charles, Aaron 2.
 " Jonathan 1, 11, 13, 26.
 " Nathaniel 20.
 " Nehemiah 21, 23, 25.
 " Solomon 1.
 " John, 26.
Chickering, Nathaniel 1, 3.
Clark, Benoni 10.
 " Peter 31.
Collins, Lewis 14, 23 (18 yrs.)
 " Nathaniel 2, 7 Sergt., 11.
 " Stephen 5.
 " Thaddeus 26, 20.
Cooley, Azariah 2, 28, 31.
Collis, John 12.
Danielson, Altamont 22, 26.
 " Calvin 2, 3, 18.
 " Daniel 23.
 " John 5.
 " Lothario 24 (16 yrs.)
 " Luther 5, 11, 27.
Davis, Samuel 30.
 " William 1, 3.
Draper, Isaac 2, 6.

- Draper Samuel 18, 23, 25 (18 yrs.).
 Dunham, Joseph 12.
 Ellingwood, Hananiah 1, 3.
 Fairbanks, Rufus 11, 13, 14, 26 (19 yrs.).
 " Ebenezer 14.
 Fay, Elijah 1.
 Fay, Levi 1.
 Ferry, Judah 2, 4.
 Fisk, Jonathan 15, (22 yrs.)
 Fuller, Luther 24 (16 yrs.)
 Graves, Jesse M. 3.
 Gardner, John 10 Sergt., 20, 23.
 Harris, John 1 Corp., 17 Sergt., 18 Sergt.
 Haynes, Daniel 2, 47.
 " Jonas 2.
 " Samuel
 Hill, Josiah 2.
 Hitchcock, Aaron 26 Sergt., 31 Sergt.
 " Abijah 28, 31.
 " Abner 4.
 " Eldad 1, 4.
 " Heli 3, 4, 6, 28, 31.
 " Elijah 1.
 " Ezra 14, 23 25 (17 yrs.).
 " Jacob 1.
 " Joseph 1 Corp., 3 Sergt.
 " Levi 1.
 " Luther 6, 28, 29, 31, (20 yrs.)
 " Medad 1, 3, 11.
 " Winchester 23, 25.
 Hoar, Leonard 23, 25 (38 yrs.).
 Hubbard, John Bolton 23, 25 (35 yrs.).
 " Jonathan 2.
 Hooker, Henry 5.
 Howard, Jeremiah 3 Sergt.
 Janes, David 2, 17, 19, 23, 25 (17 yrs.)
 " Elijah 30.
 " Eliphalet 2.
 " Isaac 17.
 " Israel 2.
 " Jonathan 2, 3, 11, 15.
 " Peleg Cheney 18, 19, 21, 23, 25 (19 yrs.).

- Janes, Solomon 2, 3 Corp., 10, 12 Sergt.
 " Thomas 17, 20.
 " William 8.
Lane, Asaph 16, 20, 23.
Lewis, Samuel 15, 25 (30 yrs.).
Lilly, Benjamin 24, (18 yrs.)
 " Joseph 1, 3, 6, 28, 31.
 " Reubin, 1, 3.
 " Samuel 22.
Livermore, Daniel 1, 18 Corp.
Lumbard, Absalom 18, 26, 17 Sergt.
 " Aaron 1, 3, 11, 18.
 " David 26.
 " Jeremiah 1.
 " Stephen 16, 23, 25 (18 yrs.)
 " Thomas 1 Sergt., 3, 9, 11, 12 Sergt.
Mighell, Nathaniel 30.
Mason, Oliver 2.
May, Ezra 16.
McClure, Thomas 2, 4 Sergt., 10.
Mighell, Abner 2.
Miller, Nathaniel 2, 3.
 " Amok 30.
Moffatt, Daniel 1, 3.
 " Jacob 14.
 " Joel 6, 14, 18, 24, 25, (21 yrs.)
 " Judah 17, 18, 20, 26.
 " Lewis 22, 24, 30, (16 yrs.)
 " William 24, 29.
Morgan, Aaron 1, 10 Sergt., 13 Sergt.
 " Benjamin 2, 17, 22.
 " David 1 Sergt.
 " Enoch 23, 28, 31.
 " Jacob 14, 23, (20 yrs.)
 " Jonathan 1, 22.
 " Joseph 2 Sergt.
 " Pelatiah 23
 " William 23.
Nelson, Benjamin 2, 24, (43 yrs.)
 " Samuel 24, 30, (17 yrs.)
Newell, John 5.
Nichols, Asher 5.

- Nichols, John 14, 24, 25, (20 yrs.)
 " Zadok 2, 11.
Parker, Jesse 24, 28, 30, 31, (25 yrs.)
 " Lemuel 21, 24, (27 yrs.)
Powers, Eli 30.
Russell, Joseph 24, 29 Sergt., 30, (22 yrs.)
Rogers, Simon 14.
Sanderson, Sylvanus 10 Corp'l.
Shaw, George 2.
 " Samuel 2.
Sherman, Benjamin 1, 3 Sergt., 24, 30, (16 yrs.)
 " Beriah 3.
 " Bezaleel 19.
 " James, Jr. 2, 17 Corp'l.
 " John 5.
 " Joseph 28 Serg., 31.
 " Lemuel 2, Corp'l.
 " Noah 23, 28, 31.
 " Samuel 1, 2, 12 Corp.
 " Thomas 1, 3.
Shumway, George 2.
Smith, Elijah 20.
 " John 14, 23, 25, 30, (18 yrs.)
Stearns, Daniel 31.
Stebbins, Abner 18, 23.
 " David 14.
 " John 1.
 " Jotham 14, 18, 21, 23, (19 yrs.)
 " Judah 1 Corp'l.
 " Levi 6.
Stone, Thomas 14, 24, 25, (26 yrs.)
Sabin, Abner 30.
Thompson, Alpheus 18, 24, 25, (22 yrs.)
 " Amherst 15, (17 yrs.)
 " Asa 19, 23, 31.
 " James 2 Sergt., 6.
 " Jonathan 28.
 " John 2.
 " Samuel 41, (18 yrs.)
 " Solomon 18.
 " Stephen 14.
Townesley, Adam 1, 3 Corp.

Townsley, Dan 24, 25, (17 yrs.)
 " Gad 1, 3, 6, 11, 15 (22 yrs.)
 " Jacob 6, 11, 18.
 " Reuben 3.
 Trask, Benjamin 2.
 " Noah 11.
 " William 2.
 Tucker, Joseph 1, 3.
 Ward, Christopher 3, 24, 28, 31, (23 yrs.)
 " Comfort 5.
 " Ebenezer 2.
 " Elijah 24, 28, (19 yrs.).
 Webber, Bradley 23.
 Whitney, Gershom 2.
 Witham, Joshua 2, 3.
 Worthington, Calvin 3.

SOLDIERS FROM BRIMFIELD IN SHAYS' REBELLION.

Pay-roll of Capt. John Sherman's company of militia in Col. Gideon Burt's regiment, that marched to Springfield January 17, 1787, in service 24 days. Mass. Archives, Book 192, page 91.

John Sherman, Capt.,	Willis Coye,
Samuel Bates, Lieut.,	Luther Danielson,
Alexander Sessions, Lieut.,	Lothario Danielson,
Aaron Morgan, Clerk,	Nathaniel Danielson,
Calvin Danielson, Sergt.,	Nathan Durkee,
Elijah Morgan, "	Joseph Fairbanks,
David Blodgett, "	Levi Gates,
John Charles, "	Jacob Hoar,
Eli Bates, Drum.,	Benjamin Haynes,
David Browning, Corp.,	Pownal Hitchcock,
Willis Moffatt, "	John Lathwood,
Ebenezer Frizzell, "	Jonathan Morgan,
Henry Abbot,	Jacob Morgan,
Josiah Arms,	Gad Mighell,
William Blashfield,	Joseph Moffatt, Jr.,
Abel Burt,	Cyrus Janes,
L— Bement,	Calvin Moffatt,
Ephraim Bond,	John Murray,
Simeon Bates,	Joseph Olds,
Moses Bates,	Thomas Sherman,

Solomon Charles,
Jonathan Charles,
Simeon Charles,
Nathaniel Charles,
Thomas Cooley,
Rufus Bates,
Nehemiah Charles,

John Sherman,
Daniel Shaw,
Seth Totman,
Peter Webber,
Zebediah Abbot,
Enoch Morgan.

SHAYS' REBELLION.

Pay-roll of Capt. Joseph Hoar's Company, in Gideon Burt's regiment, who marched to Springfield in support of the Government, January 17, 1787, in service 24 days. Mass. Archives, Book 191, page 277.

Joseph Hoar, Capt.,
Jonathan Brown, Lieut.,
Joseph Hitchcock, "
Ab'm Chapin, "
Josiah Stebbins, Clerk
Benj. Stebbins, Sergt.,
Zadoc Nichols, "
Daniel Danielson, "
Amos Miller, "
Massena Hitchcock, Fifer,
Judah Stebbins, Drummer,
George Miller, "
Arunah Charles, Corp.,
Jonathan Ellinwood, Corp.,
Calvin Holmes, "
Zepheniah Rood, "
Joseph Allen,
Consider Bement,
Daniel Brewer,
Israel Bond,
James Bennett,
Nicanor Brown,
Thomas Charles,
Lewis Collins,
Phineas Crouch,
Bezaleel Chapin,
Benjamin Chapin,
Ashbel Chapin,
Roswell Chapin,

John Chapin,
William Chandler,
Benjamin Danielson,
David Dunham,
Cutting Earle,
Willard Grovesnor,
John Holmes,
Edward Holmes,
Jabez Hills,
Zadoc Hitchcock,
Noah Hitchcock,
Ezra Hitchcock,
John McKinstry,
Eber Kellogg,
Gideon Lumbard,
Joseph Morgan, 3d,
William Morgan,
Daniel Morgan,
Jesse Parker,
James Smith, Jr.,
Pliny Lichus,
Barzilla Sherman,
Gardner Wiman,
Moses Wood,
Thomas Stone,
Richard Bishop,
David Morgan,
Jabez Nichols,
Moses Grovesnor.

SOLDIERS FROM BRIMFIELD IN THE WAR OF 1812.

List of soldiers drafted from Brimfield, Sept. 11, 1814. From the inspection and muster roll of Capt. Isaac Fuller's Company of Infantry in Lieut. Col. Foote's regiment, Brig. Gen. Bliss' brigade. Detached Corps under Major Gen. Whiton, with arms, accoutrements and arm of men, commissioned officers, and privates.

Abner Brown, Lieut.,	Edward Lewis,
Julius Ward, Sergeant,	John G. Moore,
Erastus Lumbard "	Joshua Nichols,
Zadoc Nichols, Corporal,	Daniel S. Nichols,
Saunders Allen,	Lewis Robinson,
Lemuel Allen,	Timothy Swycher,
Shubel Butterworth,	Martin Smith,
William Blodgett,	'Abial Stebbins,
Martin Durkee,	Erasmus Stebbins,
Chester Ellinwood,	Calvin Burnett,
Oliver Felton,	Daniel Frost, Sgt. Major.
Timothy Gardner,	Loring Collins,
Jonathan Haynes,	Aaron English,
Eaton Hitchcock,	George Harvey.
John Dunbar,	

Marshall S. Durkee, of Brimfield, enlisted in 1808 for five years, served under Gen. Harrison, was in the battle of Tippacano and Brownstown, also in the army surrendered by Gen. Hull at Detroit; confined in prison ship at Quebec for several months, discharged at Boston 1813.

SOLDIERS FROM BRIMFIELD IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

NAMES.	TERM OF ENLISTMENT.	REGIMENT.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Thomas Finnity, James Crosby,	3 years "	27th Mass. "	Private "	Re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Re enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; died at Millen Prison, Oct. 1864.
James K. Crosby, Levi W. Emerson,	" "	" "	" "	Re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Dis. Aug. 3, 1862, disability.
Jacob Barton, Marcus H. Smith,	" "	" "	" Corp.	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Died at Roanoke Mar. 6, 1862.
John P. Pepper, Thomas O. Pepper,	" "	" "	Private "	Re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Discharged June 28, 1863.
Henry H. Pepper, William A. Nye,	" "	" "	Corp. Private	[Disability.]
Joseph H. Snow, Jerome B. Hamilton,	" "	" "	" "	Re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864.
Lucian G. Erwin, Silas Phelps,	" "	" "	" Corp.	Re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Died Millen Prison, Oct. 1864.
Horace Merritt, Wyles Needham,	" "	" "	Private "	Re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Discharged Mar. 3, 1863. Disability.
Lyman Needham, F. Austin Jennison,	" "	" "	" Corp.	Re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1863.
H. Wilson Robinson, Henry H. Smith,	" "	" "	Private "	Died at Newburn, Apr. 25, 1863.
John Robinson Geo. H. Dimick,	" "	" "	" "	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863. Died at Andersonville, [Oct. 18, 1864.]
William Allen Henry W. King,	" "	" 2d Mass.	" "	D. Urbana, Md., Sep. 22, '62.
Rufus A. Parker, Michael McCarty,	" "	" "	" "	Died at Gettysburg July [20, 1864, of wounds.
Isaac H. Prouty, Harlowe B. Kibbe,	" "	1st Cavalry "	" "	
Alonzo W. Latham, Edwin Nelson,	" "	18th Mass. 21st Mass.	" "	Died in hospital.
Lewis Pratt, Edward E. Parker,	" "	" "	" "	
Arthur H. Smith, Joseph D. Harvey,	" "	" 15th Mass.	Sergt. Private	Died June 6, 1862, of wounds received at Camden, N. C.
Frank L. Benson, Bramin E. Sibley,	" "	" "	" "	Wounded and discharged. [Re enlisted Sept. 7, 1863, H. A. 2d Lieut.
George L. Avery, John Pratt,	" "	" "	" "	Wounded and discharged. Discharged—disability.
William D. Herring, Kendrick B. Webster,	" "	N. Y. Zouaves "	" "	
George W. Paige, John Glynn,	" "	7th N. Y. Cav. 31st Mass.	Q. M. Sgt. Private	Died July 4, 1862.
William Colgrove, Francis S. Gardner,	" "	34th Mass. "	" Corp.	
Edward W. Hitchcock, Orsamus Kenfield,	" "	" "	Private "	
William Kenney,	"	"	"	Died at Alexandria Dec. 8, 1862.

NAMES.	TERM OF ENLIST- MENT.	REGIMENT.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Ryanier S. Rutan,	3 years	34th Mass.	Private	Transferred Invalid Corps. [Sgt.]
William G. Stone,	"	"	"	
Fordyce Phelps,	"	"	"	
Eli J. Gardner,	"	"	"	
Marcus Goodell,	"	"	"	
Patrick Barry,	"	"	"	Died at battle Skinner's [Ford, Aug. 4, 1864.]
Francis A. Groves,	"	"	"	Discharged May 3, 1863.
Frank W. Gordon,	"	"	"	Disability.
Edgar F. Manning,	"	"	"	Killed at Piedmont, Va., [battle, June 5, 1864.]
Horace M. Gardner,	1 year	"	"	
John M. Barton	3 years	36th Mass.	"	
William S. Frost,	"	"	"	
George W. Allen,	"	32d Mass.	"	Re-enlisted; died of [wounds.]
Alvan B. Bliss,	"	16th Mass.	"	
Charles Dimick,	"	"	"	
Orsman S. Ellison,	1 year	16th H. A.	"	
Frederic G. Ellison,	"	"	"	
Charles C. Johnson,	"	"	Sergt.	
George Keeber,	"	16th Mass.	Private.	
Andrew Anone,	3 years	25th Mass.	"	
Rollin C. Williams,	"	1st Bat. H. A.	"	
James Norton,	"	20th Mass.	"	
William Fordham,	"	"	"	
John Johnson,	"	28th Mass.	"	
John McCue,	"	"	"	
Charles S. Jones,	1 year	29th Mass.	"	
Michael Delaney,	"	61st Mass.	"	
Walter Allen,	3 years	33d Mass.	"	
Joel W. Bracket,	"	Vet. Reserves	"	
John Cronin	"	29th Mass.	"	Killed at Petersburg, Va.
William Chapman,	"	"	"	
Lewis W. Benson,	1 year	2d H. A.	"	
William A. Gilbert,	"	"	"	
John M. Newton,	100 d's	42d Mass.	"	
George B. Barrows,	"	"	"	
Alber S. Bacon	"	"	"	
Alex N. Manning,	3 years	U. S. Navy	"	Died at sea, 1864.
Jame Carney,	9 mos.	8th Mass.	"	
William H. Carpenter,	"	"	"	
Francis D. Lincoln,	"	46th Mass.	Capt.	
Francis E. Cook,	"	"	Corp.	
Thomas J. Morgan,	"	"	Sergt.	
Cheney Newton,	"	"	Corp.	
Edward Bliss,	"	"	Private	
Charles Upham,	"	"	"	
George C. Homer,	"	"	"	
William H. Sherman,	"	"	Sergt.	
Byron W. Charles,	"	"	Private	
Israel C. Earle,	"	"	"	
Charles E. Alexander,	"	"	"	Died at Newburn, April [6, 1863.]
Charles E. Lumbard,	"	"	Corp.	
Abner H. Stebbins,	"	"	Private	
Lyman P. Parker,	"	"	"	Died at Newburn, March 24, 1863.
John Kelly,	"	"	"	Re-enlisted in Heavy Ar- [tillery.]
Charles B. Brown,	"	"	"	
Charles O. Lumbard,	"	"	"	
Albert J. Bixby,	"	"	"	

NAMES.	TERM OF ENLIST- MENT.	REGIMENT.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Joseph Gagne,	9 mos.	46th Mass.	Private	
Orvill S. Parker,	"	"	"	
Thaddeus Benson,	"	"	"	
Joseph P. Brown,	"	"	"	
George L. Kenney,	"	"	"	
George A. Munroe,	"	"	"	
William S. Stearns,	"	"	"	
John Patrick,	"	"	"	
John B. Motley,	"	"	"	
William S. Walker,	"	"	"	

PASTORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BRIMFIELD.

- 1725, Rev. Richard Treat, 9 years to 1734.
 1736, " James Bridgham, 40 years to 1776. D. 1776.
 1775, " Nehemiah Williams, 21 years to 1796. D. 1796.
 1798, " Clark Brown to 1803.
 1808, " Warren Fay to 1811.
 1814, " Joseph Vail to 1833.
 1835, " Joseph Fuller to 1837.
 1837, " Joseph Vail to 1841. D. 1869.
 1842, " George C. Partridge to 1846.
 1847, " B. E. Hale to 1849. D. 1877.
 1849, " Jason Morse to 1861. D. 1861.
 1862, " Charles M. Hyde to 1870.
 1870, " Moses B. Boardman to 1873.
 1874, " Webster K. Pierce.

DEACONS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BRIM- FIELD WITH DATE OF ELECTION, SO FAR AS KNOWN.

John Sherman,	Samuel Tarbell,
David Morgan,	Samuel Brown,
Henry Burt,	Charles Barrows, 1829,
Luke Blashfield,	Jacob Bishop, 1832,
Joseph Hitchcock,	Abner Hitchcock, 1835,
Joseph Hoar, 1778,	Cyril R. Brown, 1838,
Joseph Hitchcock, Jr., 1786,	Paul W. Paige, 1843,
Samuel Sessions, 1799,	Dauphin Brown, 1845,
Jonathan Morgan, 1799,	Solomon Homer, 1853,
Issachar Brown,	Newton S. Hubbard, 1867,
Ebenezer Fairbanks,	James S. Blair, 1867.
Solomon Hoar,	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN BRIMFIELD.

The following list embraces, so far as can be learned, the names of all who have held commissions as Justices of the Peace, with the date of their appointment.

1730, John Sherman,	1825, Francis B. Stebbins,
1772, James Bridgham,	1826, Asa Lincoln,
1732, Daniel Burt,	1826, Lewis Williams,
1781, Timothy Danielson,	1833, Festus Foster,
1781, Abner Morgan,	1836, Ebenezer Knight,
1788, David Morgan,	1845, Parsons Allen,
1790, Joseph Browning,	1848, S. A. Hitchcock,
1798, Stephen Pynchon,	1850, Henry F. Brown,
1800, Darius Munger,	1855, Jairus Walker,
1804, Spencer Phelps,	1856, John W. Foster,
1807, William Eaton,	“ George C. Homer,
1812, John Gardner,	“ Gilman Noyes,
1820, Philemon Warren,	1858, Cyril R. Brown,
1821, Israel E. Trask,	“ Wilson Homer,
1823, John Wyles,	1868, Samuel W. Brown,
1823, William W. Thompson,	1869, James B. Brown.
1824, John B. Cooley,	

POSTMASTERS AT BRIMFIELD.

The Post-office at Brimfield was probably established September 5, 1806, Stephen Pynchon being the first Postmaster: but as the earliest records of the Department at Washington were destroyed by the fire of Dec. 15, 1836, there are no means of ascertaining the fact with absolute certainty. The following is a list of the names of those who have held the office of Postmaster in the town, with the date of their appointment:—

Stephen Pynchon,	appointed	Sept. 5, 1806.
Marquis Converse,	“	Feb. 19, 1823.
Otis Lane, Jr.,	“	Feb. 17, 1842.
Asa Lincoln,	“	Feb. 17, 1845.
Henry F. Brown,	“	Jan. 3, 1850.
George C. Homer,	“	May 1, 1852.
Nathan F. Robinson,	“	June 25, 1853.
Silas C. Herring,	“	May 4, 1861.
Henry F. Brown,	“	April 16, 1867.

REPRESENTATIVES OF TOWN OF BRIMFIELD.

1741, June 26, the town voted that they would not send a representative. The General Court laid a fine of £30. Each town was by law required to pay the expenses of its representative. The bill for this was added to the Province tax of the following year. In the following table, where no name appears, it is to be understood that in that year there was no representative sent. From 1760 to 1775, Monson and South Brimfield voted with Brimfield in the choice of a representative. South Brimfield and Brimfield continued to vote together till 1786.

1731, Robert Moulton.

1740, John Sherman.

1746, Thomas Mighill.

1747 and 1751, Thomas Stebbins.

1753 and 1754, John Sherman.

1760 and 1765, Daniel Burt.

1767 to 1772, Timothy Danielson.

1773, James Bridgham.

1781, Daniel Burt.

1782, Dr. Joseph Moffatt.

1783, Aaron Mighill.

1784, Nehemiah May.

1786-1793, Joseph Browning; also 1795, 1796.

1794, David Morgan.

1797, Joseph Hoar.

1798-1801, Abner Morgan.

1802 and 1803, Clark Brown.

1805-1823, Stephen Pynchon; except in 1808, when William Eaton was sent, and 1817. When Brimfield was entitled to two representatives, there was sent with 'Squire Pynchon:

1809 Jonas Blodget,

1810-1813, Philemon Warren,

1814, 1815, Alexander Sessions,

1816, Israel E. Trask,

1817, Alexander Sessions, Solomon Hoar.

1824, 1826, 1830, 1831, John Wyles.

1828 and 1829, Lewis Williams.

1830, Oliver Blair.

1832, Issachar Brown, Festus Foster.

1833, Royal Wales, Solomon Hoar.

1834, Julius Burt, Marquis Converse.

1835, Abner Brown, Festus Foster.

1836, Linus Hoar, Festus Foster.
 1837, Royal Wales, John M. Warren.
 1838, John W. Bliss.
 1839, Abner Hitchcock, Samuel Tarbell.
 1840, Penuel Parker.
 1841, Ebenezer Williams.
 1843, Augustus Wheeler.
 1845, Orson Sherman.
 1846, George Puffer.
 1848, Alured Homer.
 1849, Philip G. Hubbard.
 1854, Henry F. Brown.
 1855, Paul W. Paige.
 1856, Alfred L. Converse.
 1857, Gilman Noyes.
 1859, Paul W. Paige.
 1863, Newton S. Hubbard.
 1866, James B. Brown.
 1870, Samuel W. Brown.
 1873, Thomas J. Morgan.
 1878, Pliny F. Spaulding.

MODERATORS OF ANNUAL MEETINGS OF BRIMFIELD.

Robert Moulton, 1731, '33.	Joseph Browning, 1782, '83, '84, '85, '89.
John Stebbins, 1732, '34, '35.	Abner Morgan, 1786, '87, '88, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '8—20 yrs.
David Hitchcock, 1736, '37, '38, '39, '40, '42, '43, '44, '48, '49.	Samuel Guthrie, 1806.
John Russell, 1741.	Aaron Morgan, 1807, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, 15.
Nicholas Groves, 1745.	Alexander Sessions, 1816.
Joseph Blodgett, 1746, '47, '53, '54, '55, '57, '58, '59.	Ebenezer Williams, 1817, '18, '24, '25, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40.
Thomas Stebbins, 1750.	Benjamin Sherman, 1819.
Adonijah Russell, 1751, '65.	Festus Foster, 1820.
John Mighell, 1752.	Asa Lincoln, 1821, '22, '23, '26, '27, '28, '29, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '37, '41, '42, '48, '50, '52, '54—19 yrs.
Samuel King, 1756.	Lewis Williams, 1830.
Daniel Burt, 1760, '61, '63, '64, '66, '83.	
Joseph Hoar, 1762, '67, '69, '71, '72, '80, 1809.	
Bezaleel Sherman, 1768, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78.	
Timothy Danielson, 1779, '81.	

Wm. M. Ward, 1843, '45.	Henry F. Brown, 1853, '55, '56, '60.
Abram Charles, 1844, '49.	Samuel W. Brown, 1857, '58, '61,
Daniel L. Green, 1846.	'63, '65, '66, '67, '68, '70, '71,
Abner Brown, 1847.	'72, '73, '74, '75, '76.
Francis D. Lincoln, 1851, '62, '69,	George C. Homer, 1859.
'77.	James B. Brown, 1864.

TOWN CLERKS OF BRIMFIELD.

Robert Moulton, 1731.	Abner Brown, 1832.
John Sherman, 1732 to '61.	Asa Lincoln, 1839, to '42.
Joseph Blodgett, 1761, '62.	Fitz Henry Warren, 1840.
Timothy Danielson, 1763 to '75.	John W. Bliss, 1841.
James Bridgham, 1775, '76.	Otis Lane, 1843 to '45.
Aaron Mighell, 1777, '78.	Henry F. Brown, 1845 to '49, '51
Joseph Moffat, 1779, to '84.	to '52, '61 to '63, '65 to '77.
Aaron Morgan, 1784, to '97.	Philip G. Hubbard, 1849.
Stephen Pynchon, 1797-1823.	John Newton, 1850.
Wm. W. Thompson, 1823, to '26.	Charles Le Barron, 1852.
Ebenezer Knight, 1826, to '29, '34,	George Bacon, 1853 to '57, '63,
to '39.	'64.
John B. Cooley, 1829, to '31.	James B. Brown, 1857.
Francis B. Stebbins, 1831, to '33,	Calvin B. Brown, 1858 to '61.
'34, to '35.	

SELECTMEN OF BRIMFIELD.

Robert Moulton, 1731, '32, '33.	Benjamin Cooley, 1734, '38, '45.
John Stebbins, 1731, '32, '34, '36,	Nathaniel Hitchcock, 1735, '38.
'38, '39, '40, '42, '44, '48, '49.	John Keep, 1735, '49, '54.
Ezra King, 1731, '37.	Joseph Blodgett, 1735, '38, '42,
David Morgan, 1731.	'44, '48, '50, '53, '54, '55, '56,
David Shaw, 1731.	'57, '58, '59, '60, '62.
John Sherman, 1732, '33, '34, '35,	David Hitchcock, 1736, '39, '40,
'36, '37, '39, '40, '41, '42, '45,	'44, '46.
'46, '47, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53,	Nicholas Groves, 1736, '42.
'56.	Joseph Haynes, 1737.
John Russell, 1732, '33, '36, '42,	Wm. Warriner, 1737.
'43, '44.	Samuel King, 1738, '47, '51, '55,
Wm. Nelson, 1732, '33, '39, '40.	'57.
Joshua Shaw, 1733, '51.	Nathaniel Miller, 1739, '40, '43.
Ebenezer Graves, 1734, '35.	James Merrick, 1741, '52.
Leonard Hoar, 1734, '37, '45, '46,	Henry Burt, 1741.
'47, '49, '53.	Nathan Collins, 1741.

- John Mighell, 1741, '43, '44, '45.
 Thomas Stebbins, 1743, '45, '47, '50, '56, '59.
 Benjamin Morgan, 1743.
 Anthony Needham, 1746, '47, '57, '62.
 Joseph Davis, 1746, '58, '59, '64.
 George Colton, 1748, '52, '53.
 Joseph Hoar, 1748, '50, '51, '55, '61, '62, '63, '65, '66, '67, '68, '72, '73, '74.
 Thomas Ellingwood, 1748, '69, '75.
 Enoch Hides, 1749, '53.
 Daniel Burt, 1750, '55, '56, '57, '59, '60, '63, '65, '66, '69, '70, '71, '72, '75, '76, '77, '79, '80, '82, '83, '84, '85.
 John Danielson, 1751.
 Luke Blashfield, 1754, '57.
 Noah Hitchcock, 1754, '58, '62.
 Adonijah Russell, 1754, '60, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68.
 Bezaleel Sherman, 1755, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '76, '77.
 Sam'l Moulton, 1756.
 Francis Sikes, 1758.
 Edward Bond, 1758, '60, '64.
 Sam'l Nichols, 1759, '61, '67, '68, '71, '76.
 Jonathan Ferry, 1760.
 James Lawrence, 1761.
 Jonathan Janes, 1761, '64.
 Joseph Hitchcock, 1761, '69, '70, '84.
 Timothy Danielson, 1762, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '76, '77.
 Moses Hitchcock, 1763.
 Jonathan Charles, 1763.
 Benjamin Merrick, 1763.
 James Sherman, 1765, '66.
 Joseph Browning, 1769, '70, '71, '74, '75, '77, '79, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '90, '91, '92, '93, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04.
 James Bridgham, 1772, '73, '74, '75, '76.
 Jonathan Brown, 1773, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82.
 Joseph Hoar, Jr., 1775, '78, '80, '81, '82, '83, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '91, '94, '95, '96, '97, 1802, '03.
 Jonathan Thompson, 1777, '79.
 Thomas Lombard, 1778.
 Simeon Hubbard, 1778, '83, '90.
 Wm. Janes, 1778.
 Aaron Mighell, 1779, '81, '82, '84, '86, '88, '89.
 Aaron Charles, 1780, '81.
 Abner Morgan, 1780, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '07, '10, '11, '19.
 Samuel Bates, 1783, '84, '85, '92, '93.
 Issachar Brown, 1785, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '94, '95, 1814, '15, '17.
 John Carpenter, 1786.
 Alexander Sessions, 1787, '94.
 Medad Hitchcock, 1787, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02.
 David Morgan, 1788, '89, '90, '92, '93.
 Sam'l Sherman, 1791, '96.
 Jonas Blodget, 1792, '94, '95, '97.
 Aaron Morgan, 1798, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04.
 Joseph Moffat, 1798, '99, 1800, '01, '02.

- Philemon Warren, 1803, '04, '11, '12, '13.
 Stephen Pynchon, 1805, '06, '08, '09, '10, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '20, '21.
 Thomas Sherman, 1805, '06, '07, '10.
 Alfred Allen, 1805, '06, '16.
 Benjamin Sherman, 1805, '06, '07, '08, '09, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16.
 Solomon Hoar, 1805, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '14, '15, '17, '18, '23, '24, '25.
 Joseph D. Browning, 1807, '08, '09, '14, '19.
 Reuben Patrick, 1808.
 Jacob Bishop, 1809.
 Abner Stebbins, 1810.
 Darius Charles, 1811, '12, '19, '26, '30, '32.
 David Hoar, 1811, '12.
 Cyrus Janes, 1813, '18, '22, '23.
 James Blodget, 1813.
 Daniel Burt, 1815, '20, '21.
 Daniel Nichols, 1816.
 Marquis Converse, 1816, '17, '18, '25.
 Asa Lincoln, 1817, '18, '19, '22, '23, '27, '28, '29, '38, '42, '43.
 Ichabod Bliss, 1819.
 Samuel Brown, 1820, '21.
 Simeon Coye, 1820, '21, '22, '23, '24, '30, '32.
 John Wyles, 1820, '21, '22, '25, '26, '41.
 Wm. W. Thompson, 1822.
 Lewis Williams, 1823, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28.
 Thomas Merrick, 1824.
 Justin Morgan, 1824, '25, '26.
 Oliver Blair, 1826, '27, '28, '29.
 Julius Burt, 1827, '28, '29, '31.
 Lyman Bruce, 1827, '28.
 Col. Dauphin Brown, 1829, '30, '31.
 Robert Andrews, 1829, '30.
 Festus Foster, 1830, '32, '34, '35, '36, '37.
 Cyril R. Brown, 1831, '41, '42, '45, '66.
 Augustus Janes, 1831, '38, '43.
 John M. Warren, 1831.
 Royal Wales, 1832, '33.
 Absalom Lombard, 1832, '33, '44.
 Linus Hoar, 1833, '34, '35, '36, '37.
 Lemuel Lombard, 1833.
 Nathaniel Parker, 1833.
 Issachar Brown, Jr., 1834, '35.
 Moses Tyler, 1834, '35.
 Johnson Bixby, 1834, '35, '49.
 Abner Hitchcock, 1836, '37, '38.
 Parsons Allen, 1836, '37, '44, '57, '58.
 Penuel Parker, 1836, '37, '51.
 Samuel Tarbell, 1838.
 Ebenezer Fairbanks, 1838.
 Ebenezer Knight, 1839, '40.
 Sam'l A. Hitchcock, 1839.
 Darius Shaw, 1839.
 James Fenton, 1839, '45.
 Wm. J. Sherman, 1839, '47.
 Harvey Fenton, 1840.
 Lewis Stebbins, 1840.
 Orson Sherman, 1840, '41, '47.
 Albigence Newell, 1840.
 Abram Charles, 1841, '50, '69.
 Sumner Parker, 1841, '47, '49, '51, '52, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '67.
 Harvey Janes, 1842.
 Nathan F. Robinson, 1842, '50, '53.
 Solomon Homer, Jr., 1842.
 Fitz Henry Warren, 1843.

- Lemuel Allen, 1843, '44, '51.
 George Puffer, 1843, '44.
 Abner Brown, 1844, '46.
 Alvin Janes, 1845.
 Alfred Hitchcock, 1845.
 James Tourtellott, 1845.
 Alured Homer, 1847, '53.
 Philip G. Hubbard, 1847.
 Paul W. Paige, 1848.
 Lyman Upham, 1848, '49.
 Augustus Wheeler, 1848.
 Francis D. Lincoln, 1848.
 Cheney Newton, 1848, '66, '67, '68.
 Wilson Homer, 1849.
 Joseph C. Hunter, 1849, '50.
 Jairus Walker 1850.
 Jonathan Emerson, 1850, '59.
 Ezra Perry, 3d, 1851.
 Calvin B. Brown, 1851, '55.
 Warren F. Tarbell, 1852, '55, '65.
 Ambrose N. Merrick, 1852.
 Alfred L. Converse, 1852.
 Thomas J. Morgan, 1852, '64.
 Elam Ferry, 1853.
 Wm. G. Tarbell, 1853.
 Alfred Lombard, 1853.
 Henry F. Brown, 1854.
 Gilman Noyes, 1854, '55, '56, '57.
 Aaron B. Lyman, 1854.
 Orre Parker, 1854, '59.
 Dea. Dauphin Brown, 1854, '68.
 Alden Goodell, 1855.
 James S. Blair, 1855, '63, '67, '73.
 Edward W. Potter, 1856, '57.
 Wm. H. Wyles, 1856, '57, '58, '59,
 '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65.
 Sam'l N. Coye, 1856.
 Sam'l W. Brown, 1856, '58, '69,
 '72.
 Braman Sibley, 1857.
 Newton S. Hubbard, 1858, '60,
 '61, '70, '75, '76.
 Pliny F. Spaulding, 1858, '71.
 James B. Brown, 1859, '65, '68,
 '71, '72, '73, '74 '76, '77.
 George C. Homer, 1859.
 Edwin A. Janes, 1862.
 Porter A. Parker, 1866, '74, '75,
 '76.
 Ephraim Fenton, 1869.
 George Bacon, 1870.
 Francis E. Cook, 1870.
 John W. Lawrence, 1871, '72.
 Albert S. Prouty, 1873.
 Moses H. Baker, 1874, '75, '77.
 Charles F. Spaulding, 1877.

ASSESSORS OF BRIMFIELD.

- Joseph Blodget, 1731, '33, '35, '36, '38, '41, '42, '43, '44, '47, '48, '50, '52.
 Joseph Haynes, 1731.
 David Hitchcock, 1731, '37, '39, '40, '43, '44, '46.
 John Sherman. 1732, '33, '34, '35, '39, '40, '42, '46, '47, '48, '50, '52.
 Robert Moulton, 1732, '33.
 Wm. Nelson, 1732.
 Nicholas Groves, 1734, '36, '41, '42.
 Nathaniel Miller, 1734, '36, '37, '39, '40, '41, '43.
 John Keep, 1735.
 Timothy Colton, 1737.
 Benjamin Cooley, 1738.
 Samuel King, 1738.
 John Stebbins, 1744.
 Moses Hitchcock, 1745.
 Charles Hoar, 1745.
 Adonijah Russell, 1745.
 Anthony Needham, 1746.
 Thomas Stebbins, 1747, '50, '52.

- Thomas Ellenwood, 1748, '66, '67, '73, '74, '75, '76, '80, '81, '84.
 Joseph Hitchcock, 1758, '74.
 Joseph Blodget, Jr., 1758, '59, '60.
 Samuel King, 1759.
 Bezeleel Sherman, 1759, '60.
 Jabez Keep, 1760.
 Timothy Danielson, 1766.
 Joseph Browning, 1766, '67, '73, '77, '85, '86, '87, '89.
 Daniel Burt, Jr., 1767, 1813.
 Joseph Moffit, 1772, '92.
 Aaron Mighill, 1772, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89.
 Thomas King, 1772.
 Aaron Morgan, 1775, '76, '80, '81, '83, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '95, '96, '98, '99, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4.
 Simeon Hubbard, 1777.
 Wm. Janes, 1780.
 James Bacon, 1781.
 Solomon Russell, 1783, '84.
 Joseph Hoar, 1788, '92.
 Issachar Brown, 1790, '97, 1805, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12.
 Jonas Blodget, 1791, '92, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4.
 Israel Trask, 1793.
 Nathaniel Charles, 1797, '98, '99, 1800, '1, '2.
 Jonathan Brown, Jr., 1803, '4.
 Cyrus Janes, 1805, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '14, '15, '16.
 James Blodget, 1805, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15.
 Solomon Hoar, 1813.
 Thomas Merrick, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23.
 Abner Brown, 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '30, '31, '33, '34, '43.
 Lyman Bruce, 1817, '18.
 Julius Burt, 1819, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '30, '36, '38.
 Dauphin Brown, 1824, '25, '26, '27.
 Augustus Janes, 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28, '37.
 Cyril R. Brown, 1828, '29, '30, '35, '36, '39, '47, '56.
 Alured [Hoar] Homer, 1828, '29, '40, '45, '50.
 Parsons Allin, 1829, '39, '50.
 Moses Tyler, 1831.
 Abner Hitchcock, 1831.
 John Newton, 1832, '34.
 Abraham Charles, 1832, '42.
 Seth Dunham, 1832.
 Ebenezer Fairbanks, 1833, '35.
 Darius Shaw, 1833, '34, '38, '40, '41, '42, '44, '48, '53, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75.
 Wm. Fay, 1835.
 Alvin Janes, 1836.
 Dada Blodget, 1837.
 Robert Andrews, 1837.
 Absalom Lombard, 1838.
 Thomas Hubbard, 1839.
 Miner Hall, 1840.
 Solomon Homer, 1841, '46, '51.
 Wm. J. Sherman, 1841, '43, '46, '49, '52.
 Wm. Nichols, 1842.
 Joseph D. Browning, 1843.
 Gilman Noyes, 1844.
 Philip G. Hubbard, 1844.
 Harvey Janes, 1845, '47, '67.
 James B. Brown, 1845, '46, '48, '53, '55, '56, '57, '58, '60, '61, '62, '64.

Newton S. Hubbard, 1847, '54, '63.	George Bacon, 1858, '59, '60, '61, '68, '69, '73.
Warren F. Tarbell, 1848, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74.	Wm. H. Sherman, 1859, '67, '68.
John W. Bliss, 1849.	Lucius C. Fenton, 1859.
James S. Blair, 1849.	George C. Homer, 1862.
George Puffer, 1850.	David W. Janes, 1863, '71.
Calvin Baker, 1851.	Francis D. Lincoln, 1864, '65.
Orre Parker, 1851.	George Dunham, 1865, '66.
Paul W. Paige, 1853, '57, '58.	Calvin B. Brown, 1866.
Joseph L. Woods, 1854.	Pliny F. Spaulding, 1852, '69.
Sumner Parker, 1854.	John W. Lawrence, 1870.
David Weld, 1855.	Albert S. Prouty, 1872.
Alfred L. Converse, 1855.	Samuel W. Brown, 1874, '75, '76, '77.
Ansel Holbrook, 1856.	Cheney Newton, 1875, '76.
Thomas J. Morgan, 1857.	George M. Hitchcock, 1876, '77.
	Oscar F. Brown, 1877.

In the years in which Assessors are not mentioned, the Selectmen acted as Assessors.

TREASURERS OF THE TOWN OF BRIMFIELD.

John Stebbins, 1731.	Abner Morgan, 1792, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '99, 1800, '1, '2.
Joseph Haynes, 1732, '33, '34, '36.	Joseph Moffat, 1798.
Bezaleel Sherman, 1735, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43.	Stephen Pyncheon, 1803, '4, '7, '8, '9, '10.
Nathaniel Hitchcock, Jr., 1744, '45, "	Philemon Warren, 1805, '6.
Nicholas Groves, 1746, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '64.	Timothy Packard, 1811.
Joseph Hoar, 1756, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '70.	Ichabod Bliss, 1812, '13.
Joseph Hitchcock, 1765, '66, '67, '68, '69.	Washington Lyon, 1814.
Jonathan Charles, 1771, '72, '73, '74, '75.	Jesse Hitchcock, 1815, '16, '17.
Aaron Mighell, 1776, '77, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85.	Issachar Brown, Jr., 1818, '19, '23, '24, '25.
James Morgan, Jr., 1778.	Lewis Williams, 1820.
Jonathan Brown, Jr., 1786, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91.	Marquis Converse, 1821, '22, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.
	Elias Carter, 1826, '27.
	Ebenezer Williams, 1828, '29.
	Cheney Solander, 1835, '36.
	Asa Lincoln, 1837.
	Joseph D. Browning, 1838.

John M. Warren, 1839, '40, '41, '42.	John W. Bliss, 1844, '45, '46, '47.
Festus Foster, 1843.	Alfred L. Converse, 1848 to present time.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE TOWN OF BRIMFIELD.

Joseph Vaille, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '38, '39, '40, '41.	John Paine, Jr., 1841, '42.
John Wyles, 1827, '28, '29, '32.	George C. Partridge, 1842, '43, '44, '45.
Cyril R. Brown, 1827, '28, '30, '32, '34, '36, '38, '40.	Gilman Noyes, 1842.
Alured Hoar, 1827, '28.	James B. Brown, 1846, '47, '49, '54, '57, '58, '59.
Augustus Janes, 1827, '28.	Henry F. Brown, 1846, '73 to '76.
Francis B. Stebbins, 1829, '31.	Joseph L. Woods, 1846, '47, '53, '60 to '74, '76 to '79.
Lyman Bruce, 1829, '31.	Warren F. Tarbell, 1847, '53, '54, '64 to '75.
Seth Dunham, 1829.	Newton S. Hubbard, 1848, '51, '53, '54, '55, '62 to '70.
Ebenezer Knight, 1830, '33, '34, '35, '39.	Francis D. Lincoln, 1848, '61 to '64.
John B. Cooley, 1830.	Samuel W. Brown, 1847.
John M. Warren, 1830, '35.	J. L. Upham, 1849.
Asa Lincoln, 1831, '32, '35, '39, '50, '51, '52.	Jason Morse, 1850, '51, '52, '55 to '60.
Lewis Williams, 1831, '37.	Harvey Janes, 1850.
Abraham Charles, 1832, '49.	Henry E. Hitchcock, 1852.
Abner Brown, 1833, '36, '38, '40.	David F. Parker, 1856.
Festus Foster, 1833, '34, '36, '38.	Marcus Hall, 1856.
M. M. Powers, 1833.	Edwin B. Allen, 1858.
Julius Burt, 1834, '37.	James Reed Brown, 1859 to '63.
Philip G. Hubbard, 1836.	E. B. Weld, 1863 to '69.
Joseph Fuller, 1837.	Ellen P. Shaw, 1874 to '77.
Abner Hitchcock, 1838.	Webster K. Pierce, 1875 to '78.
Alvin Janes, 1839.	E. W. Norwood, 1877 to '80.
Solomon Homer, 1839.	
Parsons Allen, 1841.	

DELEGATES TO PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Timothy Danielson to Concord, 1774.
 " " to Watertown, 1775-6.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Timothy Danielson, 1779.	Abner Morgan, 1787.
John Wyles, 1820.	Parsons Allen, 1853.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

IN the following list will be found the names of all natives of the town who have had a liberal education, with the name of the College and the date of graduation, and also the occupation, as far as known, followed in after life.

Timothy Danielson, *Yale*, 1756.
 Stephen Pynchon, Lawyer, *Yale*, 1789.
 Abner Morgan, Lawyer, *Harvard*, 1773.
 Samuel Hitchcock, Lawyer, *Harvard*, 1777.
 Jonathan Morgan, Lawyer, *Brown University*, 1803.
 Jesse Bliss, Lawyer, *Dartmouth*, 1808.
 Ebenezer Brown, Clergyman, *Yale*, 1813.
 John Grovesnor Tarbell, Clergyman, *Harvard*, 1820.
 William S. Eaton, *West Point Military Academy*, 1824.
 Nathaniel J. Eaton, *West Point Military Academy*, 1827.
 Erasmus D. Keyes, *West Point Military Academy*.
 Edward E. Pynchon, Teacher, *Yale*, 1825.
 Peyton R. Morgan, Lawyer, *Yale*.
 Harvey Blodgett, Clergyman, *Amherst*, 1829.
 George Hubbard, Physician, *Amherst*, 1829.
 Fisher A. Foster, Lawyer, *Wesleyan University*, 1834.
 John W. Foster, Lawyer, *Wesleyan University*.
 William H. Gardner, Physician, *Wesleyan University*.
 Timothy D. Lincoln, Lawyer, *Wesleyan University*, 1838.
 Edwin O. Carter, *Yale*, 1837.
 Ambrose N. Hitchcock, Teacher, *Yale*, 1840.
 Henry L. Bliss, *Williams*.
 Thomas E. Bliss, Clergyman, *Union, N. Y.*
 Ambrose N. Merrick, Lawyer, *Williams*, 1850.
 John Hubbard, *Dartmouth*, 1841.
 Oscar B. Parker (died before graduating), *Amherst*.
 William K. Vaill, Clergyman, *Amherst*.
 Henry M. Vaill, Clergyman, *Amherst*, 1859.
 William Bradford Homer, Lawyer, *Amherst*, 1871.
 David A. Shaw, Teacher, *Amherst*, 1871.

POPULATION AND VALUATION.

FROM the first census taken, 1771, it appears that there were, 1771, 230 polls, 146 dwelling-houses, 8 mills, 5 shops, 143 horses, 478 cows, 256 oxen, 342 swine, 856 acres in tillage, 1,249 acres raising 823

tons English grass, 535 acres fresh meadow, producing 490 tons, a total valuation (in 1770, Vol. 130 : 409, 421, at the State House,) of £7,481, 8s. Only two had money at interest, Simeon Hubbard, £60, Samuel Nichols, £30. Timothy Danielson had a stock of merchandise valued at £100, and James Bridgham, Esq., £300. There were only two "servants for life," *i. e.* slaves; one each owned by Aaron Charles and Thomas Bliss. These two had the same value, £16, put upon their real estate as its annual worth. The only value larger than this was £17, Samuel Nicholls. He owned £132 estimated value, while the real estate in 1770 of Abraham Charles was valued at £102, Aaron Charles, £140, Jonathan Charles, £261.

POPULATION AND VALUATION.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	VALUATION.	YEAR.	POPULATION.	VALUATION.
1764	773	£ s. d.	1840	1,419	\$443,410 00
1770		*7,841 08 00	1850	1,420	672,008 00
1776	1,064		1855	1,343	627,700 00
1784		*1,853 18 6			
1790	1,211	*2,609 2 11	1860	1,363	700,972 00
1800	1,384	*\$10,235 57	1865	1,316	719,750 00
1810	1,325	*12,639 04	1870	1,288	676,940 00
1820	1,612	*18,314 28	1875	1,201	567,200 00
1830	1,599	403,732 00	1877	1,201	482,560 00

*From the office of Secretary of State, and supposed to be six per cent. of the actual valuation.

GENEALOGY.

Mention has been made of some families of the first settlers, whose descendants still occupy the land that was reclaimed from its original wildness by ancestors bearing the same family name. Brief allusions that have been made to others of the family, who have removed to other localities, have shown that

" Full many a son
Among the worthiest of our land, looks back
Through Time's long vista, and exulting claims
These as their sires."

There have been others, who have become residents of the town in more recent periods of its history, who have been prominent citizens, and whose children either here or elsewhere are now filling well their places in life. Not to gratify a vanity that, by its overweening pride of birth, gives rise to the satirical remark, that "such persons resemble potato vines, whose best part is under ground," but to encourage laudable attempts to know more of one's ancestry, the following brief genealogical sketches have been prepared. It has not been thought expedient to trace out the families settled in Monson, Wales, and Holland. Of the original grantees, John Atchinson, George Colton, Obadiah Cooley, Mark Ferry, John Keep, Daniel Killam, Samuel Kilborn, Samuel King, Benjamin Munn, Robert Old, settled in the present territory of Monson. They came from the Connecticut River towns. Those who settled in Holland came largely from Woodstock, bearing the names of Belnap, Bishop, Janes, Wallis, Webber. Wales was the location chosen by the families of Bullen, Davis, Fenton, Gardner, Green, Moulton, Munger, Needham, Nelson.

In the following sketches brevity and accuracy have been the object sought, rather than fullness of detail. It is a matter of regret that the limited time allowed did not admit of the information that can be obtained only by years of patient research.

Samuel Allen, one of the original proprietors, probably removed to Palmer, then Kingsfield. In 1742, he deeded his property in Brimfield to his daughter. Savage says that (1) Edward Allen came from Scot

land (?) about 1636; removed to Suffield; had 15 (?) sons and 4 daughters. The names of 7 are given, and Savage adds that Samuel is supposed to have gone to New Jersey. Samuel Allen of Brimfield, by his wife Mary, had son Samuel, born Sept. 8, 1753. Samuel Allen's name is on the roll of Capt. Davis's company in the expedition against Crown Point, 1756; is entered as born in Northampton, and Oct. 11, reported as dead. Daniel Allen, on the same list, was born in Pomfret.

The Allen family of East Brimfield, came from Sturbridge to this town. James Allen, the progenitor of this family, came from England in 1639. He settled in Dedham and lived there ten years. In 1649, he was one of a company that formed a new settlement in the western part of the town on the Charles River meadows. This natural feature of the locality was the origin of the name Medfield, under which designation the new settlement was incorporated as a town in 1650.

1. ALLEN, JAMES and ANNA, his wife, lived and died in Medfield. They had 9 children.

Ch.: John.	Martha.
James.	Mary.
Nathaniel.	Sarah.
William.	Joseph.
Benjamin.	

2. JOSEPH⁹, b. June 24, 1652; m. Hannah Sabin of Seekonk, and had 12 children.

Ch.: Joseph, Dec. 19, 1676.	Jeremiah, 1690.
Hannah, 1679.	Hezekiah, 1692.
Daniel, 1681.	Abigail, 1694.
David, 1683.	Nehemiah, bap. May 21, 1699.
Noah, April 21, 1685.	Thankful.
Eliezer, 1688.	Mary.

3. NEHEMIAH¹⁰, baptised May 21, 1699; moved to New Medfield, now Sturbridge, about 1736. He had 9 children.

Ch.: Eliphalet, about 1728.	David.
Nehemiah, about 1780.	Timothy.
John, about 1782.	Abigail, Dec. 23, 1741.
Jacob, Feb. 24, 1784.	Abner, about 1743.
Abel, March 8, 1786.	

4. ABEL⁶, b. March 3, 1736; d. 1820; m. Jerusha; had 5 children.

Ch.: Abel, March 30, 1767.	Jerusha, Sept. 11, 1775; married James Lynn; died 1865.
Alfred, April 24, 1768.	Esther, Oct. 2, 1784; married Capt. Freeland Wallis.
Ezra, Sept. 6, 1778.	

5. ALFRED, s. of Abel, b. April 24, 1768; m. Lucebia Ball 1791.

Ch.: Augusta, Feb. 24, 1793; m. N. C. Esther Lucebia, Sept. 9, 1810; m. J. Martin of Milton. Curtiss of Louisville, Ky., Aug 1835.

Orestus, Nov. 27, 1795.

Pliny, Feb. 18, 1799.

Parsons, Feb. 16, 1802.

Cheney Ballard, Sept. 8, 1805.

Norman Waldo, Oct. 9, 1812; d. 1 22, 1816.

6. PARSONS, s. of Alfred; m. Lucy Brown Nov. 18, 1829; she July 6, 1871.

Ch.: Edwin Brown, June 29, 1831.

George Gilman, Jan. 18, 1840.

Dwight Parsons, April 22, 1832.

7. EDWIN B., s. of Parsons; m. Salina Fuller.

Ch.: Harlan Preston, Nov. 11, 1855.

8. DWIGHT P., s. of Parsons; m. Salina Allen Nov. 29, 1860; d. Oct. 6, 1861; (2) m. Josephine L. Shaw Nov. 23, 1864.

Ch.: Waldo B., Jan. 12, 1866.

Edwin B., July 18, 1876.

9. ELIJAH, s. of Eliphalet, b. April 10, 1765; d. April 19, 18 m. Lettice Hitchcock April 14, 1791.

Ch.: Hannah, July 25, 1794.

Harriet, Aug. 1, 1798.

Lemuel and Sanders, twins, April 14, Elijah, Jan. 9, 1800; d. June 25, 1816 1796.

10. SANDERS; m. Judith Boyd June 15, 1817.

Ch.: Emily, Jan. 25, 1820; m. Joseph L.

George S., Aug. 1, 1827.

Woods June 27, 1843.

Henry A., Feb. 6, 1836.

Elijah, Sept. 17, 1822.

11. LEMUEL, b. April 14, 1796; d. Dec. 5, 1867; m. Elvira Ba Jan. 1820; she d. Aug. 26, 1831; (2) Luthera W. Woods May 1, 18

Ch.: Caroline E., May 28, 1821; m. Elvira M., March 12, 1835; m. Will George I. Bliss Oct. 10, 1843.

L. Blackmer July 2, 1856.

Otis N., Dec. 19, 1825; d. Oct. 9, 1855.

Merrick W., Feb. 27, 1837.

Marsena B., Aug. 5, 1828; d. Oct. 7, 1864.

12. ELIJAH, s. of Sanders; m. Sarah E. Woods; she d. Sept. 1856; (2) Ursula McFarland July 18, 1858.

Ch.: Marshall S., May 3, 1867.

13. GEORGE S., s. of Sanders; m. Sarah Jane Blashfield Oct 1858; she d. July 29, 1870.

Ch.: Charles Sumner, Jan. 18, 1863.

14. HENRY A., s. of Sanders; m. Phebe Warren May 4, 1859.

Ch.: Josie A., April 16, 1860.

1. ANDREWS, COL. ROBERT, second s. of Robert, Jr., of Wa b. March 20, 1785; d. Aug. 25, 1870; m. Lucy Needham of Wa Oct. 19, 1808. She was born Aug. 11, 1790; d. April 30, 18 Their children born at Brimfield.

Ch. : Warren, Aug. 12, 1809; d. Aug. 6, 1814. **Martha and Mary**, twins, Dec. 18, 1818. **Martha** d. March 17, 1819. **Mary** d. March 19, 1819.
Abigail Needham, Dec. 18, 1810; m. **Orre Parker** March 29, 1831. **Miner**, Aug. 6, 1820.
Eunice, Sept. 21, 1813; m. **John S. Fostick** Sept. 21, 1841. **Lucy S.**, Nov. 4, 1824; m. **James F. Parker**, Nov. 25, 1850.
Horatio, July 15, 1815; d. Nov. 15, 1815. **Sarah A.**, Aug. 31, 1829; m. **Benjamin G. Webster**, Oct. 10, 1849.
Austin, Feb. 9, 1817. **Charles**, March 19, 1833.

2. **AUSTIN**, third s. of Col. Robert; m. **Lorana Bonney** Feb. 18, 1845.

Ch. : **Abbie Lorain**, Feb. 20, 1846; m. **Fred Grant**, Dec. 12, 1852.
Alanson Andrews, Jr., Nov. 25, 1868. **Willie C.**, June 10, 1857; d. June 26, 1859.
Charles W., Feb. 29, 1848; d. May 19, 1859.

3. **MINER**, fourth s. of Col. Robert; m. **Sarah E. Janes** Oct. 10, 1845; she d. April 11, 1847.

Ch. : **Frank M.**, July 4, 1846; d. Aug. 5, 1848.

(2) m. Oct. 16, 1849, **Caroline A. Hall**.

Ch. : **Charles M.**, Dec. 20, 1850. **Carrie G.**, March 16, 1862.

4. **CHARLES**, fifth son of Col. Robert; m. **Harriet Brown** Nov. 29, 1856.

Ch. : **Lizzie J.**, Jan. 24, 1858. **Nellie B.**, Dec. 17, 1865.

1. **BACON, JAMES**, removed from Dudley to Brimfield soon after his marriage. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He married **Martha Jewell**, March 3, 1760.

Ch. : **Mary**, Feb. 17, 1761; m. **Thomas Hannah**, June 9, 1769; m. **Gardner Wyman** Nov. 19, 1789.
Lumbard; d. Dec. 29, 1791.
Martha, June 28, 1762; d. Sept., 1775. **John**, Aug. 30, 1771; d. Sept., 1775.
Abigail, Sept. 10, 1764; m. **Abner Stebbins**. **Chloe**, March 19, 1774; d. Sept., 1775.
Sarah, April 17, 1766; m. **Gideon Lumbard** Feb. 1, 1786. **Amasa**, June 13, 1776.
James, May 23, 1768; d. Nov., 1768. **Patience**, April 9, 1779.
Cynthia, April 13, 1781; m. **Samuel Nichols** Oct. 2, 1800.

2. **AMASA**, s. of James, b. June 13, 1776; d. June 10, 1855; m. **Hannah Dodge**, b. April 9, 1776, d. Aug. 2, 1854.

Ch. : **Rufus Freeman**, Sept. 2, 1800. **Clarissa**, Oct. 3, 1811; m. **Roswell Foster**.
Lucy Lee, Feb. 11, 1802; d. Dec. 15, 1805. **Liberty**, Aug. 23, 1812.
Sarah, Sept. 14, 1803; m. **Andrew P. Maria**, Feb. 18, 1816; m. **Estes Bond** of Sturbridge; (2) **Henry Towne** of Belchertown.
Fitts of Leicester, June 16, 1833.
James, Sept. 5, 1805.
George, May 23, 1807. **Fanny**, Aug. 23, 1819; d. Sept. 26, 1821.
Almira, July 10, 1809; m. **John W. Diana**, June 9, 1821; m. **Frederic S. Pike**, Feb. 28, 1842.
Baker of Uxbridge, March 1, 1832.

3. GEORGE, s. of Amasa, m. Eunice Lumbard Dec. 25, 1831; she d. Aug. 2, 1832; m. (2) Mary E. Ferry Sept. 24, 1834; she d. Oct. 25, 1862.

Ch.: George Norval, July 29, 1835.

Mary Fisher, March 1, 1851; m. Seth

John Flavel, Feb. 9, 1839; d. Sept. 14, 1862.

W. Smith April 12, 1876.

Alice Maud, Feb. 8, 1853.

Albert Sherman, Jan. 17, 1844.

4. ALBERT, s. of George, m. Cynthia Leonard Oct. 6, 1867.

Ch.: Fanny Gertrude, July 19, 1868.

Clarence Norval, Dec. 4, 1872.

George A., Aug. 27, 1869.

Ruth Amy.

1. BAKER, JOSEPH, b. June, 1773; d. Dec. 29, 1839; m. Aug. 31, 1794, Hannah Janes, b. March, 1770, d. May 6, 1847; rem. from Holland to Brimfield, April, 1809.

Ch.: Elvira, May 25, 1795; m. Lemuel Allen Jan., 1820; d. Aug. 26, 1831.

Lovina, Feb. 7, 1806; m. Backus Henry of Farmersville, N. Y., May 5, 1829;

Betsy, March 7, 1797; m. Daniel Hodges of Warren, May 5, 1819; d. Oct. 12, 1819.

d. May 2, 1847.

Calvin Baker, Sept. 20, 1809.

Joseph C. Baker, Oct. 5, 1811.

Lovina, May 29, 1799; d. Nov. 20, 1801.

Olive Baker, Aug. 8, 1814; m. John W.

Marsena Baker, Nov. 3, 1803; d. March 14, 1859.

Browning May 22, 1839; d. Nov. 5, 1856.

2. CALVIN, s. of Joseph, b. Sept. 20, 1809; d. Jan. 4, 1873; m. Olive H. Draper Jan. 17, 1839.

Ch.: Olive A., May 9, 1840; d. May 3, 1856.

Ida A., April 9, 1848; m. Alfred T. Hartshorn May 31, 1870; (2) Eugene

Joseph G., Feb. 10, 1842.

F. Hartshorn, April 15, 1876.

Moses H., Feb. 18, 1844.

M. Lovina, July 7, 1851.

Ella A., May 18, 1846; m. H. Delancy Smith Oct. 5, 1876.

Alice L., Nov. 5, 1854; m. E. Edgar Pike, Aug. 5, 1878.

1. BLAIR, OLIVER, s. of James Blair, b. at Warren, March 19, 1773; d. Nov. 16, 1859; m. Jan. 26, 1796, Emma Hoar, b. March 8, 1775, d. Oct. 24, 1860.

Ch.: Oliver Watson, April 2, 1797.

Eliza, Oct., 1805; m. Calvin Bishop of Verona, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1830.

Mary, Feb. 22, 1799; m. Cyril R. Brown June 14, 1821.

Harriet, Sept., 1807; d. Jan., 1809.

Emma, Aug. 3, 1800; m. Theodore Miller of New Hartford, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1823.

Sarah Ann, March 1, 1811; m. Grovesnor Merrick of Monson, Nov., 1838.

Amos, June 20, 1818; d. Feb., 1817.

Eliza, Feb., 1802; d. Sept., 1804.

Joseph Hoar, May 6, 1816; d. Oct. 17, 1836.

Harriet, Oct., 1803; d. Sept., 1804.

James Sullivan, Sept. 29.

2. OLIVER W., s. of Oliver, b. April 2, 1797; d. Jan. 15, 1875; m. Damarus Tarbell June 30, —; she d. Sept. 12, 1839; (2) m. Emily Peckham, June, 1846.

Ch.: Jane Caroline, Sept. 8, 1835.

Charles Rathburn Sept. 8, 1862.

3. JAMES S., son of Oliver, b. Sept. 2, 1819; m. Sept. 17, 1845, Sarah C. Fiske, b. Jan. 21, 1821.

Ch. : Elizabeth S., Oct. 28, 1848; d. Nov. Jennie E., July 15, 1850; m. Willie S. 17, 1877. Buxton Sept. 27, 1876.

THE BLISS FAMILY.

The Bliss Family came from Longmeadow to Brimfield, though the first of the family in New England, Thomas and Margaret, settled in Braintree, Mass. They are reported to have been great friends of Oliver Cromwell, after whom one or more of their grandsons were named. Leaving Braintree as early as 1636, with others seeking a new plantation, they journeyed through the wilderness living upon wild berries and the milk of their cows, until they reached the sight of the present beautiful City of Hartford. There the father died. Two of his sons joined a company that settled at Springfield. The family motto, "*Semper Sursum*," "Always Upward," indicates the determination of the family always to be found in the best company, and many of the numerous descendants of Thomas Bliss are now to be found in important and responsible positions. Of the symbolism of the coat of arms it is said that "the lilies of France indicate marriage with some noble old French Huguenot family. The mountain peaks within the cross, that the family came originally from the mountains of Wales." (Mss. letter of Rev. T. E. Bliss.)

Thomas Bliss, son of Ichabod Bliss, who was the first of the name in Brimfield, was one of the few in Brimfield who owned negro slaves.

Thomas Bliss was the first to introduce potatoes. His first crop was six bushels, but what to do with so many he could not tell. Previous to this time, the English turnip occupied on the table the place now accorded to the potato.

Thomas Bliss owned a farm of 600 acres on Tower Hill, which he divided between three of his sons, Aaron, Thomas and Timothy.

Oct. 10, 1732, Thomas Bliss, Sr., of Springfield, yeoman, deeds to his son Ichabod Bliss of Brimfield, 40 acres on Town Plot Hill, n. by land of Daniel Hubbard, s. by land of Nathan Hitchcock, purchased of Daniel Lumbard, May 25, 1722. April 5, 1722, Thomas Bliss bought of Deliverance Brooks 40 acres on Tower Hill and all accruing rights. Samuel Bliss, whose name appears as one of the original proprietors, was the ancestor of the Warren families, of Hopkins Bliss and others.

1. BLISS, ICHABOD, s. of Thomas, b. at Springfield, Dec. 19, 1705; d. Aug. 16, 1766; m. Mehitable Stebbins of Springfield, Jan. 15, 1733-34.

Ch.: Sarah, June 21, 1736; m. John Margaret, Dec. 6, 1740; m. Joseph Mof
Moore of Union, Ct. fat June 3, 1762.
Mehitable, Jan., 1738; m. Thomas Thomas, Oct. 26, 1742.
Moore of Union, Ct. John, July 26, 1747.
Eunice, May 6, 1745; d. Sept. 5, 1757.

2. THOMAS, s. of Ichabod, b. Oct. 26, 1742; m. Sarah King of
Palmer, April 25, 1765; d. Aug. 15, 1806.

Ch.: Aaron, June 11, 1766. Sarah, July 25, 1779; d. March, 1846.
Ichabod, Feb. 6, 1768. Mehitable, Oct. 30, 1781; m. Thomas
Eunice, Jan. 7, 1770; d. Nov. 5, 1772. Dearth.
Margaret, March 5, 1773; m. Henry Fair- Timothy, Nov. 4, 1783.
banks. Jesse, Nov. 23, 1785.
Matilda, May 14, 1775; m. Amos Wat- Levi, April 23, 1788.
son of Brookfield. Mary, Nov. 26, 1791; m. Alban Janes.
Thomas, Mar. 13, 1777.

3. JOHN, s. of Ichabod, b. July 26, 1747; d. July 18, 1782; m.
Esther Wales Nov. 25, 1774.
Ch.: John, Sept. 8, 1775.

4. AARON, s. of Thomas 2d, b. June 11, 1766; d. March 11, 1848;
m. Rachel Fowler Jan. 19, 1792.

5. ICHABOD, s. of Thomas 2d, b. Feb. 6, 1768; d. Oct. 20, 1835;
m. Thirza McCall; she d. May 6, 1804.

Ch.: Lucy, Nov. 10, 1795; m. John Thirza Williams, June 4, 1800; m. Dr.
Dunbar. Ebenezer Knight, Sept. 24, 1818.
Eunice, Jan. 8, 1798; d. Jan. 12, 1815. Ruth, Sept. 1, 1802; m. Alured Homer
Nov. 28, 1822.

M. (2) Rebecca Holbrook; she d. Oct. 17, 1864.

Ch.: John H., July 13, 1807. Mary Madelia, Oct. 26, 1814; m. W. N.
Sarah, Feb. 10, 1809; d. Oct. 30, 1873. Sherman April 26, 1834.
Ichabod, Sept. 27, 1810; d. Feb. 23, 1811. George I., Dec. 27, 1816
Rebecca C., May 4, 1812. Thomas K., March 6, 1819.

6. THOMAS, s. of Thomas 2d, b. March 13, 1777; d. Dec., 1841;
m. Asenath Phelps.

Ch.: Mary Diana, March 28, 1815; m. Harriet, Sept. 28, 1820; m. Henry A.
Wm. A. Downing Sept. 29, 1839. Richardson May 17, 1842.
Delia Phelps, Jan. 30, 1817; m. J. Q. A. Asenath, April 2, 1822; m. Nathaniel
Peirce April 9, 1810; d. May 24, 1848. A. Boynton, Sept. 3, 1845; d. July 10,
Charles Phelps, Sept. 10, 1818; d. Jan. 1854.
16, 1837. Thomas Eliakim, Nov. 25, 1824.

7. TIMOTHY, s. of Thomas 2d, b. Nov. 4, 1783; d. Dec. 31, 1862;
m. Margaret McDonald; she d. June 6, 1838; (2) m. Susan Tyler,
April 11, 1839.

Ch.: Aaron, Jan. 20, 1814. Margaret, Sept. 30, 1820; m. Henry
William, Oct. 27, 1816. Moseley.
Timothy, Nov. 5, 1818; d. Aug. 2, 1844.

8. JESSE, s. of Thomas 2d, b. Nov. 23, 1785; d. Aug. 25, 1853;

m. Mary Penniman Sept. 2, 1818; (2) m. Caroline P. F. Wheelock Jan. 18, 1838.

Ch.: Henry Penniman, Feb. 1, 1820.

Abby Jane, Dec. 2, 1827.

Mary Ann, Aug. 1, 1821.

Elias, Feb. 16, 1830.

Edward, Aug. 21, 1828.

Sarah, Aug. 25, 1832; m. Jabez Howe.

Sylvanus Jenks, Oct. 22, 1825; a Lieut. in the Navy; lost at sea; vessel in which he last sailed was never heard from.

Caroline Field, Jan. 28, 1837.

9. LEVI, s. of Thomas 2d, b. April 23, 1788; d. July 25, 1856; m. Rebecca Hinkley Bond; she d. March 7, 1871.

Ch.: Martha Hinkley, Jan. 31, 1825; m. Henry L., March, 1832; graduated at Wm. C. Janes Oct. 19, 1858; d. Dec. 11, 1872.

Williams College.
William K., Dec. 29, 1836; d. on voyage home from Para, Brazil, Nov. 16, 1864.
Edward, June 17, 1830.

Solomon Bond, April 17, 1828.

10. JOHN, s. of John 1st, b. Sept. 8, 1775; d. June 28, 1804; m. Ruby Porter.

Ch.: John Wales, July 20, 1802.

11. JOHN WALES, s. of John 2d, b. July 20, 1802; d. July 29, 1876; m. Eliza C. Bond May 4, 1826.

Ch.: John Porter, Feb. 25, 1829.

Ann Elizabeth, Aug. 6, 1834; m. J. C. Bridgman May 22, 1856.

Charles, Dec. 11, 1830.

12. JOHN H., s. of Ichabod 2d, b. July 13, 1807; m. Lutina S. Plympton, 1834; m. (2) Margaret Parks Dec. 14, 1867.

Ch.: Frances K., Oct. 4, 1835.

Helen F., July 16, 1842.

Frances M., June 16, 1837.

John Edgar, Sept. 4, 1844.

Amelia Ann, Jan. 18, 1839.

Gertrude A., Jan. 26, 1847.

Josephine S., March 18, 1840.

13. GEORGE ICHABOD, s. of Ichabod 2d, b. Dec. 27, 1816; m. Caroline E. Allen Oct. 10, 1834.

Ch.: Charles L., March 9, 1852.

14. REV. THOMAS E., D. D., s. of Thomas 3d, b. Nov. 25, 1824; a graduate of Union College in 1848, and Andover Theological Seminary in 1851; was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in North Middleboro, Mass., June 2, 1852; was pastor for over six years afterwards at Blackstone, Mass.; organized, in 1862, the Congregational Church at Hancock, Mich.; at Memphis, Tenn., in 1864, and remained pastor there for over six years; was called to be pastor in Denver, Col., in 1871, and is now pastor of the St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in the last named place; m. Lucinda H. Crane June 16, 1852.

Ch.: Catharine Crane, May 2, 1854; m. Adeline Phelps, July 14, 1859; d. Jan. 1877.
Shepherd Goodwin Patrick Sept. 13, 1863.

M. (2) Frances Rowley May 31, 1865.

Ch. : Alice Blake, Aug. 25, 1866.

Sarah Frances, Sept. 13, 1871.

Hattie Belle, May 9, 1868.

15. AARON, s. of Timothy, b. Jan. 20, 1814; m. Almeda Vincent July 4, 1837.

Ch. : Martha, April 12, 1888; m. Rev. Champion, Nov. 11, 1843; d. July 20, 1845.

Samuel T. Dickinson March 16, 1870;

d. June 9, 1872.

Albert A., Jan. 14, 1847; d. July 20,

1854.

Harriet M., Feb. 5, 1840.

Marion M., April 27, 1842; m. C. Walter Orville J., May 17, 1849.

Brown April 9, 1863.

16. WILLIAM, s. of Timothy, b. Oct. 27, 1816; m. F. M. Vincent Sept. 8, 1841.

Ch. : Frank T., Sept. 22, 1844.

Emilie M., June 16, 1849.

Charles W., Jan. 31, 1846.

Mary L., Feb. 10, 1856.

17. HENRY P., s. of Jesse, b. Feb. 1, 1820; m. Hannah L. Warren May 13, 1845

Ch. : Laura Warren, Jan. 25, 1846.

Edward Henry, July 21, 1847; d. June 5, 1848.

M. (2) Delia Maria Warren Feb. 16, 1850; she d. Feb. 23, 1878.

Ch. : Edward Penniman, Dec. 4, 1850; Delia Frances, March 7, 1854.

a graduate of Harvard College.

Harriet Maria, Aug. 25, 1852.

Mary Emma, Feb. 8, 1856.

Henry Warren, Sept. 20, 1861.

18. SOLOMON BOND, s. of Levi, b. April 17, 1828; m. Frances E. Mason Aug. 12, 1850.

Ch. : Caroline R., April 21, 1853; m. Louisa W., Aug. 21, 1857; d. Dec. 21, 1858.

Fred M. Luther May 19, 1875; d. Feb. 18, 1876.

Walter B., Nov. 12, 1862.

19. EDWARD, s. of Levi, b. June 17, 1830; m. Ellen A. Charles June 4, 1872.

Ch. : Florence Charles, March 23, 1877.

20. JOHN PORTER, s. of John Wales, b. July 20, 1802; m. Ann Eliza Meekum Dec. 28, 1851.

Ch. : John Webster, April 23, 1853.

Alvira Evarts, Sept. 16, 1858.

George Edwards, Dec. 15, 1855.

Willie Stanley, June 10, 1861.

21. JOHN EDGAR, s. of John H., b. Sept. 2, 1844; m. Lucinda Willard Dec. 25, 1868.

Ch. : Mabel Lutina, Jan. 25, 1871.

Willard Holbrook, May 21, 1876.

22. CHARLES L., s. of Geo. I., b. March 9, 1852; m. Lucy V. Harris Oct. 1, 1874.

Ch. : Norman R., July 14, 1876.

23. ORVILLE JUSTUS, s. of Aaron, b. May 17, 1849; d. April 9, 1875; graduated at Yale College; m. Ella Rankin April 9, 1875.

THE BROWN FAMILY.

1. BROWN, JONATHAN, removed from Salem or Beverly to Brimfield about 1739; d. Sept. 26, 1799; m. Abigail Russell Sept. 10, 1741; she d. April 23, 1803.

Ch.: Abigail, May 20, 1742; m. Reuben Hoar June 16, 1763.	John, Feb. 19, 1755.
Jonathan, March 16, 1744.	Mary, April 12, 1757.
Issachar, Oct. 23, 1745.	Eunice and Hepzibah, March 26, 1759;
Sarah, Jan. 15, 1747; m. Jabez Nichols.	Eunice m. Ozem Blasfield Jan. 4,
Archelas, Jan. 2, 1750.	1781; she d. May 6, 1790; Hepzibah
Bartholomew, July 8, 1752.	m. Solomon Blodget Sept. 19, 1782.
	Aphia, Sept. 11, 1762.

2. JONATHAN, JR., b. March 16, 1744; d. March 14, 1813; m. Priscilla Smith, May 16, 1768; m. (2) Mrs. Abigail (Dunbar) Sargent (int) March 24, 1779; she d. March 4, 1809; m. (3) Mrs Sarah (King) Bliss November 30, 1809.

Ch.: Nicanor, Dec. 2, 1768.	Betsey, —, 1780; d. July 24, 1858.
Candace, Nov. 30, 1770; m. Benjamin Sherman Nov. 29, 1792.	Jonathan, Jan. 4, 1782.
Bathsheba, June 12, 1778; d. March 18, 1787.	William, Oct. 14, 1784.
	James, —, 1786.

3. DEACON ISSACHAR, s. of Jonathan, b. Oct. 23, 1745; d. June 21, 1836; m. Rhoda Nichols Nov. 16, 1769; b. April 7, 1750; d. Dec. 24, 1836.

Ch.: Issachar, May 20, 1770.	Abner, June 2, 1775.
Rhoda, Sept. 5, 1778; m. Simon Coye; d. Oct. 27, 1846.	

4. ARCHELAUS, s. of Jonathan, b. Jan. 2, 1750; d. Jan. 25, 1816; m. Sarah Blachmer; she d. Jan. 27, 1816.

Ch.: Archelaus, Dec. 17, 1775.	Rosel, June 26, 1782.
Orrin, April 5, 1778.	Ira, May 24, 1784.
Jemima, July 5, 1780.	Daughter, Aug. 27; d. Oct. 7, 1801.

5. BARTHOLOMEW, s. of Jonathan, b. July 3, 1752; d. Nov. 21, 1829; m. Lucy —; she d. Jan. 29, 1816.

Ch.: Samuel, Feb. 19, 1779.	Lucy, Feb. 9, 1785.
Polly, March 14, 1781.	Ebenezer, July 17, 1788.
Bartholomew, Feb. 1, 1783.	Dauphin, Nov. 9, 1791.

6. JONATHAN, s. of Jonathan Jr., b. Jan. 4, 1782; d. May 23, 1865; m. Lucretia Bugbee, Oct. 4, 1810; she d. Sept. 11, 1849.

Ch.: James Henry, Aug. 19, 1811.	Lucretia, Jan. 20, 1823; d. Aug. 23, 1826.
Elizabeth, Jan. 20, 1814.	Charles Austin, Feb. 3, 1826.
Laura, Feb. 7, 1816.	Joseph Parsons, Sept. 1, 1828.
Seraph, May 26, 1818; m. Hiram Hayward Nov. 18, 1840.	George Bemis, Sept. 15, 1831.

7. **WILLIAM**, s. of Jonathan, Jr., b. Oct. 14, 1784; d. Oct. 16, 1862; m. Abigail Sumner; she d. May 18, 1817; m. (2) Hannah G. Johnson.

Ch.: Abigail Dunbar, May 6, 1813; m. William Johnson, Aug. 23, 1825; d. Sept. 20, 1844.
Dr. Flavius Searle April 1, 1839.

Maria Sumner, July 1, 1816; m. James Lavina Gorham, Dec. 9, 1827; d. June 3, 1845.
Stillman June 18, 1836; d. Jan. 28, 1871.

Adaline Denney, Oct. 31, 1821; m. John Sarah Singleton, March 22, 1831; m. Silas Griffith.
G. Kendall April 30, 1846; d. Aug. 20, Elizabeth B., Nov. 2, 1834; m. John M. Robinson May 17, 1859.

James Richard, Sept. 20, 1823. Mary L., March 27, 1837; m. A. J. Bigelow.

8 **COL. ISSACHAR**, s. of Dea. Issachar, b. May 20, 1770; d. March 27, 1855; m. Gratis Bishop March 8, 1798; she d. Sept. 5, 1862.

Ch.: Betsey Maria, July 9, 1798; m. John, Oct. 17, 1806; d. March, 1828.

Lyman Griggs Dec. 29, 1825.

Lucy, Jan. 8, 1800; m. Parsons Allen Eliza Hooper, Nov. 2, 1811; m. Rev. Gilman Noyes Nov. 19, 1833.

Nov. 18, 1829.

Calvin Bishop, April 14, 1814.

Eunice, Dec. 14, 1802; m. Eaton Hitchcock March 27, 1823.

9 **COL. ABNER**, s. of Dea. Issachar, b. June 2, 1785; d. Aug. 26, 1875; m. Jedidah Sumner, June 20, 1816; she d. Oct. 19, 1857.

Ch.: James Bridgman, Dec. 12, 1817.

7, 1824; Sarah Ann m. Calvin M.

Charles Sumner, Oct. 1, 1819; d. Aug. 1, 1824.

Ward Nov. 27, 1844; Mary Ann m. Warren F. Tarbell Nov. 18, 1845.

Sarah Ann and Mary Ann (twins), June

10. **DEACON SAMUEL**, s. of Bartholomew, b. Feb. 19, 1779; d. Nov. 17, 1862; m. Mary Hoar, Nov. 25, 1802; b. Nov. 24, 1779; she d. Dec. 24, 1864.

Ch.: Eli, March 4, 1804.

Joseph, Feb. 26, 1815.

Mary H., June 2, 1805; m. David H. Daniels Dec. 10, 1829.

Alvin R., Dec. 19, 1816.

Lucy, March 6, 1807; d. Sept. 20, 1804.

Charles B. and Charlotte C. (twins), May 5, 1819; Charlotte m. Joseph Miller,

Dauphin and Adolphus (twins), Dec. 18,

Jr., Dec. 26, 1838.

1808; Adolphus d. June 12, 1809.

Samuel T., Dec. 12, 1810.

Elizabeth, Oct. 26, 1823; m. William Chandler Sabine April 15, 1840.

Almira, Sept. 12, 1812; m. Josiah Buel Feb., 1838.

11. **BARTHOLOMEW**, s. of Bartholomew, b. Feb. 1, 1783; she d. Jan 21, 1816; m. Catharine Patrick, b. Feb. 22, 1791; d. April 6, 1861.

Ch.: Edwin Jones, Feb. 5, 1810.

Bartholomew, March 20, 1815.

Catherine Patrick, Aug. 9, 1813; m. Arthur Quinn May 14, 1839.

12. **DAUPHIN**, s. of Bartholomew, b. Nov. 9, 1791; m. Sila Patrick Dec. 2, 1814; m. (2) Lucia Homer, Nov. 13, 1854.

Ch.: Persis P., Sept. 19, 1815.

Lucy A., Oct. 13, 1817.

Albert F., Sept. 4, 1819.

Henry F., Sept. 12, 1821.

Sarah S., Aug. 8, 1823.

Harriet L., Sept. 30, 1825.

George Evarts, March 14, 1833.

Julia Mason, April 4, 1836.

13. CALVIN B., s. of Col. Issachar, b. April 14, 1814; m. Aurelia A. Cutler (int.) August, 1835.

Ch.: Harriet A., Aug. 1, 1836; m. Chas. Calvin Walter, July 6, 1841.

Andrews Nov. 29, 1856.

Ella G., Aug. 1, 1845; m. Edwin L.

Joanna L., Oct. 5, 1838; d. April 27, 1853. Hitchcock Nov. 18, 1869.

14. JAMES B., s. of Col. Abner, b. Dec. 12, 1817; m. Harriet M. Tarbell, April 10, 1849.

Ch.: Oscar Folsom, Jan. 30, 1850.

Louis Sumner, March 27, 1859.

Horace Edward, Aug. 23, 1852; d. March 8, 1858.

15. JAMES HENRY, s. of Jonathan, b. Aug. 19, 1811; m. Ann H. Holbrook Sept. 22, 1846.

Ch.: Arthur B., Aug. 5, 1847.

Sarah B., March 20, 1851.

John W., Dec. 26, 1848.

16. CHARLES A., s. of Jonathan, b. Feb. 3, 1826; m. Samantha K. Griggs, Sept. 10, 1849.

Ch.: Marietta, Jan. 14, 1851.

Frank Edgar, Jan. 11, 1859.

Charles Clark, Dec. 18, 1853.

17. DEACON DAUPHIN, s. of Dea. Samuel, b. Dec. 18, 1808; m. Abby B. Nutting, Sept. 18, 1831; she b. Dec. 7, 1810.

Ch.: George F., Jan. 27, 1833.

Charles B., Jan. 10, 1844.

Samuel H., March 29, 1840.

Edward B., Aug. 27, 1845.

Eliza F., March 28, 1841; m. Calvin

Lucy A., March 9, 1847.

Bliss Dec. 29, 1875.

Abbie A., Sept. 26, 1849.

Mary M., Aug. 15, 1842; d. Oct. 5, 1842. Dauphin H., Jan. 22, 1853.

18. SAMUEL T., s. of Dea. Samuel, b. Dec. 12, 1810; m. Juliaette S. Bissell, May 22, 1845.

Ch.: Dwight B., Oct. 16, 1849.

Charles F., Feb. 13, 1852.

Isabel Sawyer, Oct. 5, 1850.

19. JOSEPH, s. of Dea. Samuel, b. Feb. 26, 1814; d. July 17, 1870; m. Martha R. Gill June 9, 1853; she d. Feb. 27, 1861; m. (2) Carrie G. Taylor, Dec. 31, 1864.

Ch.: Katie L., March 22, 1855; d. Oct. 16, 1855.

Martha Ruth, Oct. 21, 1865.

Joseph Grant, Feb. 8, 1869.

Fannie E., July 20, 1856.

Alice T., Nov. 9, 1870.

Nellie J., March 3, 1859.

20. ALVIN R., s. of Dea. Samuel, b. Dec. 22, 1816; m. Mary Jane Hovey Aug. 27, 1841; m. (2) Mary Barnes April 9, 1856.

Ch.: Julia F., Oct. 20, 1842; m. Frank- lin B. Fox; d. Jan. 10, 1874.

Caroline A., Jan. 16, 1852; m. H. L. Godden.

Edwin H., June 16, 1847.

Mary E., March 29, 1866.

21. CHARLES B., s. of Dea Samuel, b. May 5, 1819; m. Marietta N. Mills, Jan. 1, 1840; she b. Dec. 24, 1819; d. Jan. 16, 1873.

Ch.: Charlotte G., March 18, 1841.

Samuel M., Oct. 27, 1842.

Chester E., Oct. 17, 1844.

Franklin D., March 10, 1846.

Lucy M., Aug. 5, 1849; m. George A. Knapp

Elizabeth S., March 27, 1855; m. Eugene F. Knapp

Charles P., Oct. 22, 1859.

22. EDWIN JONES, s. of Bartholomew, Jr., b. Feb. 5, 1810; m. Sarah Deming July 22, 1834; she d. March 19, 1853; m. (2) Mary Strong May 23, 1854.

Ch.: Eliza Deming, May 27, 1835; m. Edward James, Oct. 28, 1843.

William H. Chapman Jan. 18, 1865.

Edwin Ramsdell, Oct., 1836; d. Aug. 9, 1838.

Sarah Edwina, Nov. 13, 1838.

Catharine Mary, Aug. 31, 1840; m. Edward W. Denny March 15, 1871.

Anna Juliet, Feb. 11, 1842; m. Dr. Robert B. Jenks May 21, 1874.

Arthur Russell, Oct. 28, 1843; d. Dec. 31, 1858.

William Strong, April 11, 1855; d. Sept. 8, 1870.

Mary Louise, June 22, 1856.

Irving Howard, Oct. 18, 1857.

George Alvord, Aug. 27, 1860.

Joseph Cooper, infant, d. March 18, 1863.

23. BARTHOLOMEW, s. of Bartholomew, Jr., b. March 20, 1815; m. Sarah G. Wyles Nov. 30, 1841; she b. Jan. 25, 1817; d. Dec. 9, 1849; m. (2) Anna E. Robbins Jan. 12, 1853.

Ch.: Lydia Wyles, Sept. 6, 1842; m. Sarah Wyles, Jan. 6, 1848; d. June 10, 1848.

Charles E. Merrill Oct. 13, 1874.

John Wyles, May 23, 1846.

Sarah Goodwin, Nov. 9, 1849.

Russell Robbins, Feb. 15, 1876.

24. OSCAR F., s. of James B., m. Augusta H. Noyes Sept. 6, 1876.

25. ARTHUR B., s. of James H., b. Aug. 5, 1847; m. Cynthia R. Blashfield Nov. 5, 1874.

Ch.: Ida M., Jan. 27, 1876.

Clarence B., Dec. 22, 1877.

26. JOHN W., s. of James H., m. Emily J. Wetherell, Sept. 30, 1872.

Ch.: John W., Jan. 11, 1875.

Ruth W., May 13, 1876.

Deacon David Brown who removed from Ashford, Conn., to Brimfield in 1805, was a descendant of John Brown who came from England to New Plymouth about 1634, and afterwards settled at Wamimoseett, near Rehobeth, and died there April 10, 1662; his wife's name was Dorothy; she was born in 1575, and died January 24, 1673; we have account of only three of their children, James, John and Mary, who married Capt. Thomas Willets.

27. JAMES, s. of John, m. Lydia, tradition says, Lydia Howlett.

Ch.: James, 1658.

Jabesh, July 9, 1668.

Dorothy, Aug. 12, 1666.

28. JAMES 2d, b. 1658; d. April 15, 1718; m. Margaret Dennison; she d. May 5, 1741.

Ch.: Mary, Sept. 11, 1680.

Lydia, July 28, 1684.

James, Sept. 7, 1685.

Margaret, July 5, 1687.

Peleg, Feb. 28, 1688.

William, June 2, 1691.

Mary, Nov. 25, 1699; m. John Thurber.

Isaac, Dec. 2, 1702.

29 JAMES 3d, b. Sept. 7, 1685; m. Elizabeth Hunt, daughter of Lieut. Peter Hunt, of Rehobeth, Dec. 20, 1711.

Ch.: Elizabeth, May 31, 1714.

James, January 23, 1715.

30. JAMES 4th, b Jan. 23, 1713; d. Nov. 22, 1782; m. Rebecca —, b. 1714; d. Jan. 31, 1752; m. (2) Sarah —

Ch.: Rebecca, April 17, 1738; d. May 4, 1738.

James, June 11, 1739; d. July 12, 1739.

Molle, June 22 1740.

James, Aug. 19, 1742; d. Nov. 14, 1743.

James, July 3, 1744; d. May 8, 1789.

Cyrel, June 11, 1746.

Rebecca, Feb. 7, 1748; d. Jan. 21, 1754.

Micha, Feb. 21, 1749.

David, Jan. 21, 1752.

Sarah, Jan. 11, 1754.

31. DEACON DAVID, s. of James 4th, b. Jan. 21, 1752; d. Nov. 3, 1829; m. Molly Watson, Nov. 23, 1777; b. Oct. 9, 1754; d. Aug. 15, 1834.

Ch.: Samuel Watson, Nov. 28, 1779.

Nabby, June 3, 1782; m. Haviland Bugbee Nov. 3, 1819; m. (2) Smith Phettipiece Sept. 11, 1839.

Mary, April 25, 1784; m. Zadoc Nichols March 23, 1812.

Rebecca, July 11, 1786; m. Chester Blodgett Nov. 27, 1806.

David, July 12, 1788; d. July 25, 1808.

James, July 30, 1790.

Cyrel, May 26, 1792; d. Dec. 31, 1794.

Lydia, April 9, 1794; d. Feb. 14, 1795.

Lydia Berthia, Nov. 27, 1795; m. Nathaniel Parker, Jr., Oct. 22, 1818.

Cyrel Read, April 5, 1798.

32. SAMUEL WATSON, s. of Dea. David, b. Nov. 28, 1779; d. Nov. 10, 1813; m. Sybil Perrin, 1805.

33. JAMES 5th, s. of Dea. David, b July 30, 1790; d. March 18, 1859; m. Emily Field Oct. 22, 1815; b. Oct. 22, 1795; d. Oct. 29, 1876.

Ch.: Henry Field, Dec. 15, 1816.

Catharine Parker, March 18, 1820; m.

Paul W. Paige April 28, 1863.

James Tyler, Nov. 22, 1823.

Charles Frederic, April 13, 1827; d. Oct. 5, 1827.

Charles, Oct. 22, 1828; d. Nov. 6, 1828.

George Alexander, Dec. 1, 1830.

Emily Jane, May 7, 1833; m. Warren H.

Wilkinson Sept. 1, 1875.

34. DEACON CYREL READ, s. of Dea. David, b April 5, 1798; d. Sept. 4, 1869; m. Mary Blair June 14, 1821.

Ch.: Samuel Watson, Nov. 10, 1822.

Eliza Ann, Oct. 2, 1825; d. Feb. 16, 1831.

Henry Read, June 25, 1828; d. Feb. 22, 1831.

James Read, May 6, 1831.

Charles Oliver, July 11, 1833.

Albert Blair, March 6, 1835; d. March 31, 1835.

Sarah Flavonia, March 5, 1837 ; m. Theodore DeWitt Miller June 18, 1861. Mary Fransonia, March 5, 1837. Harriet Blair, Oct. 4, 1838.

35. HENRY FIELD, s. of James 5th, m. Lucy S Tarbell Sept. 25, 1839.

Ch. : Julia Tarbell, May 21, 1843. Frank Henry, Aug. 5, 1850.

36 JAMES TYLER, s. of James 5th, m. Catharine W. Miller Nov. 29, 1849.

Ch. : Isabel Louise, Dec. 12, 1851. Caroline Maria, Aug. 2, 1858.
Lewis Herbert, Oct. 31, 1853 ; d. March 15, 1857. Frederick Anson, Aug. 13, 1860 ; d. Sept. 7, 1875.

37. GEORGE ALEXANDER, s. of James 5th, m. Susan E C. Miller Jan. 26, 1854.

Ch. : Susan Miller, Aug. 28, 1865. George Anson, Dec., 1872.

38. SAMUEL WATSON, s. of Dea. Cyrel, m. Harriet L. Warren Sept. 17, 1849.

39. JAMES READ, s. of Dea. Cyrel, m. Louisa Merrill Nov. 3, 1859.
Ch. : Annie Merrill, Oct. 10, 1863. Bessie Frances, Oct. 1, 1869.

40. CHARLES OLIVER, s. of Dea. Cyrel, m. Caroline B. Janes Nov. 16, 1865.

Ch. : Eugene De Witt, May 11, 1867. Fred Janes, June 28, 1876.
Lillian May, Feb. 22, 1870. James Walter, March 8, 1878.
Albert Read, Aug. 25, 1871.

THE BROWNING FAMILY.

1. BROWNING, JAMES, and his wife Elisabeth brought letters testimonial of their church fellowship in Ireland, and were received into communion with the church in Rutland, Mass., May 24, 1728, they were worthy people ; fruitful and prosperous in a strange land, they had six sons and four daughters. the danger being so great from the Indians, their first child, William Browning, was born in the garrison

Ch. : William Browning, Aug. 20, 1723. Joseph, Nov. 22, 1733.

Elizabeth, June 5, 1725.

Mary, June 6, 1735.

James, May 25, 1727.

John, Oct. 27, 1737.

Erustram, Aug. 28, 1729.

Samuel, Oct. 28, 1740.

Margaret, Dec. 20, 1731.

Martha, Nov. 21, 1744.

2. CAPT. JOSEPH, s. of James, b. Nov. 22, 1733, d. Dec. 26, 1813 ; settled in Brimfield where he m. Lois Sherman Jan. 31, 1760 ; she d. June 15, 1781.

Ch. : Margaret, March 8, 1761 ; m. Joseph Russell Nov. 29, 1785. James, Jan. 24, 1770.

Lois, Oct. 4, 1763.

Sarah, Sept. 23, 1771 ; m. Jonathan Ballard March 20, 1794.

Lucy, June 8, 1765 ; m. Daniel Danielson July 14, 1784.

Martha, July 26, 1773 ; m. Joseph Morgan Oct. 18, 1792.

Joseph Davis, Oct. 19, 1767.

3. **JOSEPH DAVIS**, s. of Joseph, b. Oct. 19, 1767, d. Dec. 28, 1855; m. Peggy Morgan July 8, 1790; she d. Dec. 31, 1793; m. (2) Bathsheba Church March 20, 1795; she d. July 7, 1837; m. (3) Mrs. Sally Fenton April 15, 1840; she d. July 14, 1859.

Ch.: Margaret, (about) 1792; m. Harri- Sophia, Oct. 18, 1803; m. Penuel Parker, son G. Bishop March, 1812. Sept., 1822.

William A., 1796. Israel Trask, Oct. 2, 1807; d. July 8, 1836.

Marrianna, April 9, 1798; d. July 6, 1802. Moses Church, Feb. 14, 1809.

Joseph Davis, Oct. 21, 1800. John Warriner, July 8, 1811.

4. **JAMES**, s. of Joseph, b. Jan. 24, 1770; m. Lucinda Smith (int.) May 11, 1800; she d. March 13, 1853.

Ch.: Betsey, Aug. 22, 1801; m. Lathrop Eudocia, Dec. 23, 1807; m. Enoch Bacon, Arms June 4, 1820. Jr., Dec. 2, 1834.

Lucy, Jan. 6, 1803. Mary F., Nov. 3, 1814; m. Henry C.

Lucinda, Nov. 7, 1805; d. April 31, 1826. White Aug. 19, 1834; d. April 17, 1863.

5. **JOSEPH D, JR.**, b. Oct. 21, 1800; d. Aug. 9, 1863; m. Submit McCray Oct. 31, 1833, she d. July 22, 1870.

Ch.: William H. (adopted), Dec. 4, 1836. Sarah Trask, July 24, 1843.

Mary, Oct. 21, 1838. Carrie A., Jan. 5, 1847; d. Oct. 8, 1857.

Julia E., June 17, 1841; d. March 18, 1878.

6. **MOSES CHURCH**, s. of Joseph D., b. Feb. 14, 1809; d. Aug. 5, 1874; m. Roxanna Crane March 4, 1833.

Ch.: Harriet Maria, March 2, 1834; m. Annette Trask, June 28, 1851; d. May W. H. Daniel May 11, 1854. 13, 1853.

Emily Pynchon, May 24, 1841; m. Dr. Edward Crane, March 22, 1855; d. July Robert Lynde Oct. 23, 1866. 26, 1855.

7. **JOHN W.**, s of Joseph D., b. July 8, 1811; m. Olive Baker May 22, 1839, she d. Nov. 15, 1856; m. (2) Phebe C. Spring Feb 2, 1859.

Ch.: Delia Ann, March 9, 1840; m. Ar- H. Goodhue March 2, 1870; d. March thur H. Smith Jan. 4, 1866. 29, 1875.

Clara Francis, May 7, 1847; m. Joseph

THE BLASHFIELD FAMILY.

Deacon Luke Blashfield was the first person (probably) to unite with the church in Brimfield after its organization, joining it by letter; and it is supposed that he moved to the town at that time, bringing his family, the sons appearing to have been Luke, Jr, and John—the latter being the ancestor of the subsequent families of the name.

1. **BLASHFIELD, JOHN**, probably s. of Dea. Luke, m. Marcy —; d. Nov. 8, 1802.

Ch.: Elizabeth, Sept. 15, 1744. Rose, July 17, 1754; m. Lemuel Sherman June 18, 1773.
 Lydia, June 4, 1746, m. Thomas Moore May 13, 1802. Ozem, Apr. 5, 1757.
 William, Feb. 16, 1748. Abigail, Feb. 27, 1762.
 Phebe, Feb. 12, 1750. James Rea, Aug. 2, 1763.
 John, Jr., June 1, 1752; m. Abigail Crouch, Apr. 20, 1786; d. Dec. 8, 1815.

2. WILLIAM, s. of John, b. Feb. 16, 1748; d. Feb. 19, 1791; m. Lois Lombard May 30, 1771.

Ch.: Alfred, May 5, 1772. Azubah, June 14, 1777; m. Samuel Hitchcock Feb. 19, 1800.
 Elfedda, Mar. 30, 1774; m. John Bishop Iddo, May 12, 1779.
 Dec. 23, 1798. William, Jr., July 30, 1790.

3. CAPT. OZEM, s. of John, b. April 5, 1757; d. April 11, 1808; m. Eunice Brown Jan. 4, 1781; she d. May 6, 1790; m. (2) Mrs Bathsheba Burt April 12, 1791.

Ch.: Celia, Oct. 20, 1782; m. David Nichols Dec. 23, 1802. Harvey, Apr. 23, 1794.
 Chester, Dec. 3, 1784. Selina, Oct. 8, 1795.
 Eunice, Mar. 6, 1786. Adeline Augusta, Feb. 19, 1799; m. Richard Allen May 23, 1821.
 Philo, Nov. 12, 1788. Hiram, Dec. 2, 1801.
 Bathsheba, Jan. 8, 1792; m. Artemus Wiswell Dec. 8, 1816.

4. ALFRED, s. of William, b. May 5, 1772; d. March 16, 1860; m. Dorcas Lilley April 16, 1795.

Ch.: Dorcas, June 5, 1796; m. Luther R. Maria, d. 1801.
 Lamb April 15, 1819; d. April 13, 1822. Alfred, Jr., Nov. 2, 1802.
 Sarah, Feb. 5, 1798; m. Luther R. Lamb Eliza, April 13, 1807.
 Sept. 7, 1817; d. Oct. 7, 1818. William C., Aug. 3, 1817.

5. ALFRED, JR., s. of Alfred, b. Nov. 2, 1802; m. Betsey Stone; she d. May 17, 1852.

Ch.: Sarah Jane, Dec. 31, 1828; m. James H., Apr. 22, 1838.
 George S. Allen Oct. 4, 1858; d. July Mary A., May 11, 1843; m. James M. Harvey, Apr. 6, 1871; d. Sept. 27, 1872.
 29, 1870. Orestes A., Sept. 1, 1830. Eliza A., July 25, 1846; d. Jan. 3, 1864.
 Lewis, May 20, 1833; d. June 3, 1833. Harriet L., Mar. 25, 1852; d. Aug. 6, 1859.
 Thomas C., Sept. 27, 1835.

6. WILLIAM C., s. of Alfred, b. Aug. 3, 1817; m. Olive M. Richardson.

Ch.: Cynthia R., Oct. 3, 1849; m. Ar- Julia A., Apr., 12, 1852.
 thur B. Brown Nov. 5, 1874.

THE BLODGETT FAMILY.

The Blodgett family came from Lexington. Thomas Blodgett, a glover, came from London 1635, settled at Cambridge. Children, Daniel, Samuel, Susanna.

1. SAMUEL, b in England 1633; d. July 3, 1687; m. Ruth Ingleden Dec. 13, 1655.

Ch.: Ruth.	Susanna.
Samuel.	Sarah.
Thomas.	

2. THOMAS, b. 1660; removed to Lexington about 1699; m. Rebecca Tidd Nov. 11, 1684.

Ch.: Thomas.	Abigail.
Rebecca.	Saul.
Joseph.	

3. JOSEPH, JR., s. of Joseph, b. at Woburn Sept. 17, 1696; m. Sarah Stone who was born at Lexington Nov. 7, 1700; she d. May 8, 1735; m. (2) Sarah Ingersoll June 29, 1738; she was b. at Springfield May 17, 1718.

Ch.: Joseph, April 17, 1721.	Thomas, Sept. 26, 1734.
Sarah, Nov. 12, 1722; m. Reuben Towns-	Samuel, May 17, 1739.
ley Aug. 6, 1741.	Lydia, Feb. 7, 1741; m. Simeon Hubbard
Anna, April 10, 1724; m. Thomas Sher-	Oct. 14, 1762.
man Sept. 12, 1751.	Jonas, Nov. 12, 1743.
Abner, June 6, 1732.	Azubah, April 12, 1746.
Abigail, July 18, 1726.	Caleb, Nov. 24, 1748.
Ruth, March 1, 1728; m. John Danielson,	Elijah, Oct. 25, 1761.
Jr., Aug. 30, 1750; all the above born	Marsena, Mar. 4, 1754.
at Lexington.	Nathan, Nov. 3, 1756.
Benjamin, June 9, 1730.	Admatha, Dec. 15, 1758.

4. JOSEPH, JR., s. of Joseph, b. April 17, 1721; m. Hannah Haynes Aug. 25, 1743.

Ch.: Joseph, May 17, 1743.	Mary, Oct. 20, 1753; m. Levi Sherman
Hannah, Aug. 10, 1747.	July 13, 1775.
Sarah, July 31, 1749; m. Daniel Haynes	Solomon, April 4, 1756.
Mar. 24, 1774.	Beulah, April 30, 1759.
David, July 19, 1751.	Rufus, July 19, 1761.

5. JONAS, s. of Joseph, b. Nov. 12, 1743; d. April 18, 1839; m. Rhoda Dady Jan. 14, 1773; she d. April 18, 1825; m. Mrs. Hannah Bugbee Dec. 1, 1825; she d. Jan. 24, 1845.

Ch.: James, Aug. 31, 1773.	Chester.
Dady, March 12, 1776.	Loami; d. Sept. 23, 1803.
Persia.	Tammy, 1789; d. Aug. 1, 1829.
Sally; m. Richard Bishop Jan. 4, 1803.	William, April 15, 1794.

6. DADY, s. of Jonas, b. March 12, 1776; d. Dec. 14, 1850; m. Sally Daniels June 3, 1805; she d. Aug. 4, 1868.

Ch.: Loami, Nov. 27, 1805.	Mary Ann, March 22, 1827; m. Wyles
Elvira, June 8, 1807; m. Henry Lyon.	Nelson (int.) Sept. 12, 1855; d. June
Charles, April 6, 1811.	5, 1863.

7. CHESTER, s. of Jonas; m. Rebecca Brown Nov. 27, 1806.
Ch.: William Watson, Oct. 30, 1807. Orril Brown, Jan. 31, 1809.

8. LOAMI, s. of Dady, b. Nov 24, 1805; m. Polly Sherman April 13, 1831.

Ch.: Lucy, Jan. 8, 1832; d. Jan. 22, 1832. Asa Patrick, July 4, 1838.
 Lucy, Jan. 19, 1836; m. Thomas Hughs James, Dec. 1842; d—
 April 5, 1858.

THE BOND FAMILY.

1. BOND, MARK, m. Sarah Ellinwood Dec. 17. 1755; d. Apr. 18, 1807.

Ch.: Lucy, Aug. 16, 1758; m. Daniel Solomon, Sept. 11, 1763; m. Polly Russell Feb. 14, 1785. Apr. 9, 1789.
 Phebe, Jan. 22, 1760; m. Thomas Charles Sarah, July 16, 1765; m. John Morgan Mar. 16, 1786.
 Feb. 22, 1781. Rowlandson, Dec. 18, 1768.

2. ROWLANDSON, s. of Mark, b. Dec 18, 1768; m. Sybil Yaro.

Ch.: Samuel, July 14, 1796. Sarah, June 8, 1809.
 Nabby, Apr. 11, 1798; m. Barnus Olds Marquis, Feb. 29, 1812.
 Dec. 28, 1828. Lucy M., Nov. 27, 1814.
 Foster, Feb. 24, 1801. Elizabeth, 1816, d. May 15, 1837.
 Solomon, Aug. 6, 1803. Joseph Gleason, Oct. 13, 1820.

3. SAMUEL, s. of Rowlandson, b. July 14, 1796; d. May 8, 1873; m. Mary Demon June 29, 1824; she d. Aug 5. 1871

Ch.: John D., June 9, 1827. Samuel R., Aug. 13, 1837.
 George W., Nov. 29, 1829; d. in army. Lydia Louise, Sept. 2, 1840; m. Alfred W. Chase.
 Mary A., July 8, 1832; m. Emery E. Daniel Gleason, Sept. 5, 1843.
 Livermore Feb. 15, 1854. Sarah, d. in infancy.
 N. Maria, Aug. 3, 1834; m. Simon Baker.

4. SOLOMON, s. of Rowlandson, b. Aug. 6. 1803.; d. May 22, 1858; m. Marcy Nichols Apr. 6, 1828; she d. Oct 30, 1863.

Ch.: Edwin P., 1830; d. Sept. 23, 1832. Delia M., Jan. 7, 1834; d. May 11, 1852.

5. BOND, EDWARD; m. Experience —; removed with his family to Leicester, where he d. Feb. 12. 1776.

Ch.: Edward, Jr., Dec. 28, 1737. Abigail, May 16, 1745, m. Adonijah Russell, Jr., Feb. 21, 1765.
 Experience, Dec. 16, 1739; m. Luke Emery and Lydia (twins), Oct. 8, 1747;
 Blashfield Nov. 17, 1761. Lydia m. Asa Bates Feb. 4, 1773.
 Emma, 1741; m. Richard Bond 1768. Jonathan, Apr. 30, 1750.
 Benjamin, June 28, 1743.

6. EDWARD, JR., s. of Edward, b. Dec. 28, 1737; d. at Ft. George Aug 20, 1776; m. Rose Blashfield Nov. 29, 1759.

Ch.: Israel, Nov. 27, 1760. Elijah, 1770.
 Luke, Sept. 6, 1763. Forbush, Nov. 4, 1772.
 Henry, Jan. 6, 1767. Rose, Mar. 3, 1775.

7. **GEORGE**, s. of Benjamin the son of Edward; m. Esther Taylor; she d. Sept. 9, 1815.

Ch.: John Sumner; d. Sept. 24, 1810.
Sally, Aug. 8, 1810; m. Silas Cutler.

Esther, Apr. 12, 1812; m. Lawson Kenney.
George Sumner, June 10, 1815.

8. **BOND, BAILEY**, b. 1760; d. Sept. 20, 1840; m. Elizabeth Charles 1780; she d. June 18, 1806; m. (2) Rachel Hamant Aug. 7, 1806; she d. Feb. 27, 1845.

Ch.: Charles, Feb. 18, 1781.
John, Apr. 18, 1783.

Linus, Aug. 28, 1785.

9. **CHARLES**, s. of Bailey, b. Feb. 18, 1781; d. July 7, 1816; m. Anna Eddy; she d. Aug. 24, 1854.

Ch.: Eliza, May 12, 1809; m. John W. Bliss, May 4, 1826.

10. **JOHN**, s. of Bailey, b. Apr. 18, 1783; d. Apr. 16, 1862; m. Mrs. Caphira Sherman.

Ch.: Dexter Janes, Dec. 1815.
Caphira, Dec. 19, 1817.

Harriet.
Henry.

Julia A., Dec. 26, 1819; d. Mar. 26, 1842.

11. **BOND, EPHRAIM**, m. Eleanor Abbot, May 28, 1772.

Ch.: Jacob, Dec. 29, 1772; d. Dec. 14, Samuel, Dec. 1, 1779.

Nathan, Mar. 12, 1774.

Polly, Sept. 18, 1781; d. Aug. 15, 1783.

Eleanor, June 5, 1775.

Persis, Mar. 12, 1783.

Jacob, Mar. 29, 1777; d. May 23, 1781.

Asenath, July 14, 1784.

Ephraim, Jr., June 26, 1778.

Rufus, Sept. 18, 1786.

12. **NATHAN**, s. of Ephraim, b. Mar. 12, 1774; m. Lovina Needham Feb. 23, 1800; their son, Emelius, b. Aug. 19, 1800; family removed to Wales.

THE BURT FAMILY.

Major Daniel Burt, one of the first settlers of Brimfield, was a great-grandson of Henry Burt, who came to Springfield in 1640, about four years after its settlement. Major Daniel was prominent in the civil and military affairs of his time, being thrice commissioned in His Majesty's service against the French: First by William Shirley, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay, as Lieutenant in Capt. Solomon Keyes's company of the Canada expedition, June 25, 1746; second by Thomas Pownal, Captain-General etc., March 13, 1758, as Captain in another expedition to Canada; and last by Thomas Hutchinson, Lieut. Governor, June 9, 1760, he was commissioned Major in Colonel John Whitcomb's regiment. His headstone in the Brimfield cemetery bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Daniel Burt, Esq., who died Feb. 27, 1771, in his

68th year. He early in life exposed himself in a dangerous enterprise against the common enemy; and in our late expedition he served as a Captain and a Major, was loved and respected in the army. As a Selectman, a Justice of the Peace, and as a Representative, he served his Town, County and Country to good acceptance. Having served his generation by the will of God, he is fallen asleep and is laid with his fathers."

Deacon Henry Burt was also an original proprietor, the father of Henry, Jr, and Silence, b. Sept. 8, 1733, m. Noah Hitchcock Oct. 7, 1762; as also probably of Bethia, wife of John Hitchcock; Elizabeth, wife of Aaron Charles; Keziah, wife of Samuel Bates; Sarah, wife of Joseph Farrel; and perhaps of Diademia, wife of Ebenezer Stebbins.

John Burt was also a settler in Brimfield, assigning his interest in the lands to Major Daniel, April 25, 1727.

John, son of Nathaniel and father of Major Daniel, was one of the Springfield people who in 1701 petitioned the Governor and Council for the privilege of erecting and setting up a town to the eastward of Springfield. He was killed Feb. 25, 1704, while "tackling his sleigh."

1. BURT, JOHN (probably son of John and brother of Major Daniel), b. at Springfield Sept. 19, 1699; d. April 22, 1756; m. Mary Wright.

Ch.: Mary, June 29, 1728; m. Joseph Benjamin, Nov. 4, 1734; d. in army, 1776.
Hitchcock, Dec. 11, 1750. Eunice, Mar. 12, 1737.
John, Jr., Feb. 11, 1731. Reuben, Sept. 7, 1739.
Rebecca, Nov. 3, 1732; m. Daniel Mof- Hannah, Sept. 26, 1748; d. Feb. 19, 1754.
fatt, Feb. 1, 1757.

2. BURT, MAJOR DANIEL, s. of John, b. July 5, 1703; d. Feb. 27, 1771; m. Margaret Colton, Feb. 2, 1727.

Ch.: Margaret, Jan. 12, 1728; m. Abner Lucy, Jan. 20, 1737; d. Feb. 3, 1756.
Colton Nov. 12, 1751. Mary, Sept. 21, 1738; m. David Haynes
Daniel, Jr., Sept. 16, 1729. July 15, 1756.

3. DANIEL, JR., s. of Daniel, b. Sept. 16, 1729; d. Sept. 22, 1812; m. Experience Colton Oct. 12, 1752; she died Sept. 28, 1775; m. (2) Mrs. Mary (Webber) Frizzell; she d. Jan. 13, 1818.

Ch.: Abel, Nov. 21, 1753. Daniel, Dec. 22, 1782.
Marcy, Sept. 6, 1756; m. Rev. Jesse Ives, Julius, Sept. 16, 1785.
May 25, 1796. Peggy, July 7, 1787; m. George Sumner.
Lucy, May 13, 1760; d. Nov. 10, 1775. Mary, 1789; d. Dec. 20, 1822.

4. ABEL, s. of Daniel, Jr, b. Nov. 21, 1753; d. July 8, 1788; m. Bathsheba Thompson, Oct. 7, 1779.

Ch.: Pamela, Oct. 1, 1780. Artemas Davenport, Nov. 25, 1785; d.
Matilda, Oct. 1, 1784; d. Dec. 4, 1786. Dec. 9, 1786.
Abel, Jr., Mar. 26, 1788.

5. DANIEL, s. of Daniel, Jr., b. Dec. 22, 1782; d. Dec. 25, 1823; m. Eliza Sherman; she d. May 16, 1812; m. (2) Mrs. Orril Norcross, Oct. 16, 1816.

Ch.: Deloisa, July 21, 1806; m. David Eliza; d. May 16, 1812. Moore.

Daniel Sherman, 1808; d. Mar. 7, 1811. Timothy, Apr. 29, 1812.

6. JULIUS, s. of Daniel, Jr., b. Sept. 16, 1785; d. Sept. 27, 1864; m. Prudence Sherman April 6, 1813.

Ch.: Jeremy, May 14, 1815; d. Oct. 31, Nancy, July 9, 1823. 1850.

Fisher Ames, May 16, 1826; d. July 6, Emily, Jan. 13, 1817; d. Aug. 22, 1851. 1828.

Prudence, Feb. 26, 1820; m. Isaac Gibbs, Margaret Sumner, Dec. 8, 1829. Sept. 14, 1841; d. Feb. 23, 1858.

7. ABEL, JR., s. of Abel, b. Mar. 26, 1788; m. Prudence Lyon, Mar. 17, 1811.

Ch.: Elvira Augusta, Sept. 25, 1811. Eliza Eaton, Dec. 11, 1815.

Artemas Davenport, Jan. 11, 1814.

8. HENRY JR., s. of Deacon Henry, m. Huldah —; she d. Apr. 4, 1758; m. (2) Hannah Miller, Mar. 8, 1759.

Ch.: Jonathan, Apr. 12, 1745; d. Feb. 1, Jonathan, Apr. 25, 1761; d. 1750. Aaron, Mar. 22, 1762.

Bethia, June 1, 1747. Sarah, Sept. 7, 1763; d. Oct. 14, 1775.

Zeruah, May 3, 1753; m. Samuel Willard; Calvin, Feb. 14, 1765.

d. Jan. 21, 1772. Anna, Dec. 10, 1767.

Henry, Feb. 16, 1760. Huldah, Jan. 7, 1772.

9. JOHN, JR., s. of John, m. Mary —.

Ch.: Hannah, Sept. 26, 1748.

10. REUBEN, s. of John, m. Beulah —.

Ch.: John, Dec. 6, 1758. Samuel, Oct. 20, 1764.

Reuben, Jr., July 15, 1760; d. Aug. 14, Moses, July 28, 1766.

1761. Jonathan, May 20, 1768.

Reuben, Jr., Sept. 10, 1761. Mary, Jan. 24, 1770.

Beulah, Feb. 5, 1762. Edward, July 6, 1772.

THE BATES FAMILY.

1. BATES, GEORGE, m. Rebecca Dick, Dec. 6, 1735.

Ch.: Mary, Oct. 9, 1735. Thomas, Jan. 18, 1743.

George, Jr., Dec. 23, 1736. Asa, May 20, 1745.

Samuel, Nov. 9, 1738. Lemuel, March 4, 1747.

Hepzibah, Feb. 2, 1741. Elisha, March 25, 1749.

2. SAMUEL, s. of George, b. Nov. 9, 1738, m. Eunice Sherman, Sept. 30, 1763; she d. July 26, 1775; (2) m. Keziah Burt, Jan. 28, 1779; she d. Jan. 24, 1802.

Ch.: Chloe, Oct. 27, 1763.

Rufus, Dec. 9, 1765.

Moses, April 9, 1768.

Eunice, Dec. 20, 1770.

Samuel, Feb. 18, 1773.

Keziah, June 1, 1775; m. Gad Hitchcock,

Feb. 28, 1793.

3 LEMUEL, s. of George, b. March 4, 1747; m. Resinah ———.

Ch.: Sally, Nov. 20, 1773.

A daughter, March 24, 1776.

Joseph Thompson, Oct. 17, 1778.

Patty, Feb. 5, 1781.

Samuel, July 20, 1783.

Ransford, May 19, 1785.

Bathsheba, Nov. 27, 1787.

Farasina, April 27, 1797.

Nabby, Feb. 10, 1799.

4. ELISHA, s. of George, b. March 25, 1749; m. Hannah Perkins, Aug. 29, 1797.

Ch.: Patty and Betsey, twins, March 4, 1798. Eudocia, June 15, 1800.

5. RUFUS, s. of Samuel, b. Dec. 9, 1765; m. Lucy Fay, Dec. 24, 1789.

Ch.: Assenath, Oct. 11, 1790.

Joel, Nov. 30, 1792; d. Dec. 23, 1792.

Jairus, July 16, 1794.

Ruel, Sept. 4, 1796.

Lyman, Nov. 17, 1799.

6. ELI BATES m. Marcy.

Ch.: Eli Jr., Oct. 12, 1767.

Mary, April 6, 1770.

Marcy, Aug. 3, 1773; m. Enoch Morgan,

April 23, 1795; m. (2) Capt. Thomas

Sherman, May 4, 1815.

John, June 9, 1775.

Samuel, April 17, 1777; d. June 22, 1825.

Asa, Oct. 7, 1781.

Betsey, Sept. 12, 1783.

James, Dec. 8, 1785.

7. GEORGE W. BATES m. Lucy.

Ch.: Serenus, March 16, 1803.

Manthano, Oct. 11, 1805.

Erastus C., July 1, 1807.

George Washington, June 10, 1809; d. July 4, 1814.

Augustus Reed, May 31, 1811.

Sophia, Dec. 22, 1814; m. Lucius T.

Hudson, Nov. 23, 1834.

Bathsheba, Sept. 24, 1817; m. Edwin Robinson.

THE BIXBY FAMILY.

1. BIXBY, JOHNSON, s. of Jacob and Eunice Bixby, b. April 25, 1793; d. Jan. 28, 1872, came from Thompson, Ct., to Brimfield in 1819; m. Orinda Graves, Nov. 4, 1821; she was b. Sept. 19, 1793; d. June 3, 1875.

Ch.: Mary Jane, Nov. 20, 1823; m. Loring Fletcher, Sept. 29, 1847; d. Nov. 23, 1875.

Emery Sandford, July 27, 1827; d. April 19, 1872.

Harriet Ellen, Feb. 4, 1831; m. William S. Jones, Feb. 18, 1857.

THE CARTER FAMILY.

CARTER, ELIAS, s. of Timothy, b. at Ward, Mass., May 30, 1781;

d. at Chicopee Falls March 23, 1864; m. Eudocia Lyon, May 25, 1807; she d. July 23, 1869.

Ch.: Horatio Lyon, April 27, 1808; m. Joseph Ballard, Aug. 21, 1803.
 Julia Lyon and removed to Brimfield, Edwin Osgood, Oct. 30, 1815.
 O.; d. June 12, 1869. Elias Endocius, June 11, 1809; d. Aug.
 Timothy Walker, July 2, 1809. 23, 1840.
 Edwin Ballard, Jan. 23, 1811; d. Sept. Samuel John Mills, April 3, 1825; d.
 28, 1812. Jan. 20, 1834.

THE CHARLES FAMILY.

1. CHARLES, JOHN, who came to Brimfield from Springfield, was one of the original settlers, and drew the fourth lot in the division of lands. He was third of the name in this country, the first John Charles being a resident of Charlestown in 1636. The subject of this sketch and his descendants were among the largest land-holders of the town. He married Elizabeth Swetman, March 10, 1709.

Ch.: Elizabeth, Oct. 3, 1711; m. Benjamin Cooley, Jr., Sept. 1, 1730. Aaron.
 Abraham, Nov. 20, 1716.
 John, Aug. 6, 1713. Jonathan.

2. JOHN, JR., s. of John, b. Aug. 6, 1713; m. Abigail.

Ch.: Olive, Dec., 1740. Hannah, March 26, 1748.
 Elinor, April 21, 1742. Abner, April 29, 1751.
 Abigail, March 2, 1744; d. Nov., 28, 1749. Samuel, Sept. 6, 1755.
 John, Feb. 28, 1746; m. Phebe Russell,
 Oct. 12, 1769.

3. AARON, s. of John, m. Elizabeth Burt, Oct. 1747; d. Nov. 18, 1802; she d. April 9, 1819.

Ch.: Elizabeth, April 21, 1748; d. Oct. Elizabeth, March 4, 1761; m. Hosea
 7, 1754. Sprague, Jan. 6, 1785.
 Aaron, June 16, 1751; d. Sept. 30, 1751. Araunah 19, 1767.
 Thomas, Nov. 12, 1752; d. Oct. 5, 1754. Nancy, Nov. 27, 1772; m. Tertius Ellin
 Aaron, Aug. 27, 1755; d. Sept. 18, 1821. wood, Nov. 17, 1791.
 Thomas, Oct. 31, 1758.

4. JONATHAN, s. of John, m. Judith Smith, Aug. 8, 1750.

Ch.: Solomon, Dec. 8, 1750. Elizabeth, Sept. 15, 1759; m. Baily Bond,
 Judith, Nov. 24, 1752; d. Oct., 1754. 1780.
 Jonathan, Nov. 17, 1754; d. April 17, Nehemiah, Dec. 13, 1761.
 1805. Simeon and Levi (twins), July 5, 1764;
 Judith, Aug. 7, 1757. Levi d. July 30 1764.
 Abigail, Sept. 29, 1770.

5. ABRAHAM, s. of John, b. Nov. 20, 1716; m. Sarah Holbrook, 1760; she d. March 27, 1795; he d. May 26, 1804.

Ch.: Nathaniel, Aug. 1, 1762. Pelatiah, Jan. 30, 1767; d. Dec. 2, 1795.
 Abraham, Nov. 2, 1763; d. Aug. 11, 1764. Darius, Dec. 6, 1768.
 John, July 6, 1765.

6. **THOMAS**, s. of Aaron, b. Oct. 31, 1758. d. April 3, 1843; m. Phebe Bond, Feb. 22, 1781; she d. Aug. 21, 1833; m. (2) Sally Wedge, Sept. 10, 1834; she d. April 3, 1843.

Ch.: James, Oct. 25, 1781.

Sally, Nov. 30, 1784; m. Gideon Dimmick, Feb. 18, 1806.

7. **CAPT. ARAUNAH**, s. of Aaron, b. 1767; d. May 11, 1821; m. Polly Bugbee, March 5, 1789; she d. July 24, 1806; m. (2) Hannah Smith, Dec. 9, 1806; their son Aaron born May, 1807.

8. **SOLOMON**, s. of Jonathan, b. Dec. 8, 1750; m. Mary Abbott, June 17, 1773; she d. Aug. 22, 1791; m. (2) Hannah Tomblin, Jan. 16, 1794.

Ch.: Mary, Feb. 6, 1774.

Danforth, May 20, 1779.

Levi, May 22, 1775.

Anne, Jan. 18, 1781.

Danforth, March 14, 1777; d. Sept. 29, 1778.

Patty, Feb. 4, 1785.

Pease, April 9, 1791; d. April 17, 1791.

9. **NEHEMIAH**, s. of Jonathan, b. Dec. 13, 1761; m. Phebe—; their son Abner b. Oct. 2, 1800.

10. **SIMEON**, s. of Jonathan, b. July 5, 1764; d. Aug. 30, 1828; m. Rhoda.

Ch.: Nabby, March 21, 1798.

Samuel, May 31, 1804.

Niel, May 8, 1800.

11. **NATHANIEL**, s. of Abraham, b. Aug. 1, 1762; d. March 12, 1819; m. Mary Lumbard, April 10, 1794.

Ch.: John, 1795.

Lydia; m. Washington Upham Nov. 17, 1825.

Sarah, Nov. 20, 1796; m. Roswell Lumbard, March 4, 1819.

Elmira; d. young.

Pelatia, 1799; d. 1873.

Sophia, July 21, 1809; d. April 21, 1810.

Adeline, 1801; m. Labon Sprague Feb. 5, 1826.

Goliath.

Mary, March, 1815; m. Lyman Harding.

12. **DARIUS**, s. of Abraham, b. Dec. 6, 1768; d. Oct. 24, 1859; m. Prudence Faulkner, Jan. 20, 1803; she d. Feb. 4, 1824; m. (2) Tirzah Holbrook, Dec. 22, 1825; she d. March 22, 1826; m. (3) Thena A. Thompson, April 30, 1828; she d. June 16, 1868.

Ch.: Truman, March 29, 1804.

Salem, April 11, 1813.

Abraham, Feb. 5, 1807.

Dwight, May 7, 1816; d. March 8, 1824.

Daniel F., April 7, 1810; d. Aug. 25, 1813.

13. **LEVI**, s. of Solomon, b. May 22, 1775; m. Sally Blashfield; she d. June 4, 1854; he d. April 27, 1841.

Ch.: Patty, Nov. 8, 1798; d. Dec. 29, 1874.

Luke Blashfield, Dec. 16, 1801.

1874.

14. **JAMES**, s. of Thomas, b. Oct. 25, 1781; m. Laura.

Ch.: James Monroe, Sept. 17, 1819.

John Adams, April 20, 1823.

Thomas Jefferson, Feb. 22, 1821.

Aaron Lafayette, Sept. 28, 1824.

George Washington, March 18, 1822.

Simon Bolivar, Feb. 3, 1826.

15. TRUMAN, s. of Capt. Darius, b. March 29, 1804; m. Mary C. Allen, Oct. 27, 1830.

Ch.: Jane E. Dec. 10, 1832; m. William Sarah F. April 28, 1841.

H. Skerry, Oct. 24, 1855.

Dwight A., May 10, 1843.

Mary L., Sept. 17, 1839.

Edward O., July 3, 1849.

16. ABRAHAM, s. of Capt. Darius, b. Feb. 5, 1807; m. Sarah Jane Thompson, May 3, 1837; she d. Feb. 6, 1840; m. (2) Esther L. Wallis, Sept. 29, 1841.

Ch.: Ellen Adelia, March 16, 1838; m. Byron W., Jan. 6, 1845.

Edward Bliss, June 4, 1872.

Wilder Allen, Aug. 20, 1847.

Luan Augusta, Aug. 22, 1842; m. Henry Salem Darius, March 19, 1850.

D. Hyde, Oct. 9, 1866.

Frederic Abraham, March 10, 1863.

17. LUKE B., s. of Levi, b. Dec. 16, 1801; d. March 27, 1850; m. Louisa B. Thompson; she d. Aug. 24, 1862; their daughter Sarah m. John L. Bacon.

THE COLLIS FAMILY.

1. COLLIS, JONATHAN, b. in Sturbridge Oct. 16, 1791; d. Oct. 27, 1868; m. Phebe Parker, Nov. 1, 1810; she d. May 6, 1864.

Ch.: Luther, July 23, 1811.

Charles, Jan. 3, 1822.

Miranda, June 25, 1813.

Ann S., Dec. 30, 1825; d. July 22, 1850.

Louisa, Sept. 12, 1814.

Cynthia, Dec. 21, 1828.

Joseph, July 23, 1816.

Mary, Oct. 26, 1830.

John, May 29, 1818.

2. JOHN, s. of Jonathan, b. May 29, 1818; m. Cynthia Silloway Sept. 11, 1843; she d. March 29, 1861; m. (2) Adelaide Dodge, May 29, 1863

Ch.: George W., 1847.

3. CHARLES, s. of Jonathan, b. Jan. 3, 1822; d. Sept. 26, 1876; m. Martha Belknap Nov. 25, 1845; she d. Aug. 24, 1861; m. (2) Mrs. Lucy A. Hughes, Feb. 18, 1869.

Ch.: Martha E., July 21, 1846; m. John Lydia D., Feb. 3, 1856; m. John P. Griggs, Nov. 1, 1876.

Sleeper, Oct. 14, 1876.

Charles F. W., May 20, 1848.

Alonzo B., March 7, 1859.

Ella A., July 6, 1850; m. Frank I. Brown, Arthur B., March 26, 1861.

June 28, 1868.

Alice B., Jan. 10, 1872; d. April 4, 1878.

Axchia J., Dec. 6, 1854; d. Feb. 16, 1855.

4. GEORGE W., s. of John, b. 1847; m. Nettie L. Arnott, Oct. 14, 1876; their daughter Lilla Bell born July 24, 1878.

THE CONVERSE FAMILY.

1. CONVERSE, ALPHEUS, b. Sept. 1, 1752; d. March 5, 1817; m. Jerusha Eliot; she was born Jan. 14, 1754. Ch.: Jerusha, Joseph,

Benjamin, March 9, 1779; Charles, Feb. 21, 1781; Alpheus, Jr., Feb. 27, 1783; Marquis, August 16, 1785; Adelphia.

CONVERSE, MARQUIS, the first of the name in Brimfield, was born in Thompson, Ct., in 1785, and was the son of Alpheus and Jerusha Converse, who were married and lived there. He was a direct descendant of Edward and Allen Converse, who came from England with the Winthrop fleet in 1630, the latter having a grant of land in Salem the year following, and Edward running the first ferry between Boston and Charlestown. He is also mentioned as a deacon of the church, frequently as juror, appraiser of land, and road commissioner. Later in life he was Representative to General Court from Woburn. James, a son of Allen, was distinguished as a major in the Indian war. Finally the branches of the family drifted apart, some settling in the Connecticut colony, and others in what is now Vermont.

1. MARQUIS, s. of Alpheus, b. Aug. 16, 1785; d. Oct. 12, 1842; m. Sophia Lyon, April 27, 1808; she d. Oct. 15, 1851.

Ch.: Marquis Lyon, Feb. 1, 1809.

Eudocia Carter, Jan. 21, 1822; m. W. N.

Charles Washington, Dec. 12, 1810; d.

Flynt, Nov. 23, 1852.

April 10, 1812.

Alfred Lyon, Aug. 23, 1824.

Lydia Lyon, March 4, 1815; m. John W.

George Alpheus, June 24, 1827.

Foster, Oct. 24, 1839.

Sophia Burt, May 21, 1831; m. C. W.

Charles Elliot, March 2, 1818.

Holmes, Jr., Sept. 1876.

2. MARQUIS L., s. of Marquis, b. Feb. 1, 1809; d. June 8, 1874; m. Mary Pickett.

Ch.: Marquis Pickett, Aug., 1847; d. Horatio L., Sept. 12, 1852.

May 15, 1862.

John F., April 6, 1855.

Charles A., 1849; d. May 10, 1852.

3. CHARLES E., s. of Marquis, b. March 2, 1818; d. July 27, 1862; m. Sarah Wheeler.

Ch.: Charles H., Feb., 1850.

Alfred.

Alma.

4. ALFRED L., s. of Marquis, b. Oct. 23, 1824; m. Almira C. Sedgwick, Oct. 20, 1847.

Ch.: Mary Sedgwick, Dec. 15, 1848; Charles Lyon, Sept. 28, 1863.

d. Nov. 10, 1852.

5. GEORGE A., s. of Marquis, b. June 24, 1827; m. Agnes Rust, Nov. 24, 1852; m. (2) Amelia Billings, Oct. 18, 1871.

Ch.: George Marquis, Aug. 1, 1872.

Anna Billings, July 26, 1874.

THE COYE FAMILY.

1. COYE, SIMON, d. April 20, 1857, age 82; m. Rhoda Brown, she d. Oct. 27, 1846.

Ch.: Samuel Nichols, Aug. 25, 1808. Adaline Brown, Feb. 25, 1811; m. John
Mary Barker, Nov. 2, 1809; m. Cheney Tyler, Int., Jan. 8, 1834.
Sumner, May 9, 1833. William Porter, Feb., 1817; d. Nov. 12,
1847.

2. SAMUEL N., s. of Simeon, b. Aug. 25, 1808; d. m. Laura Ferry,
Dec. 24, 1834.

Ch.: Samuel Lucius, March 31, 1837. Charles Henry, Aug. 19, 1849.
John Tyler, May 30, 1839. Frank Sumner, Aug. 2, 1852.
Laura Josephine, 1843; d. Nov. 23, 1845. Catharine Madora, Oct. 23, 1857.

3. SAMUEL L., s. of Samuel N., b. March 31, 1837; m. Anna
Maria Parker, Nov. 24, 1858.

4. JOHN T., s. of Samuel N., b. May 30, 1839; d. Dec. 17, 1875;
m. Sophia J. Parker May 28, 1862.

Ch.: Laura Josephine Dec. 19, 1863.

THE CROUCH FAMILY.

1. CROUCH, EPHRAIM, m. Rhoda Stebbins, Sept. 3, 1704; she d.
Nov. 28, 1815; m. (2) Abigail Allard, March 3, 1816; she d. Nov. 10,
1860; he d. April 6, 1856.

Ch.: Rhoda, Aug. 24, 1795.
Ruel, May 9, 1797; d. Aug. 28, 1820.
William, March 26, 1799.
Zerah, Oct. 26, 1800.
Marcy, May 1, 1802.
Levi Stebbins, Sept. 20, 1803.
Ephraim, Feb. 24, 1805.
Lucinda, June 9, 1807.
Eudocia, Feb. 15, 1809.
John S., Jan. 25, 1811.
Emily, Jan. 11, 1813.
Phinehas, Nov. 18, 1814.

David Allard, Nov. 26, 1816; m. Hannah
Parker, Dec. 2, 1836; she d. Feb. 7,
1850; m. (2) Lucy (Shaw) Wakefield,
July 2, 1864; d. Nov. 2, 1867.

Betsey Maria, Nov. 26, 1818.
Benjamin, Oct. 29, 1820.
Albert, Dec. 16, 1822; d. Oct. 19, 1861.
George Francis, Nov. 12, 1824.
Mary Eliza, Sept. 13, 1826; m. Roswell
Dunham.
Henry Davis, Oct. 29, 1828.
Caroline Melvina, Nov. 5, 1830; m.
Ephraim Slocum.
Abigail, Jan. 7, 1833; d. Oct. 18, 1833.
Austin Seymour, Dec. 21, 1834.
Edwin Lyman, Feb. 1, 1838.

THE DANIELSON FAMILY.

John Danielson, who received the thirty-ninth grant of land in
Brimfield, is supposed to have come from Scotland; though the Dan-
ielsons of Danielsonville, Ct., think he was the son of James Daniel-
son, who came from Scotland, settling first at Block Island, whence
he went to Quebec as a soldier under Wolfe, taking part in the battle
with Montcalm, and on his return settling in Killingly, Ct., where his

descendants still live. This branch of the family also produced a General Danielson in Revolutionary days, and four members have been college graduates—two from Yale and two from Williams college. But while the same traits appear in both families, there is no record to show that John was the son of James. The grant of John was on the hill occupied later by Julius Burt and Elias Tarbell, the house in which he lived probably standing near the site of Mr. Burt's house. This hill was formerly known as the "Danielson Hill," and in all our older records the school district which has lately been known as the South Brick, and No. 4 was called Danielson Hill District. He was prominent in the early history of the town, and his name often appears on the records of the church.

1. DANIELSON, JOHN, m. Margaret Mighell, March 23, 1727.

Ch.: John, Dec. 8, 1728.

Mary, Jan. 12, 1736.

Nathaniel, April 8, 1729.

Sarah, June 2, 1741; m. John Wallis,

Margaret, Sept. 8, 1731.

June 16, 1763.

Timothy, Dec. 6, 1733.

2. JOHN, JR., s. of John, b. Dec. 8, 1727; m. Ruth Blodgett, Aug. 30, 1750; she d. Feb. 4, 1807.

Ch.: Timothy, July 14, 1751.

Lothario, Aug. 25, 1760; d. Jan. 14, 1763.

Frederick, Aug. 25, 1753; d. Aug. 18,

Altemont, Nov. 43, 1762.

1776.

Ruth, Jan. 17, 1766; m. Nathan Morgan,

Calvin, June 4, 1755.

Feb. 28, 1793.

Luther, Jan. 2, 1757.

Nathaniel, Sept. 8, 1768.

Calista, Feb. 18, 1758; m. Zadoc Nichols,

Lothario, March 24, 1775.

Dec. 10, 1778.

3. NATHANIEL, second s. of John, b. April 8, 1729; m. Mary Morgan Aug. 23, 1753; she d. Dec. 25, 1776; m. (2) Rose Corlis, May 11, 1780. He was active in the Revolutionary struggle, and 1776 was appointed muster master by the town, with authority to collect and pay out bounty money. He died Nov. 5, 1809.

Ch.: Eli, March 5, 1754; d. Oct. 25, 1776.

Sarah, Sept. 19, 1765; d. Aug. 7, 1766.

Lucy, Feb. 6, 1757; m. Aaron Mighell,

Polly, June 15, 1767; d. Jan. 20, 1772.

Nov. 11, 1779.

Benjamin, May 5, 1770.

Betty, April 21, 1760; m. Lewis Collins,

Polly, Sept. 19, 1773.

Nov. 30, 1786.

Daniel, March 7, 1763; m. Lucy Brown-

ing, July 14, 1780; d. Oct. 10, 1798.

GENERAL TIMOTHY DANIELSON.

Among the names that Brimfield delights to honor, in connection with its Revolutionary record, there is one brighter and more prominent than any other—that of General Timothy Danielson, the third son of John. He was evidently a youth of much promise, and his

father intended him for the ministry. He graduated at Yale in 1756, and is said to have preached several sermons—a manuscript in his handwriting in the possession of Capt. F. D. Lincoln being probably one of them. But he never became a preacher, and after some experience as a teacher, having taught the first Grammar school in the town, is reported in 1771 as one of the two traders then in Brimfield. He was Representative from 1766 to 1773, and as the troubles with the English government thickened he warmly took up the cause of the colonists. He was a member of the First Provincial Congress, which met at Salem, Oct. 7, 1774, and served on several important committees. When the Second Congress met at Cambridge the following February he was appointed chairman of the Military Committee, a very important place, and he was also a member of the Third Congress, which met at Watertown four months later. In the mean time he was commissioned colonel of the regiment raised in the western part of Massachusetts, and was ordered to join the patriot army then near Boston. Whether he was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill is not known, though it is probable; but soon after he was commissioned as General, and engaged in recruiting soldiers and forwarding supplies to the army. Among the treasured papers of his descendants is a letter from Gen. Horatio Gates, commending his energy in the discharge of these duties. In 1783 he was the senior major general of the state militia.

When the Court of Common Pleas for Hampshire County was organized, he received the appointment of Chief Justice—a very marked honor when we bear in mind the fact that he was not by profession a lawyer.* He was also a member of the convention which framed the Massachusetts State Constitution in 1779–80, and has the credit of introducing some of its more important provisions. After its adoption he served the people as Senator and Councilor for several successive years. In 1779 he received from Harvard College the honorary degree of A. A. S. He was twice married, and was the father of two sons and three daughters. The two sons were lieutenants in the army and navy respectively, and died without children, so that the only known living descendants of John Danielson are in the family of Dr. Lincoln and the grandchildren of Zadoc Nichols. Gen. Danielson died at his home in Brimfield, Sept. 19, 1791, at the age of 58, and was buried with high military honors.

Dr. Holland, in his "History of Western Massachusetts," says of Gen. Danielson: "He was the leading spirit in this region during the

*It was while filling this judgeship that Gen. Danielson had to deal with Shay's rebels, an incident of which is given on page 54:

Revolutionary period, and left the impress of his mind on all the public proceedings. According to tradition he possessed a Herculean frame, united with Herculean strength. He was bold, energetic, and combined in an eminent degree many of the qualities of a popular leader." It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding his great popularity in the town and their pride in his record, he never received a majority of the votes cast in Brimfield for any higher position than a town office, after the adoption of the constitution—the town being Federal in its politics while he was a Republican.

4. **TIMOTHY**, third s. of John, b. Dec. 6, 1733; m. Beulah Winchester, Nov. 26, 1761; m. (2) Elizebeth Sykes; d. Sept. 19, 1791.

Ch.: Sarah, Aug. 17, 1766.

Eli, 1789; Lieutenant in the navy; died

Martha, Dec. 24, 1768.

at Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1808.

Timothy, 1787; was lieutenant in the army and d. of fever while marching with Gen. Harrison to retake Detroit, Dec. 21, 1812.

Sarah,* 1790; m. Dr. Asa Lincoln, Sept. 4, 1809; d. Aug. 10, 1830.

5. **FREDERICK**, second s. of John, Jr., b. Aug. 25, 1753; m. Keziah Mighell, Feb. 9, 1775. Their child was Frederick, b. Nov. 7, 1775

- 6 **LUTHER**, fourth s. of John, Jr., b. Jan. 2, 1757; m. Katie——.

Ch.: Plina, Dec. 2, 1787.

William, Aug. 14, 1798.

Joseph, April 3, 1792.

Luther, March 25, 1800.

Ruth, Dec. 31, 1794.

THE DEARTH FAMILY.

DEARTH, THOMAS, b. March 26, 1777; d. Sept. 19, 1863; m. Mehitable Bliss; she d. Aug. 30, 1820.

Ch.: Henry, Nov. 25, 1804.

Thomas Williams, Dec. 22, 1812.

Persis Elvira, Jan. 29, 1807; m. Porter Pepper, July 21, 1833.

Mehitable, Nov. 12, 1814; m. Ebenezer Nye, 1839.

Sarah, May 4, 1809; m. John Prouty, Feb. 5, 1834.

Levi Bliss, Aug. 30, 1816.

Rachel Fowler, March 11, 1811; m. Faulkner Hill.

Electa Maria, Jan. 28, 1819; m. George W. Lincoln, Sept. 8, 1839.

William, Aug. 23, 1820.

THE DUNHAM FAMILY.

1. **DUNHAM, MICAIAH**, m. Mary ——; he d. Nov., 1756.

Ch.: Thomas, 1737.

Mary, m. Obed Hitchcock, June 19, 1771.

Joseph, Jan. 22, 1739.

Lois, m. Samuel Nichol, Sept. 5, 1771.

David, Feb. 1, 1741.

Eunice, m. Zerah Stebbins, June 11, 1771.

Thankfull, Aug. 3, 1743; m. Ebenezer Lydia.

Frost, Jr., June 18 1773.

*Gen. Warren in his address, page 232, refers to Sarah E. Danielson as the daughter of Gen. Eaton. This is slightly incorrect, as Gen. Eaton was only a stepfather, having married the widow of Gen. Danielson soon after the latter's death.

2. THOMAS, s. of Micaiah, b. 1737; m. Sarah ———.

Ch.: Sarah, May 13, 1762; m. Samuel John, March 13, 1767.
Weaver, July 20, 1780. Ruth, Oct. 7, 1769.
Lucy. Jonathan, Jan. 13, 1773.

3. JOSEPH, s. of Micaiah, b. Jan. 22, 1739; m. Sarah Davis.

Ch.: Benjamin, Feb. 2, 1760. Solomon, Dec. 17, 1770.
Joseph, Jr., July 7, 1761. Sarah, April 1, 1775; m. Ezra Lovejoy
Micaiah, Feb. 9, 1766. Jan. 19, 1796.
Hannah, Nov. 11, 1767; m. Ebenezer
Pratt, Sept. 14, 1789.

4. DAVID, s. of Micaiah, b. Feb. 1, 1741; m. Tabitha——.

Ch.: Eleanor, June 11, 1770. Nathaniel, Nov. 28, 1773.
Johnsoun, Oct. 20, 1771. David, Jr., Dec. 3, 1775.

5. BENJAMIN, s. of Joseph, b. Feb. 2, 1760; d. April 13, 1801;
m. ———; m. (2) Charlotte Thayer, Dec. 5, 1793.

Ch.: Anice. Betsey.
Clarissa. Sophia, Aug. 17, 1797.
Hannah. Robert Farrel, July 23, 1799.
Sally. Porter, June 22, 1801.

6. JOSEPH, JR., s. of Joseph, b. July 7, 1761; d. Aug. 2, 1831;
m. Sabra Clark; she d. June 12, 1792; m. (2) Rebecca Hitchcock,
Dec. 27, 1792.

Ch.: Polly, May 7, 1784. Anne, June 16, 1790.
Sabra, Sept. 17, 1785; m. Erastus Lum- Seth, Aug. 19, 1794.
bard, Sept. 20, 1809. Joseph, Jan. 28, 1806; d. Aug. 25, 1853.
Asa, Dec. 30, 1787; Roxy Lombard,
March 6, 1811.

7. SOLOMON, s. of Joseph, b. Dec. 17, 1770; d. 1836; m. Mary
Farley.

Ch.: Samuel Farley, Nov. 30, 1801; d. Adolphus, Nov. 26, 1809; d. 1842.
1835. Alvin, Oct. 20, 1811.
Elizabeth, April 16, 1803. Mary, July 27, 1813; d. 1843.
Solomon Davis, Feb. 20, 1805; d. Aug.
22, 1810.

8. SETH, s. of Joseph, Jr., b. Aug. 19, 1794; d. June 4, 1837;
m. Lucy Sheman, April 12, 1824; she d. Sept. 26, 1866.

Ch.: James Hitchcock, Aug. 23, 1827; George, March 23, 1830.
d. Aug. 21, 1829. James, July 17, 1834.
Rebecca, Nov. 7, 1828.

THE ELWELL FAMILY.

Benjamin Elwell came from Dudley to Brimfield soon after his marriage, and followed his trade of cabinet-making, returning to Dudley after a few years. His oldest son, William S. Elwell, the Springfield artist, was born at Brimfield, and went from Dudley to

Springfield when he was 21, where he became a pupil of Chester Harding the artist. A note-worthy production of his brush is a copy of Stewart's portrait of Washington—his production having received many favorable criticisms. This portrait, Mr. Elwell has by his will given to the town of Brimfield, to be placed in the town hall. Mr. Elwell was for four years in the Treasury Department at Washington during the time that Gen. Warren was Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

ELWELL, BENJAMIN, m. Mary Smith, Oct. 19, 1808.

Ch.: William S., July 15, 1810.

Abert N., June 6, 1814.

Elminor E., Dec. 20, 1812.

Emily F., April 11, 1816.

Emily, Sept. 30, 1813; d. Oct. 6, 1813.

THE EMERSON FAMILY.

1. EMERSON, JONATHAN, b. in Uxbridge July 28, 1811; m. Eunice C. Janes, April 8, 1834.

Ch.: Fitzroy DeWitt, Nov. 20, 1835; d. Mary Caroline, May 21, 1847; d. Dec. Aril 5, 1845. 16, 1872.

Josephine Amelia, March 25, 1838.

Willie Janes, July 18, 1854; d. Aug. 16,

Helen Elizabeth, Jan. 20, 1842; d. Sept. 1, 1876. 1854.

THE FAIRBANKS FAMILY.

Deacon Ebenezer Fairbanks, the first of the name to settle in Brimfield, moved from Sherborn in 1783. He was a descendant of the fourth generation from Jonathan Fairbanks, who came to Dedham from Somerby in the west riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1641, with his family. A full sketch of the more illustrious members of the family is given elsewhere, (p. 189).

1. FAIRBANKS, EBENEZER, b. June 1, 1734; d. June 6, 1812; m. Elizabeth Dearth July 2, 1761; she d. June 15, 1818.

Ch.: Asa, March 4, 1762; d. 1819.

Henry, Dec. 21, 1770.

Joseph, Nov. 1, 1763.

Thaddeus, March 13, 1773.

Betsey, Aug. 23, 1766; d. Sept. 22, 1767.

Elizabeth, Jan. 3, 1775; d. Jan., 1855.

Ebenezer, Dec. 15, 1768; d. Oct. 26, 1796.

Levi, Aug. 24, 1778; d. about 1856.

2. JOSEPH, s. of Ebenezer, b. Nov. 1, 1763; d. Sept. 27, 1846; m. Phebe Paddock, Oct. 21, 1790; she d. May 5, 1853.

Ch.: Erastus, Oct. 28, 1792.

Joseph P., Nov. 26, 1806.

Thaddeus, Jan. 17, 1796.

3. HENRY, s. of Ebenezer, b. Dec. 21, 1770; d. July 20, 1827; m. Margaret Bliss, Oct. 29, 1795; she d. June 4, 1843.

Ch.: Eliza, Sept. 29, 1796; m. Baxter

Aaron B., April 11, 1805; m. Abby B.

Wood, Nov. 19, 1823.

Janes, May 8, 1833; d. Aug. 28, 1841.

Ebenezer, June 3, 1797.

Asa, March 5, 1809; d. March 13, 1809.

Pauline, Nov. 13, 1801.

Henry, Jr., Feb. 2, 1813.

4. **ERASTUS**, s. of Joseph, b. Oct. 28, 1792; d. Nov. 20, 1864; m. Lois Crossman, May 20, 1815; she d. May 15, 1866.

Ch.: Jane, Dec. 3, 1816; m. Ephraim Franklin, June 18, 1828.
Jewet, Jan. 26, 1837; d. March 29, 1852. Sarah, June 30, 1830; m. C. M. Stone.
George, Jan. 21, 1819; d. April 20, 1843. May 4, 1859.
Horace, March 21, 1820. Emily, March 4, 1833; m. Rev. C. L.
Charles, Dec. 8, 1821. Goodell, May 5, 1859.
Julia, June 9, 1824; m. John H. Paddock, Ellen, July 27, 1836; d. May 28, 1843.
Feb. 11, 1857.

5. **THADDEUS**, s. of Joseph, b. Jan. 17, 1796; m. Lucy P. Barker, Jan. 17, 1820; she d. Dec. 29, 1866.

Ch.: Henry, May 6, 1830; Rev. and Charlotte, July 27, 1840; m. Rev. Geo.
Prof. Dartmouth Col. H. Webber, May 4, 1858; d. March 29,
1869.

6. **JOSEPH P.**, s. of Joseph, b. Nov. 26, 1806; m. Almira Taylor, June 11, 1835; d. May 15, 1855.

Ch.: Edward T., May 12, 1836. William P., July 27, 1840.

7. **EBENEZER**, s. of Henry, b. June 3, 1799; m. Margaret Gleason, Dec. 28, 1826

Ch.: Charles Henry, Jan. 27, 1831. Edward, Nov. 20, 1836.
Isaac, April 4, 1833. Dwight, Aug. 4, 1842.

THE FARREL FAMILY.

1. **FARREL, ANDREW**, s. of Josiah, b. Nov. 1, 1780; m. Polly Nutting, Nov. 16, 1802.

Ch.: Eliza, Aug. 5, 1803; m. Daniel H. Theodore, Dec. 27, 1808.
Billings, Dec. 7, 1826. Maria Nancy, May 10, 1814.
Emily, Feb. 24, 1804. Sarah Maria, Dec. 25, 1818.
Lewis, Dec. 11, 1806. Frances Elizabeth, Oct. 5, 1822.

THE FAY FAMILY.

1. **FAY, JONATHAN**; m. Anna —.

Ch.: Lucy, Sept. 27, 1769; m. Rufus Joel, April 10, 1778.
Bates, Dec. 24, 1789. Jonathan, May 7, 1780.
Esther, Aug. 20, 1771; m. Joel Barrows, Anna, Sept. 6, 1783.
Sept. 29, 1791. Simon, March 2, 1786.
Anna, Aug. 17, 1774; d. Oct. 23, 1776.

2. **URIAH**, b. 1745; d. Aug. 12, 1822; m. Hepzibah —; m. (2) Elizabeth —; she d. Nov. 15, 1838.

Ch.: Matilda, 1775; m. Jonathan Chapin, Sally, Dec. 19, 1777.
Dec. 18, 1794; d. March 3, 1796.

3. **LEVI**; d. May 15, 1833; m. Nabby —; she d. March 18, 1837.

Ch.: Fanny, Feb. 14, 1787; d. Jan. 23, 1812. Lucy, July 4, 1792.
Nabby, Sept. 6, 1789; m. Amariah Holbrook, Oct. 1, 1815. Francis, Nov. 1, 1794; d. April 17, 1796.
Maria, Feb. 16, 1797.

Joseph C., Dec. 5, 1799.

Charlotte, Feb. 11, 1806; d. June 14, 1806.

4. THOMAS, m. Esther Chapwell, Jan. 14, 1779; she d. Nov. 29, 1837.

Ch.: Betsey, Jan. 28, 1781.

Polly, Aug. 22, 1791.

Elisha, April 9, 1783.

Olive, July 28, 1793.

Nathan, April 19, 1785; m. Thirza

Thomas, Sept. 1, 1795.

Nichols, Jan. 9, 1812.

Roxy; d. Dec. 29, 1797.

Esther, Oct. 9, 1787.

Henry, Oct. 31, 1798.

Lucy, Jan. 1, 1790; m. Levi Thompson,
April 19, 1814.

5. ELISHA, s. of Thomas, b. April 9, 1783; m. Lucy —.

Ch.: Roxana, April 20, 1808.

Lucy Marilla, Nov. 20, 1819.

Harriet, Jan. 2, 1810.

Caroline, April 22, 1822.

Marian, March 11, 1812.

Lucius Newton, April 21, 1823.

Warren Goodell, Sept. 22, 1814.

Willard Wasmus, July 28, 1827.

Laura Colton, Sept. 23, 1816.

Emily Jane, Feb. 26, 1830.

6. HENRY, s. of Thomas, b. Oct. 31, 1798; m. Hannah —.

Ch.: Alvin Dickinson, June 7, 1825.

Jane Almira, June 2, 1829.

Amos Chapel, Aug. 30, 1827.

Lucetta, April 21, 1831.

7. WILLIAM B., s., of Jude and a descendant of the fourth generation from John Fay who came from England in the Speedwell in 1656, when eight years of age; m. Mary Sprague, 1822; d. Aug. 22, 1850; she d. March 22, 1853.

Ch.: Nancy N., Sept. 19, 1824; m.

Charles Rufus and William Otis (twins),

Francis Knowlton; m. (2) Dwight

Sept. 17, 1828; Charles R., m. Emily

Moulton; d. in Wibraham May, 1871.

Woodworth; d. July 23, 1871; William

Matilda C., 1826; m. Horace Green, June

O.; d. Oct. 1, 1828.

3, 1847; d. Sept. 22, 1848.

THE FENTON FAMILY.

The Fenton family came from Ireland to Rutland, Mass., whence they removed to that part of Brimfield now Wales. John Fenton removed in 1792 to the west part of the town, to the homestead now owned by his son Ephraim.

1. FENTON, JOHN, b. Feb. 12, 1760; d. Sept. 7, 1826; m. Marcia Moulton, April 25, 1780; she d. March 29, 1809; m. (2) Mrs. Anna Guthrie, April 25, 1810.

Ch.: James, July 27, 1780.

John, Jr., April 13, 1793.

Ziba, May 12, 1784.

Mehitable; m. Elisha Converse, May 8, 1820.

Ephraim; d. Nov. 4, 1804.

Harvey; d.

Laura; m. William Cooley, Dec. 26, 1822.

Marcia; m. Ruel Merrick, May 10, 1816.

Ephraim, Oct. 15, 1804.

Harvey, Feb. 8, 1789.

2. JAMES, s. of John, b. July 27, 1780; d. Sept. 16, 1868; m. Hannah Chandler May 3, 1810; she d. May 2, 1816; m. (2) Achsah Blodgett May 28, 1817; she d. Sept. 18, 1871.

Ch.: Mary, Jan. 17, 1811; m. George Chandler, Sept. 23, 1819.
Chandler April 25, 1843. Eleanor, Sept. 3, 1821; d. May 7, 1825.
Marsha, April 9, 1812; m. Augustus William B., June 29, 1823.
Alexander. Achsah B., March 15, 1825; d. Sept. 24, 1826.
William E., Nov. 9, 1815; d. March 22, 1816. James D., May 29, 1827.
Edwin T., March 30, 1818; d. Nov. 26, Benjamin B., Jan. 25, 1830.
1867. Minor G., Jan. 22, 1832; d. Nov. 9, 1849.

3. ZIRA, s. of John, b. May 12, 1784; d. Aug. 19, 1826; m. Esther King Oct. 3, 1811.

Ch.: King Warriner, June 30, 1812. Timothy Wales, Aug. 24, 1819.
Eliza Moulton, April 22, 1814. Ephraim Moulton, Dec. 10, 1821; d. April, 1864.
Maria Robinson, March 6, 1816; d. Aug. 6, 1856.

4. HARVEY, s. of John, b. Feb. 8, 1789; m. Lydia Robinson Sept. 29, 1718.

Ch.: Czarina, Oct. 21, 1819; d. Aug. 1822. Adaline L., Dec. 29, 1827; d. Oct. 24, 1849.
Lucius Clark, Aug. 20, 1821.
Laura Ann, Aug. 29, 1823; m. P. F. Spaulding Jan. 25, 1849.

5. JOHN, JR., s. of John, b. April 13, 1793; m. Roxalana Byles Jan. 25, 1820.

Ch.: Ann Jeanette, Feb. 11, 1824; m. Mary L., Dec. 25, 1827; m. John W. Sullivan Converse Feb. 26, 1850. Robinson, Feb. 6, 1849.
Mathew C., Sept. 4, 1825; m. Lucy S. Justine M., March 17, 1829; d. April 14, 1840.
Grant Nov. 9, 1863.

6. EPHRAIM, s. of John, b. Oct. 15, 1804; m. Lovina W. Nichols Dec. 27, 1826; she d. Aug. 29, 1865; m. (2) Amelia Goff May 9, 1869.

Ch.: Elvira M., April 6, 1828; m. George Alfred Judson, March 4, 1830; d. March 2, 1848.
N. Stone Sept. 5, 1849.

7. BENJAMIN B., s. of James, b. Jan. 25, 1830; m. Arabella Farrell Nov. 7, 1865.

Ch.: James, Frank, Sept. 8, 1876. Benjamin B., Jr., Aug. 7, 1876.
Arabella, Jan. 5, 1873.

8. LUCIUS C., s. of Harvey, b. Aug. 20, 1821; m. Jane E. Hubbard, (int.) June 8, 1871; she d. March 21, 1852; m. (2) Sarah B. Yerrington, Feb. 26, 1854.

Ch.: Frank W., Aug. 12, 1857. Lutie A., Oct. 24, 1869.
Mary E. Nov. 4, 1859. Henry B., Jan. 9, 1874.
Willie C., March 7, 1861.

THE FERRY FAMILY.

The Ferry family of Brimfield, are descendants of Judah Ferry, who lived in Palmer, near the late residence of Col. John Fenton; whether he was a descendant of Mark Ferry, one of the original proprietors of Brimfield, we have not been able to ascertain.

1. FERRY, JUDAH, m. Hannah Cooley, Aug. 9, 1770.

Ch.: Hezekiah, Nov. 2, 1770. Hannah, April 5, 1784; m. George P. Sabra, Aug. 3, 1772; m. Ebenezer Stacy. Wight, June 12, 1810.
Martha, Feb. 4, 1774; d. Sept. 8, 1775. Noah, April 25, 1786.
Jonathan, Nov. 24, 1776. Oliver, June 27, 1788.
Chloe, May 4, 1778; m. Philip Lamb. Reuben, June 30, 1790.
Molly, Aug. 26, 1779. Sally, Nov. 10, 1792; m. George Puffer.
Judah, Jr., March 30, 1781. Samuel, Oct. 29, 1794; m. Hepzibah Puffer.
Asher, July 30, 1782.

2. HEZEKIAH, son of Judah, b. Nov. 2, 1770; d. June 11, 1860; m. Hannah Fisher; she d. Aug. 27, 1849.

Ch.: John, Dec. 1, 1792; d. April 28, 1852. Laura, March 17, 1803; d. Sept. 21, 1803.
Judah, Feb. 10, 1794; d. Oct. 19, 1817. Louisa, Nov. 27, 1804; m. H. U. Sherman.
Hezekiah, Jr., Sept. 18, 1795. William, Oct. 27, 1806.
Samuel, Jan. 22, 1797; m. Roxana Beeton April 5, 1830. Cooley, June 7, 1808.
Lucinda, March 18, 1798; m. Walter Burnham.
Haynes, May 31, 1843. Sarah, March 30, 1812; m. Amos Baldwin; d. Aug. 11, 1858.
Roswell, Oct. 16, 1799; d. Sept. 10, 1836. Mary, July 1, 1815; m. Geo. Bacon, Sept. 24, 1834.
Olive, Aug. 22, 1801; m. Henry Towne; d. Aug. 13, 1873.

3. JUDAH, JR., s. of Judah, b. March 80, 1781; m. Mary W. Taintor.

Ch.: Sabra, May 3, 1813; m. Bezaleel Daniel Russell, March 5, 1821.
Sherman, May 3, 1837. Abel Rice, June 8, 1823; d. July 12, 1825.
Sarah, Jan. 18, 1815; m. Dwight Smith. Phebe Ann, Sept. 14, 1825; d. July 4, 1827.
Lucy, Jan. 5, 1817; m. Bezaleel Sherman. Mary Ann, Dec. 4, 1827.
April 26, 1835; she d. Sept. 16, 1836. Reuben Cooley, March 6, 1830; d. April, 1831.
Oliver, Dec. 22, 1818.

4. OLIVER, s. of Judah, b. June 27, 1788; d. Sept. 25, 1853; m. Mrs. Phila Hale, May 19, 1813; she d. July 22, 1867.

Ch.: Elam, Jan. 10, 1814. Catharine S., Jan. 17, 1825; m. Dr. C.
Laura, March 15, 1816; m. Samuel N. M. Stuart, Jan. 2, 1848; he d. May 30, 1849; she d. July 16, 1855.
Coye, Dec. 24, 1834; he d. June 10, 1874; she d. March 1, 1874. Hiram, Oct. 5, 1872.
Selim Newton, March 17, 1818. Henry, July 1, 1830.
Lucius, Sept. 24, 1820.
Julia A., Aug. 13, 1823; m. John L. Redding, Dec. 26, 1849.

5. **HEZEKIAH, JR.**, s. of Hezekiah, b. Sept. 18, 1795; m. Anna Converse May 5, 1826; she d. May 6, 1849; m. (2) Martha S. Hitchcock March 17, 1852; she d. Jan. 3, 1879.

Ch.: Ann F., Dec. 11, 1826; m. Jonathan C. Dixon, Aug. 25, 1831.
than C. Dix May 5, 1853.

6. **LORENZO C.**, s. of Hezekiah, Jr, b. Aug. 25, 1831; d. Feb. 25, 1868; m. Lydia O. Alexander May 5, 1859.

Ch.: Marion Irene, Sept. 14, 1862. Etta Ione, April 22, 1867.

7. **ELAM**, s. of Oliver, b. Jan. 10, 1814; d. March 8, 1875; m. Lovina Bugbee, Oct. 4, 1836.

Ch.: Lucy, May 22, 1838; m. William Hovey, Nov. 24, 1863. Laura, May 24, 1842; d. July 18, 1843. Lambert E., Nov. 3, 1845. Mandana, April 29, 1840; m. Edwin R. Clara Jane, July 6, 1850; m. Eleazer Bates, Sept. 13, 1863. Moore, Nov. 5, 1873.

THE FIELD FAMILY.

1. **FIELD, THEODORE**, b. May 7, 1769; d. April 19, 1841; m. Katy Parker Feb. 24, 1793; she d. Feb. 2, 1846.

Ch.: Elvira, Dec. 28, 1793; m. Samuel Alexander Dec. 1, 1814. Charles F., Sept. 11, 1802. Orus, Nov. 8, 1804; m. Caroline Fish. Emily, Oct. 22, 1795; m. James Brown Thomas Jackson, Aug. 13, 1807. Oct. 22, 1815. Catherine, July 11, 1814; d. Sept. 11, 1816. Lucy M., Dec; 1, 1797; m. Samuel A. George P., July 23, 1819; d. Aug. 17, 1813. Groves May 30, 1820. Theodore, Jr., Oct. 28, 1799.

2. **THEODORE, JR.**, s. of Theodore, b. Oct. 28, 1799; d. Jan. 18, 1873, at Ware; m. Elmira Allen, Sept. 1, 1824; she d. Aug. 16, 1857; m (2) Elizabeth Barr Sept. 5, 1860.

Ch.: George Parker, July 17, 1825; d. Dec. 7, 1825. Charles Edgar, March 17, 1835; d. Feb. 13, 1871. Elvira Olivia, Oct. 6, 1826; m. Dr. O. D. Harriet Newell, Feb. 15, 1839; d. Oct. 24, 1840. Cass Sept. 16, 1853; d. Sept. 20, 1870. Caroline Maria, July 18, 1828; m. John Harriet Allen, Aug. 8, 1841; d. July 16, 1843. H. Knapp Nov. 26, 1849; d. Sept. 20, 1870. William Theodore, Aug. 26, 1845. Catherine Elizabeth, Sept. 2, 1832; m. George P. Eaton May 10, 1860.

THE FOSKET FAMILY.

1. **FOSKET DANIEL**, d. Jan. 10, 1816; m. Chloe Ferry March 22, 1781; m. (2) Esther Winslow, about 1788.

Ch.: Asa, Feb. 13, 1782. Rhoda, July 27, 1789; m. Darius Nichols Dec. 23, 1810. James, July 24, 1783; d. March 19, 1784. Daniel, Jr., Sept. 26, 1785. Esther, Jan. 26, 1798.

John, Nov. 16, 1799.

Elijah, April 21, 1802.

Roawell, April 28, 1804; m. Clarissa

Bacon May 9, 1845.

Hathaway, Sept. 20, 1806; moved to N.
Y. State.

William, Sept. 2, 1808.

Rufus, Feb. 9, 1812.

Emily, d. Nov. 15, 1833; age 20.

2 ELIJAH, s. of Daniel, b. April 21, 1802; m. Sarah King March 30, 1831; she d. Feb. 6, 1851.

Ch.: Lovina J., May 28, 1832; m. Russell Ferry. Sarah Emily, Dec. 10, 1841; d. Nov. 4, 1870.

John, March 10, 1835.

Julia M., June 21, 1848; d. Jan. 4, 1857.

3. WILLIAM, s. of Daniel, b. Sept. 2, 1808; m. Olive Hubbard June 8, 1842.

Ch.: William F., July 16, 1845; d. George H., Dec. 14, 1847; m. Ella A. Woods, May 3, 1869; d. Nov. 30, 1870.

March 3, 1861.

4. RUFUS, s. of Daniel; m. Hancy E. Wright May 9, 1843.

Ch.: Charles W., April 5, 1844.

D. Winslow, April 1, 1848.

THE FOSTER FAMILY.

1. FOSTER, REV. FESTUS, b. Sept. 30, 1776; d. April 30, 1846; m. Patience Wells; she d. Nov. 20, 1819; m. (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Tiffany; she d. Jan. 27, 1852.

Ch.: Mary Wells.

Francis F., March, 1818; d. Aug. 26 1819.

Fisher Ames, July 4, 1811.

John Wells, 1815.

2. JOHN W., s. of Rev. Festus, b. 1815; d. at Hyde Park, Chicago, June 29, 1873; m. Lydia L. Converse Oct. 24, 1839.

Ch.: Marquis Converse, July, 1841; d. Harriet Lyon, Oct. 2, 1847; d. June 15, 1848.

Sophy Elizabeth, Aug. 20, 1843; m. G.

(1. Symes July 13, 1875.

Alice Eudocia, Dec. 16, 1850; m. James

Mary Wells, May 7, 1845; d. July 27, 1847.

McK. Sanger June 28, 1871.

Kate Converse, May 8, 1856.

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

1. GARDNER, HUMPHREY, s. of William, b. Feb. 1769; removed from Wales to Brimfield, 1821; d. May 12, 1843, m. Sally Nichols June 9, 1791; she d. Jan. 8, 1857.

Ch.: Sophia, Jan. 26, 1792; m. Jonas Mary Eliza and Clementina (twins), Green Sept. 5, 1816. July 9, 1803.

Mercy, Oct. 7, 1794; m. Nathan C. Shaw May 1, 1821.

Asenath, May 9, 1805; m. Absalom Gardner Nov. 24, 1864.

Daniel, Feb. 17, 1796; d. 1818.

Sarah; d. in inf.

Horace, Jan. 9, 1798.

William H., Nov. 10, 1813.

Eli, March 10, 1800.

2. JOHN, m. Esther Fenton Nov. 2, 1784. He built and kept for several years the hotel at Brimfield, and removed later to Central New York.

Ch: Betsey.

Timothy; d. Sept. 19, 1828.

John, Jr.

Dwight, May 18, 1797.

Susan; m. Abner Hitchcock Nov. 12, 1815.

THE GLEASON FAMILY.

GLEASON, JASON, b. March 30, 1760; d. Oct. 18, 1829; m. Olive Draper, April 2, 1789; she was born Jan. 12, 1766; d. Feb. 13, 1849.

Ch.: Artemus, Jan. 23, 1790.

Rial and Maria, twins, June 19, 1798;

Silas, Oct. 24, 1791; d. Nov. 7, 1791.

Maria m. James Thurston, Dec. 5, 1827.

Olive, July 7, 1793; d. Oct. 21, 1795.

Polly, Dec. 19, 1802; d. April 10, 1819.

Stephen, July 13, 1795.

Hiram, July 21, 1806.

HIRAM, s. of Jason, b. July 21, 1806; d. Oct. 1, 1848; m. Eliza A. Bemis, Jan. 1, 1837.

Ch.: Julia, 1837; d. Jan. 3, 1842.

Elizabeth, m. Jehiel Webb, of Sherburne,

Augusta, m. Augustus Pinney of Pittsfield, Vt.

Vt.

THE GOODALE FAMILY.

1. GOODALE, NATHAN M., b. June 8, 1813; m. Lucy M. Homer Oct. 24, 1837.

Ch.: Mary Elizabeth, April 24, 1839; d. Edward Homer, Nov. 5, 1851; d. Jan. 3, Aug. 11, 1872. 1854.

THE GRIGGS FAMILY.

Joseph Griggs, the first of the name to settle in Brimfield, came to town in the year 1800, from Union, Ct., with his family of fourteen children, though many of the latter afterward removed to other parts of the country.

1. GRIGGS, JOSEPH, b. Nov. 14, 1751; d. Aug. 26, 1840; m. Penelope Goodell; she d. March 27, 1816; m. (2) Mrs. Hannah Hammond March 30, 1817.

Ch.: Elisha, Oct. 12, 1770.

Bradford, April 27, 1786; m. Priscilla Lilley Sept. 8, 1805.

Albigence, Dec. 1, 1772.

Samuel, Feb. 26, 1775; m. Hannah Tarbell Jan. 27, 1803.

Orlando, March 30, 1789.

Lucinda, March 12, 1777.

Lydia, March 14, 1791; m. Lyman Bruce May 3, 1810.

Hannah, Feb. 14, 1779.

Dorcas, Jan. 18, 1793.

Polly, Jan. 4, 1781.

Lucina, Sept. 30, 1794.

Sarah, June 16, 1783.

Annis, Jan. 27, 1797; m. John C. Stebbins

James, April 7, 1785.

May 18, 1820.

2. ALBIGENCE, s. of Joseph, b. Dec. 1, 1772; d. Sept. 7, 1844; m. Lydia Fletcher; she d. March 17, 1870.

Ch: Chester, Feb. 21, 1794.

Albigence Waldo, May 16, 1805.

Lyman, March 30, 1797

Lydia Adaline and Harvey Dwight (twins),

Mahala, Dec. 6, 1799; m. Robert Peckham, May 31, 1843.

Oct. 17, 1807; Lydia d. Dec. 5, 1854.

Orril, April 10, 1810; d. July 19, 1869.

3. ORLANDO, s. of Joseph, b. March 30, 1789; d. Feb. 8, 1869; m. Cynthia Janes, April 26, 1810; she d. March 1, 1822; m. (2) Nabby Lee; she d. June 3, 1853; m. (3) Orpha O. Morse March 28, 1855.

Ch: Martha Maria, May 13, 1813; m. Timothy B. Nov. 12, 1817

George V. Corey Oct. 3, 1837.

Joseph Cheney, Aug. 8, 1819.

Mary Burt, June 18, 1815; m. Horace D. Monson Sept. 2, 1836.

Cynthia Janes, Nov. 22, 1822; m. Henry, H. Tarbell Aug. 22, 1842.

William Carlo, May 11, 1811.

4. CHESTER, s. of Albigence, b. Feb. 21, 1794; d. Nov. 28, 1865; m. Lydia M King June 13, 1816; she d. Feb. 24, 1853; m. (2) Eunice Fairbanks; she d. Aug. 25, 1867.

Ch: Amos King, June 10, 1817.

Samantha King, June 11, 1828; m. Charles

Lyman Franklin, Oct. 19, 1821; d. Aug. 26, 1857.

A. Brown Sept. 16, 1849.

Andrew Jackson, July 16, 1830

Lydia Mahala, Feb. 21, 1823; d. Sept. 6, 1824.

Harvey Dwight, July 24, 1833; d. April 20, 1835.

Clark Robinson, Nov. 6, 1824.

Charles Rollin, Feb. 25, 1836.

Louisa Maria, Feb. 28, 1826; m. Elisha Hunt.

5. LYMAN, s. of Albigence, b. March 30, 1797; d. Nov. 4, 1842; m. Betsey Maria Brown Dec. 29, 1825.

Ch.: Caroline, July 16, 1827; d. Jan. 28, 1828.

Adaline Maria, Sept. 30, 1839; m. Rynier Rutan Jan. 1, 1857.

Charlotte Brown, Nov. 18, 1828; m. John Gates June 1, 1843.

6. ALBIGENCE W., s. of Albigence, b. May 16, 1805; m. Ledocia Nichols April 4, 1827.

Ch.: Harriet L. Jan. 9, 1828; m. Emerson Wetherell Feb. 24, 1848.

William W., Sept. 30, 1842; m. Delia J. Lydon, May 7, 1868.

Edward W., May 29, 1834.

Daniel L., Sept. 2, 1848; m. Ella Tillotson, Sept. 30, 1869.

Mary J. Aug. 20, 1840; m. George N. Fay Oct. 17, 1860.

7. HARVEY D., s. of Albigence, b. Oct. 17, 1807; m. Lovina Nichols, Nov. 26, 1834; she d. March 26, 1860; m. (2) Sarah J. Colton, Sept. 20, 1866.

Ch.: Julia Hartwell, April 28, 1841; m. Lemuel W. Gibson, Jan. 10, 1872; d. Dec. 9, 1872.

Sarah Elizabeth, Aug. 5, 1849; m. George L. Morse, Dec. 25, 1870.

Rufus Clarence, April 9, 1855.

Charles Dwight, Nov. 15, 1843.

THE GROVES FAMILY.

1. GROVES, NICHOLAS, m. Hannah——.

Ch.: Nicholas, Jr.; m. Mary Hubbard Retire, Dec. 19, 1734; d. June 3, 1752.
 Oct. 8, 1751. Abigail, May 24, 1737.
 Rebecca, Oct. 20, 1732; d. April 5, 1752. Peter, Aug. 18, 1739.

2. PETER, s. of Nicholas, b. Aug. 18, 1739; m. Lydia——.

Ch.: Rebecca, June 3, 1768; m. Samuel Absalom Lumbard, Nov. 10, 1778.
 Ellinwood, Jan. 23, 1794. Ely, Feb. 11, 1781.
 Eunice, Sept. 19, 1770; m. Cutting Earl, James, July 8, 1783.
 May 30, 1792. John, May 16, 1785.
 Peter, Jr., Oct., 1772. William, May 16, 1788.
 Lydia, Sept. 25, 1776.

3. PETER, Jr., s. of Peter, b. Oct. 1772; d. July 31, 1840; m.

Jemima Allen. now living, age 104 years, Sept. 1878.
 Ch.: Pliny, July 19, 1799; d. Dec. 7, 1871. Eli, April 25, 1810.
 Horace, June 11, 1801; d. in infancy. Merrick, May 21, 1812; d. June 11, 1875.
 Dexter, July 15, 1803; d. March 26, 1845. Allen, Dec. 2, 1815; d. June 6, 1878.
 Levins, Jan. 4, 1806. William, Sept. 7, 1818.
 Eudocia, Feb. 24, 1808; m. William K.
 Howard, May 25, 1831.

4. LEVINS, s. of Peter, Jr., b. Jan. 4, 1806; m. Martha C. Draper, 1829.

Ch.: James Levins, Aug. 30, 1832. Frederic Hovey, Oct. 30, 1846; d. April
 William Bromwell, Nov. 11, 1835. 5, 1857.
 Ann Jeanette, Dec. 20, 1837; m. Solomon Abby A., Dec. 13, 1851; m. Lewis M.
 S. Gould. Howlett.
 Francis Asbury, Dec. 29, 1839. Emma Eunice, April 25, 1854; d. Nov.
 Sarah Eliza, Sept. 20, 1844; m. E. H. 29, 1874.
 Davenport.

5. JAMES L, s. of Levins, b. Aug. 30, 1832; m. Olive M. Olds
 July 8, 1856.

Ch.: Frederic Wilson, April 4, 1857. Harlan P., March 6, 1869; d. Jan. 25,
 Francis Avilla, Oct. 12, 1858. 1871.
 Harrison C., June 8, 1861. Mary E., July 29, 1870.
 Olive E., Sept. 25, 1863; d. June 20, 1864. Nora D., Sept. 19, 1872.
 Viola M., March 29, 1866. Carrie M., Aug. 25, 1874.
 Jennie E., Dec. 11, 1877.

6. WILLIAM B., s. of Levins, b. Nov. 11, 1835; m. Mary M. Vin-
 ton Aug. 12, 1855.

Ch.: Ida M., June 5, 1856. Charles P., Aug. 13, 1867.
 Eva J., Aug. 2, 1862. Willie F., May 8, 1869; d. July 14, 1870.
 Nellie A., May 28, 1865. Louis M., Feb. 1, 1871.

7. FRANCIS A., s. of Levins, b. Dec. 29, 1839; d. April 24, 1869;
 m. Jeanette Stimpson July 3, 1866.

Ch.: Francis Dexter, April, 1867. Alice, Jan. 25, 1869; d. March 25, 1869.

THE HAYNES FAMILY.

The Haynes family of Brimfield were descendants of Walter Haynes, a linen weaver of Sutton, England, who was one of the first proprietors of Sudbury, 1638. His son John, born in England, was the father of eleven children, one of whom Peter had two sons, Peter and Joseph, among the original proprietors of Brimfield. Jonas Haynes, who came some years later, was a son of Daniel, and cousin of the two first settlers. He married Peter's daughter Mary, and lived on what was then called the East Hill.

1. HAYNES, PETER, b. 1685; d. Feb. 17, 1779; m. Love — she died July 11, 1759.

Ch.: Abigail, May 31, 1724.

Esther, Nov. 21, 1725.

Phineas, Aug. 19, 1727; d. Nov. 17, 1823.

Mary, Aug. 18, 1729; m. Jonas Haynes, Feb. 8, 1757.

Sarah, Nov. 6, 1731; m. Peter Morse, Nov. 7, 1771.

Eunice, March 25, 1734.

Lois, Nov. 4, 1736; m. Joseph Moffatt, Dec. 10, 1772.

Betty, March 11, 1739.

Daniel, July 23, 1741; m. Sarah Blodgett, March 24, 1774.

Hannah, July 22, 1744; m. Eleazer Rosebrook, March 18, 1771.

Mercy Dec., 1746; m. Abner Mighell, Jan. 4, 1776.

2. JOSEPH, b. 1688; d. March 6, 1775; m. Mary —.

Ch.: Hannah, March 13, 1723; m. Joseph Blodgett, Jr., Aug. 25, 1743.

Elizabeth, April 8, 1725; m. Samuel Blodgett, April 5, 1763.

Joseph, July 7, 1727; d. Nov. 8, 1787.

Joseph, Nov. 8, 1728; d. Dec. 2, 1732.

David, Jan. 4, 1731.

Benjamin, March 4, 1733.

Rebecca, Feb. 21, 1736; m. Benjamin Blodgett, Oct. 2, 1754.

Beulah, Dec. 29, 1738; m. Abner Blodgett, Jan. 16, 1763.

3. JONAS, b. 1731; d. Jan. 11, 1814; m. Mary Haynes, Feb. 8, 1757; she d. April 20, 1815.

Ch.: Samuel, April 22, 1757; d. Oct. 18, 1824.

Daniel, Dec. 30, 1759.

Lydia, Dec. 31, 1764; d. June 23, 1815.

Mary, June 5, 1766; d. 1807.

Abigail, Nov. 22, 1768; d. April 23, 1815.

Jonathan, Oct. 10, 1770; m. Mrs. Lydia

Smith, July 5, 1826; d. Feb. 4, 1854.

4. DAVID, s. of Joseph, b. Jan. 4, 1731; m. Mary Burt, July 15, 1756; d. April 25, 1757; their son David b. Sept. 29, 1756.

5. BENJAMIN, s. of Joseph, b. March 4, 1733; m. Martha Morgan, Oct. 8, 1761.

Ch.: Joseph, Sept. 12, 1762.

Benjamin, June 23, 1765.

Martha, Jan. 12, 1768.

Mary, Sept. 16, 1771.

6. DANIEL, s. of Jonas, b. Dec. 30, 1759; d. March 3, 1846; m. Hannah Webber; she d. Nov. 23, 1838.

Ch.: Persis, March 22, 1783.

Charles, Oct. 6, 1784.

Roswell, May 31, 1786.

Hannah and Polly (twins), Feb. 21, 1788;

Hannah m. — Kimball; m. (2) Thomas

Durfee; Polly m. — Austin.

Walter, Nov. 19, 1789.

Alvah, Sept. 30, 1796.

Daniel, Oct. 8, 1792; removed to Virginia.

Persia, Oct. 4, 1798; m. Aaron M. Russell,

Prudence, July 6, 1794; m. Timothy
Sumner.

May, 1822.

Jonas, April 23, 1800.

7. BENJAMIN, JR., s. of Benjamin, b. June 23, 1765; m. Polly
During, Feb. 28, 1793; their son George b. March 20, 1803.

8. WALTER, s. of Daniel, b. Nov. 19, 1789; m. Sally Rogers, May,
1810; m. (2) Lucinda Ferry, May 31, 1843.

Ch.: Sally, April 22, 1812.

Daniel, Aug. 16, 1820.

Jonathan, Oct. 2, 1814.

Orpha M., April 21, 1822.

Miranda, April 25, 1816; m. Abraham
Wright.

Lovisa, Aug. 22, 1827; m. Abram Reurey.

9. DANIEL, s. of Walter, b. Aug. 16, 1820; m. Adaline B. Ran-
dolph, May 16, 1853; she d. July 3, 1875.

Ch.: Herbert Walter, July 27, 1856.

Charles Ellsworth, Sept. 19, 1863.

Alice Mary, June 7, 1860.

Addie Cora, Jan. 17, 1871.

THE HITCHCOCK FAMILY.

Tradition ascribes a French origin to the Hitchcock family; that they came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, A. D. 1060, and the name is a familiar one in English records. Luke, the first whose name appears in Colonial history, was settled in New Haven, 1644, and his two sons, Luke and John are supposed to have removed to Springfield soon after, building a log house on the site now occupied by the old court-house. Both names appear on the petition for the incorporation of a town to the eastward of Springfield, Feb., 1700, and Lieut. Nathaniel Hitchcock was the first settler to remain in Brimfield with his family through the winter, locating there as early as 1714. He was one of the original proprietors in the distribution of lands, as was his brother David and his son Moses. Among their descendants are various honored names, as the preceding pages will testify. Of those whose fame became national and who sought other fields for its scope, we may mention Major General Ethan Allen Hitchcock and Judge Samuel Hitchcock of Vermont.

1. HITCHCOCK, NATHANIEL, s. of John of Springfield; m.
Abigail —; she d. March 20, 1757; he d. April 27, 1760.

Ch.: Moses.

Abigail; d. Oct. 7, 1732.

Noah, 1715.

Cloe, July 7, 1744; d. Nov. 9, 1754.

Joseph,* Aug. 25, 1719.

Bathsheba, Aug. 31, 1745; d. Sept. 24,
1745.

John.

*The Hitchcock family records, now in the possession of Marcus Hitchcock, says: "Joseph Hitchcock, son of Nathaniel Hitchcock, was born Aug. 25, 1719, two years after Brimfield was settled;" which seems good evidence as to the date of the settlement.



2. DAVID, s. of John of Springfield; m. Mary —.

Ch: Paul; d. Jan. 30, 1733.

Abigail, Sept. 28, 1732.

Jonathan.

Lydia, Nov. 4, 1734.

Sarah; d. Feb. 11, 1743.

Phebe, Nov. 21, 1739.

3. MOSES, s. of Nathaniel; m. Bethiah —.

Ch: Venus, April 5, 1746; d. June 21, 1746.

Eldad, Jan. 20, 1757; m. Esther Hoar, Nov. 20, 1777.

Martha, March 9, 1747; m. Elijah Morgan Oct. 8, 1778.

Abijah, May 14, 1759.

Luther, July 14, 1760.

Desire, March 5, 1750.

Triphena, March 30, 1763; m. Nathaniel

Marcy, Jan. 22, 1752.

Adams, April 10, 1783.

Chloe, May 30, 1755; m. Uriah Martindale, Nov. 20, 1781.

4. NOAH, s. of Nathaniel, b. 1715, d. March 12, 1799; m. Mary ~~Burt~~; she d. Jan. 10 1792.

Ch: Noah, Jr, Sept. 21, 1739.

Jacob, Feb. 24, 1748. d. in Revolutionary Army at siege of Ticonderoga.

Elijah, Aug. 9, 1741.

Emma, June 10, 1750.

Mary, Oct. 5, 1743.

Hannah, Nov. 24, 1745; m. Abel Goodell, Jan. 26, 1769.

Dorothy; m. Samuel Hoar, July 2, 1773. Samuel, March 23, 1753; d. Nov. 30, 1813.

Daniel, Oct. 5, 1760.

5. JOSEPH, s. of Nathaniel, b. Aug. 25, 1719, d. May 7, 1788; m. Abigail King, Jan. 11, 1741; she d. July 10, 1743; m. (2) Patience Stebbins, Aug. 29, 1744; she d. July 29, 1750; m. (3) Mary Burt, Dec. 11, 1750; she d. Feb. 7, 1809.

Ch: Joseph, Jr, April 28, 1742.

Ruth, Sept. 2, 1761; m. Isaac Bliss, Jr., Dec. 11, 1783.

Obed, Aug. 7, 1745.

Mary, April 7, 1763; m. Asahel Goodell, Jan. 26, 1786.

Nathaniel, Aug. 21, 1746.

Sarah, Oct. 3, 1751; m. John Thompson, May 2, 1771.

Bathsheba, Dec. 25, 1764; m. Variah Miller, Nov. 19, 1795.

Elisha, Jan. 20, 1753.

Zadoc, Aug. 26, 1767.

Peter, July 1, 1754.

Phebe, April 9, 1770.

Heli, March 8, 1756.

Eunice, June 29, 1772.

Medad, Nov. 24, 1757.

Aaron, June 22, 1759; m. Mary Stebbins, Jan. 26, 1786.

6. JOHN, s. of Nathaniel; m. Bethiah Burt Nov. 12, 1742.

Ch: Abigail, Sept. 21, 1743.

Eli, May 10, 1754.

Elizabeth, June 16, 1745; m. Daniel Livermore, Nov. 17, 1768.

Luke, May 1, 1756.

John, Jr., Jan. 28 1747; m. Martha Hitchcock, Jan. 14, 1769.

Abner, March 24, 1758.

Amasa, Oct. 5, 1760.

Reuben, Aug. 7, 1748.

Jonathan, Oct. 29, 1763.

Enoch, Oct. 22, 1765.

Cate, June 15, 1750; d. Feb. 17, 1832.

Levi, April 26, 1768.

Thankfull, April 11, 1752.

7. JONATHAN, s. of David; m. Mary —; he d. April 16, 1757; she d. Feb. 8, 1809.

Ch: Jonathan, Jr., May 25, 1752; d. Sept. 23, 1754. Sarah, Nov. 14, 1755; m. Joseph Tidd, Dec. 20, 1787.

Eliab, March 28, 1754.

Jonathan, Jr., Sept., 21, 1757.

8. **ABIJAH**, s. of Moses, b. May 14, 1759; m. Miriam Gilbert, Dec. 3, 1782; m. (2) Anna Bliss. Aug. 3, 1795; their child Miriam, born June 13, 1799.

9. **NOAH, JR.**, s. of Noah, b. Sept. 21, 1739; d. Jan. 23, 1826; m. Silence Burt, Oct. 7, 1762; she d. March 29, 1808; m. (2) Sarah Wood; she d. Feb. 5, 1814; m. (3) Hannah Moore; she d. May 19, 1818.

Ch: Silence, Dec., 1763; m. Samuel Buel, Oct. 14, 1790.

David, Nov. 22, 1770; d. Oct. 13, 1777.

Lovisa, May 24, 1772; m. Seth Keep, Jan. 23, 1798.

Gad, Feb. 15, 1765.

Jesse, Sept. 3, 1766.

Asa, March 5, 1775; d. March 13, 1778.

Noah, Sept. 22, 1768.

10. **ELIJAH**, s. of Noah, b. Aug. 9, 1741; d. Aug. 5, 1813; m. Sarah Townsley Oct. 18, 1764; she d. Sept. 24, 1835.

Ch: Annise, May 31, 1765; m. Ludim Blodgett, July 4, 1786.

Alured, May 7, 1773.

Eaton, March 13, 1775.

Martis, July 20, 1766; d. May 9, 1821.

Hannah, Oct. 8, 1776.

Letis, Jan. 9, 1768; m. Elijah Allen, April 14, 1791.

Jared, Aug. 11, 1777.

Almeda; m. Jesse Miller, April 7, 1805.

Pownal, July 3, 1769.

Bela, Feb. 14, 1780.

Sarah, Oct. 10, 1770.

Samuel.

Elijah, Jr., Dec. 9, 1771.

Ebenezer, Oct. 4, 1783; d. Oct. 23, 1868.

11. **JACOB**, s. of Noah, b. Feb. 24, 1748; m. Bathsheba —; d. in Revolutionary Army, Jan., 177—.

Ch: Sibil, Feb. 2, 1774.

Bathsheba, Oct. 4, 1775.

12. **DANIEL**, s. of Noah, b. Oct. 5, 1760; d. May, 1839; m. Lucy Hoar, Dec. 26, 1782; she d. Sept. 11, 1844.

Ch: Polly, Jan. 11, 1784; d. Oct. 6, 1799.

Daniel, Jr., Sept. 22, 1794; m. Laura H.

Lucina, July 15, 1785; m. Joseph Keep; m. (2) Iddo Blashfield; d. Oct. 17, 1842.

Hitchcock, Dec., 1820.

Alvah, Feb. 18, 1797; d. Aug. 18, 1801.

Nathan, May 4, 1787.

Emma, Feb. 21, 1799; d. Aug. 1, 1801.

Lucy, Aug. 19, 1789; m. Stephen Durfee, June 7, 1826.

Mary, Jan 30, 1801; m. Simon Lovitt, Sept., 1839.

Jacob, Sept. 7, 1792.

Alvah, Sept. 6, 1804; d. Oct. 8, 1804.

13. **JOSEPH, JR.**, s. of Joseph, b. April 28, 1742; d. Dec. 2, 1811; m. Hannah Livermore, Dec. 2, 1762; she d. June 16, 1815.

Ch: Ezra, Sept. 27, 1763.

Persis, Nov. 1770; d. June 30, 1775.

Rebecca, Nov. 9, 1764; m. Joseph Dunham Dec. 27, 1792.

Gaius, Sept. 11, 1772.

Joseph, March 2, 1775.

Marsenah, Jan. 20, 1766; m. Polly Miller, April 23, 1789; d. Sept. 20, 1793.

Hannah, April 16, 1777.

Abel, April 3, 1779.

Abigail King, Aug. 14, 1767.

Seth, April 5, 1781.

Elizabeth, Aug. 18, 1769.

James Bowdoin, Jan. 24, 1787.

14. OBED, s. of Joseph, b. Aug. 7, 1745; m. Mary Dunham, June 9, 1771.

<i>Ch</i> : Patience, May 16, 1772; m. Bethuel Stebbins, Jr., Dec. 29, 1794.	David, Dec. 31, 1779.
Solomon, Dec. 4, 1773.	Asa, May 22, 1782.
Rachel, Dec. 10, 1775; m. Eben Goodell.	Lucy, June 19, 1784.
Rhoda, Dec. 13, 1777.	Asenath, June 19, 1786.
	Levy, Aug. 25, 1788.

15. NATHANIEL, s. of Joseph, b. Aug. 21, 1746; d. March 9, 1816; m. Ruth —; she d. June 11, 1803.

<i>Ch</i> : Flavia, March 14, 1775; m. Joseph Fleming, Oct. 4, 1792.	Achsah, Sept. 30, 1782.
Ira, May 3, 1777.	Ruth, Dec. 8, 1783.
Artemas, March 9, 1781.	Persis, Oct. 20, 1785; d. July 15, 1833.

16. PETER, s. of Joseph, b. July 1, 1754; m. Ruth —;

<i>Ch</i> : Samuel Bliss, April 27, 1777.	Jeremy, March 4, 1781.
Betsey, Jan. 9, 1780; m. John Bement, May 19, 1799.	

17. MEDAD, s. of Joseph, b. Nov. 24, 1757; m. Martha Stebbins, Oct. 21, 1799.

<i>Ch</i> : Thomas, July 3, 1780.	Medad, Jr., Nov. 27, 1791; d. Dec. 3, 1793.
Azubah, July 31, 1782.	Sally, Jan. 25, 1794.
Heber, Aug. 20, 1784.	Nema, April 28, 1796.
Martha, Jan. 6, 1787.	Melad Smith, Dec. 5, 1798.
Mary, Aug. 28, 1789 d. Feb. 26, 1806.	Salome, Jan. 7, 1803.

18. JESSE, s. of Noah, Jr., b. Sept. 3, 1766; d. Nov. 4, 1836; m. Vashti Stebbins, Jan. 19, 1792; she d. Sept. 11, 1841.

<i>Ch</i> : Emily, March 1, 1793; m. Danforth Green; d. Nov. 4, 1858.	Alvin, Feb. 25, 1804; d. June 20, 1818.
Abner, Feb. 22, 1795.	Martha Smith, Jan. 12, 1810; m. Hezekiah Ferry, Jr., March 17, 1852.
Laura, Feb. 11, 1797; m. Daniel Hitchcock, Jr., Dec., 1820; d. March 1, 1821.	Eliza B., May 17, 1812; m. Harvey Wolcott, Dec. 10, 1857.
Eliza, May 26, 1799; d. Dec. 11, 1800.	Josiah S., June 28, 1816; removed to Waterville, N. Y.
Alfred, Aug. 19, 1801.	

19. DAVID, s. of Noah, J., b. Nov. 22, 1770; m. Olive —; their son Horatio b. Sept. 13, 1802.

20. SAMUEL, s. of Elijah; m. Miriam —; d. Dec. 26, 1823.

<i>Ch</i> : Alured Boyden, Aug. 9, 1805.	Samuel Adams, Feb. 13, 1813.
Eaton, Feb. 9, 1807.	Mary, Feb. 26, 1815.
David, Feb. 18, 1809.	Elijah, Jan. 31, 1817.
Sarah and Lucina (twins), Jan. 12, 1811; both d. July 26, 1812.	Amasa, May 26, 1819.

21. NATHAN, s. of Daniel, b. May 4, 1787; d. Nov. 3, 1853; m. Esther Bigelow, Sept. 9, 1810; she d. Jan. 14, 1830; m. (2) Belina Janes, Oct. 5, 1831; she d. Aug. 31, 1867.

Ch.: Lucy Emeline, Dec. 24, 1812.

William Lucius, Jan. 17, 1815.

Joseph Warren, June 10, 1816; m. Charlotte G. D. Baker, Dec. 8, 1840; lived in Chicopee.

Daniel Porter, Dec. 4, 1817; d. Oct. 22, 1838.

Emma Adeline, Oct. 17, 1820; m. Brownell M. Durfee, May 1, 1845.

Julia, Dec. 4, 1838; d. Sept. 11, 1859.

Laura Sophia, Jan. 6, 1845; m. John Westwood, May 20, 1869.

22. JACOB, s. of Daniel, b. Sept. 7, 1792; d. July 8, 1865; m. Nancy Brown of Monson, 1821; went to Arkansas Territory in 1820 as Steward of Dwight Mission among the Cherokees, which position he held for forty years. Left the state on account of the Rebellion and went to Iowa where he died.

Ch.: Daniel Dwight, 1822; d. June, 1867. Isaac Brown, 1823.

Laura S., July 10, 1827; d. at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Dec. 10, 1843.

23. EZRA, s. of Joseph, Jr., b. Sept. 27, 1763; d. Feb. 8, 1816; m. Sally Winslow Nov. 7, 1793; she d. July 2, 1823; their son Marcena b. Jan. 23, 1795.

24. IRA, s. of Nathaniel, b. March 3, 1777; m. Percy Newell, May 3, 1804; he d. April 9, 1844; she d. July 24, 1859.

Ch.: Lucy, July 29, 1804; m. Samuel H. Bliss, Feb. 23, 1831.

Sally, April 6, 1811; m. Hiram Upham, Nov. 18, 1854.

Abner, Feb. 18, 1806; m. Lucinda Barber; d. Sept. 1, 1863.

Ruth, Jan. 8, 1813; m. King H. Moore, Oct. 30, 1839; m. (2) Elisha Ford, Sept. 16, 1850.

Marcus, Nov. 26, 1808.

Amos, March 16, 1818.

25. ARTEMUS, s. of Nathaniel, b. March 9, 1781; m. Abigail Brooks, March 9, 1806; she d. Sept. 23, 1865; he d. April 20, 1866.

Ch.: Sylvester, Nov. 2, 1806.

Mary A., April 7, 1819; m. Frank Merriam, Aug. 4, 1842.

Mary A., April 1, 1808; d. April 20, 1814.

Calvin, March 29, 1810; m. Dorinda Stearns, May 7, 1834.

Philomela, Dec. 10, 1820; d. Aug. 10, 1842.

William E., June 4, 1812.

Harriet N., June 9, 1826; m. Herschel Benson, May 18, 1847; d. 1851.

Ambrose N., Nov. 28, 1813; d. Aug. 8, 1842.

Ann K., July 29, 1830; m. John Andrews, d. Dec. 3, 1865.

Abigail, Feb. 9, 1816; m. Marshall Andrews, Jan. 27, 1839.

26. SAMUEL B., s. of Peter, b. April 27, 1777; m. Azubah Blashfield, Feb. 19, 1800; their son Augustus Bliss, born Sept. 2, 1800.

27. ABNER, s. of Jesse, b. Feb. 22, 1795; m. Susan Gardner, Nov. 12, 1815; d. May, 2, 1868.

Ch.: Calvin, March 22, 1817.

Abner Dwight, Feb. 26, 1826.

Alvin, Sept. 17, 1818.

Vashti Stebbins and Esther Fenton,

Lavonia, May 4, 1820; m. B. C. Moulton, May 19, 1844.

(twins,) Dec. 8, 1827; Vashti S., m. Gamaliel C. Marsh, Oct. 21, 1863.

Susan, Feb. 8, 1824; m. Smith Hall, Oct. 16, 1844; m. (2) Luther Chapin.

Elizabeth Gardner, Nov. 15, 1829; d. June Charles Foster, July 3, 1831.

2, 1872.

Sarah Jane, Feb. 23, 1834; m. Chauncey

T. Hyde, Nov. 23, 1864.

28. ALFRED, s. of Jesse, b. Aug. 19, 1801; d. Jan. 27, 1871; m. Martha B. Allen, Dec. 31, 1828; she d. Feb. 15, 1871.

Ch.: Mary Madelia, May 13, 1835; d. Henry Dwight and Laura Allen, (twins), Jan. 23, 1836. Oct. 31, 1840; Henry Dwight d. March

George Morris, Nov. 19, 1837.

22, 1842.

29. WILLIAM L., s. of Nathan, b. Jan. 17, 1815; m. Mary C. Ellis, Oct. 12, 1843; their daughter Mary Ellen born Aug. 5, 1844; live in Chicopee.

30. MARCUS, s. of Ira, b. Nov. 26, 1808; m. Patty Bliss, Feb. 16, 1832.

Ch.: Hiram Newell, Dec. 16, 1832; d. Edward Walker, May 27, 1839.

Feb. 23, 1852.

Jane E., April 23, 1841; d. Sept. 24, 1878.

George Bliss, Jan. 6, 1835; m. Lizzie M.

Babcock; d. Jan. 20, 1861.

31. SYLVESTER, s. of Artemas, b. Nov. 2, 1806; m. Lucy Lamber-ton, Sept. 19, 1832; d. April 27, 1855.

Ch.: Newton Emerson, Feb. 10, 1835.

Julia Maria, April 28, 1838.

32. WILLIAM E., s. of Artemus, b. June 4, 1812; m. Clara L. Felton, March 29, 1863.

Ch.: George A., Aug. 12, 1867.

Rosa A., Aug. 1, 1872.

Dora E., Oct. 22, 1869.

33. GEORGE M., s. of Alfred, b. Nov. 19, 1837; m. Delia A. Parker, Nov. 19, 1862.

Ch.: Mary Parker, Dec. 29, 1865.

Lydia Brown, March 1, 1872.

34. EDWARD W., s. of Marcus, b. May 27, 1839; m. Julia E. Adams, May 29, 1860.

Ch.: George B., July 30, 1861; d. Aug. Anna Avilla, Aug. 18, 1871; d. Jan. 3, 7, 1863. 1876.

Frank George, July 11, 1866.

George E., Dec. 18, 1874.

Etta L., Oct. 21, 1868; d. Dec. 21, 1875.

— 35. REV. CALEB HITCHCOCK, of Union, Conn.; m. Sarah Winches-ter, Nov. 30, 1750.

Ch.: Luke, April 19, 1752.

Molly, Aug. 27, 1761.

Elizabeth, Feb. 29, 1754.

Winchester, Sept. 5, 1763.

Martha, Dec. 9, 1755.

Gad, July 10, 1766.

36. GAD, s. of Rev. Caleb b. July 10, 1766; m. Keziah Bates, Feb. 28, 1793; d. June 22, 1829; she d. Sept. 24, 1858.

Ch.: Samuel A., Jan. 9, 1794; d. Nov. 23 1873.

Eudocia Melina, Dec. 29, 1799; m. Royal P. Wales, April 27, 1828.

Sally Winchester, Aug., 1796; d. Sept. 16, 1815.

37. EATON HITCHCOCK, b. 1795; d. Feb. 28, 1837; m. Eunice Brown, March 27, 1823; she d. Feb. 13, 1871.

Ch.: Francis Blake, Oct. 29, 1824; d. April 27, 1847. Julia Brown, Feb. 9, 1832; d. when two years old.

Jane Maria, Aug. 31, 1826; m. Lyman Webster, Nov. 29, 1843. Julia Elizabeth, and Charles, (twins); Charles died when about two years old.

Edwin Lyman, Aug. 4, 1828. Julia E. m. Elijah E. Tarbell, Nov. 24,

Mary Ann, Aug. 24, 1830; m. Charles 1852.

W. Bacon, Feb. 7, 1847. Sarah Delia, Aug. 12, 1838; m. K. B. Webster, Sept., 1856.

38. EDWIN LYMAN, s. of Eaton, b. Aug. 4, 1828; d. Aug. 29, 1878; m. Julia Ann Brown, Nov. 27, 1851.

Ch.: Edgar Blake, Oct. 23, 1855; d. Feb. 7, 1858. Frank B., ———; d. Aug., 1861. Charles, Nov., 1864.

THE HOAR AND HOMER FAMILIES.

The ancestor of the Hoar families of this country, according to family tradition, was a wealthy London banker who came to Boston for the sake of his religious principles, dying soon after his arrival. Joanna Hoar, supposed to have been his widow, died at Braintree in 1661. His children were—Joanna, wife of Col. E. Quincy; Margary, wife of Rev. H. Flynt; David, who returned to England; Leonard, and John. Leonard graduated at Harvard College in 1650; preached in England; married a daughter of Lord Lisle there; was called to the Old South Church in Boston; became president of Harvard in 1672, and held that position at his death in 1675. The youngest son, John, was a lawyer, "distinguished for his bold, independent mind and action." He lived in Scituate from 1643 to 1655, went to Concord about 1660, and died April 2, 1704. His children were—Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Prescott; Mary, wife of Benjamin Grover, and Daniel, born 1650.

The third son of Daniel was Leonard, who with his son Joseph took part in the original distribution of the Brimfield lands, and was the ancestor of the subsequent families. Leonard Hoar bought the forty-acre lot of Nathaniel Hitchcock on Tower Hill. About 1830, some of the descendants having removed to the town of Homer, N. Y., changed the family name, taking that of the town in which they had settled, and their example was followed by those remaining in Brimfield; Col. Solomon Hoar and his brother Linus, with their descendants, thus becoming the Homer Family, the changes being authorized by the Massachusetts Legislatures of 1831, '34 and '38.

1. HOAR, DANIEL, b. 1650; m. Mary Stratton, July 19, 1677; m. (2) Mary Lee, Oct. 16, 1717.

Ch.: John, Oct. 2, 1678.

Daniel, 1680.

Leonard, 1682.

Jonathan; d. at "The Castle," 1702.

Joseph, d. at sea 1707.

Mary, March 14, 1689; d. Jan. 10, 1703.

Samuel, April 5, 1691.

Isaac, May 18, 1695.

David, Nov. 19, 1698.

Elizabeth, Feb. 2, 1701.

2. CAPT. LEONARD, s. of David, b. 1682; d. April, 1771; m. Esther ~~Bowman~~ ^{Daniel}.

Ch.: Joseph, Dec. 5, 1707.

Daniel, May 7, 1709; d. July 9, 1738.

Sarah, Sept. 3, 1710.

Leonard, Jr., Dec. 17, 1711.

David, Feb. 23, 1713.

Charles, Dec. 25, 1714.

Edmund, July 19, 1716.

Esther, April 7, 1719.

Mary; m. Samuel Colton, Feb. 19, 1751.

Nathan; —

3. DEA. JOSEPH, s. of Capt. Leonard, b. Dec. 5, 1707; d. Nov. 7, 1797; m. Deborah Colton, May 10, 1736; she d. Jan. 8, 1800.

Ch.: Lucy, June 4, 1737; m. John Sherman, Jr., Nov. 23, 1758.

Deborah, Jan. 28, 1739; d. Feb. 4, 1739.

Joseph, Jr., June 22, 1740.

Esther, April 20, 1742; m. Simeon Keep, July 21, 1768.

Deborah, Sept. 19, 1744; m. James Stebbins, Jan. 10, 1765.

Samuel, July 24, 1746; m. Dorothy Hitchcock, July 2, 1773.

4. LEONARD, JR., s. of Capt. Leonard, b. Dec. 17, 1711; d. March 14, 1746; m. Mary Morgan, May 6, 1736.

Ch.: Mary, Dec., 1739.

Reuben; m. Abigail Brown, June 16, 1763.

Leonard, Aug. 10, 1742.

5. DAVID, s. of Capt. Leonard, b. Feb. 23, 1713; m. Abigail —.

Ch.: David, Jr., May 14, 1742; d. Nov. 10, 1743.

Abigail, Oct. 9, 1744.

Mary, July 26, 1746.

Solomon, Sept. 24, 1748.

6. CHARLES, s. of Capt. Leonard, b. Dec. 25, 1714; m. Elizabeth

Ch.: Sarah, Sept. 13, 1743.

Elizabeth, May 26, 1745; d. June 25, 1775.

Eunice, May 24, 1747; d. Nov. 1, 1797.

7. EDMUND, s. of Capt. Leonard, b. July 19, 1716; ancestor of the Hoars of Monson; died there; m. Hannah —.

Ch.: Martha, March 24, 1744.

Daniel, March 17, 1746; m. Lois Mirrick, Nov. 21, 1771.

Leonard, Dec. 1, 1748.

Abigail, July 30, 1751.

Edmund, Jr., Sept. 29, 1753.

Katurah, Aug. 22, 1755.

8. NATHAN, s. of Capt. Leonard; ancestor of the Homers of Monson; m. Miriam Colton, May 21, 1751.

Ch.: Esther, May 25, 1753; m. Eldad Hitchcock, Nov. 20, 1777.

Jonathan, Nov. 7, 1754; d. Aug., 1760.

Lucina, July 3, 1756; m. Jacob White, Jan. 31, 1782.

Lucy, Nov. 22, 1758; m. Daniel Hitchcock, Dec. 26, 1782.

Submit, Jan. 9, 1761; d. April 8, 1808.

Nathan, Jr., Nov. 4, 1762.

Phebe, Jan. 26, 1765.

9. JOSEPH, JR., s. of Joseph, b. June 22, 1740 ; d. Feb. 5, 1816 ; m. Mary Hitchcock, Dec. 3, 1763. A lieutenant in Gates' Northern Army, 1777 ; commanded a company against Shay's Rebels. 1787.

Ch. : Asenath, Nov. 21, 1764 ; m. Samuel Emma, July 8, 1775 ; m. Oliver Blair, Thompson. Jan. 26, 1796.

Ruth, Oct. 17, 1766 ; m. Asa Patrick, Joseph, Sept. 25, 1777.

March 1, 1787.

Mary, Nov. 21, 1779 ; m. Samuel Brown, Nov. 25, 1802.

David, Jan. 19, 1769.

Linus, April 4, 1782.

Solomon, March 17, 1771.

Hannah, June 1, 1773 ; m. Robert Smith, Tirzah, March 24, 1783 ; m. Rev. Alvin Toby ; m. (2) Rev. Philip Spaulding, Jr., June 27, 1793. Oct. 29, 1816 ; d. Sept. 29, 1848.

10. LEONARD, s. of Leonard, Jr., b. Aug. 10, 1742 ; m. Lydia Bond, April 25, 1765 ; their son Edward born Nov. 5, 1769.

11. HOMER, DAVID, s. of Joseph, Jr., b. Jan. 19, 1769 ; d. May 28, 1848 ; m. Catherine Patrick, April 29, 1790 ; she d. Nov. 13, 1825 ; m. (2) Polly Blair ; m. (3) Pamela Cook.

Ch. : William Patrick, Feb. 4, 1791.

Mary, May 23, 1802 ; m. Alvin Janes, Dec. 28, 1825.

Anna, July 13, 1793 ; m. Calvin Hoar, Sept. 11, 1817.

Sarah, Aug. 9, 1804 ; m. Albigen Newell, Nov. 16, 1837.

Emma, Aug. 1, 1795 ; m. Moses Tyler, Sept. 23, 1819.

Harriet, b. July 14, 1808 ; m. Harvey Lumbard, May 1, 1833.

Cata, Oct. 11, 1798 ; d. July 10, 1801.

Charlotte, 1811 ; d. Feb. 13, 1827.

12. HOMER, COL SOLOMON, s. of Joseph, Jr., b. March 17 1771 ; d. Dec. 11, 1844 ; m. Abigail Bishop, June 14, 1792 ; she d. Nov. 3, 1833 ; m. (2) Mrs. Lucina (Ayers) Rogers, 1837. He was commissioned cornet in a Cavalry Co. Sept. 15, 1802 ; Captain, Sept. 28, 1808 ; Lieut. Colonel, June 15, 1815 ; Colonel, July 12, 1816.

Ch. : Amanda, Sept. 10, 1792 ; m. Elijah Solomon, Jr., Oct. 1, 1804.

C. Ferry, Sept. 28, 1820.

Jacob Goodell, Dec. 19, 1808 ; d. May 12, 1809.

Lucia, May 4, 1794 ; m. Col. Dauphin Brown, Nov. 13, 1854.

Abigail Goodell, Dec. 13, 1812 ; m. Dr. Alvin Smith, May 16, 1839.

Alured, Jan. 29, 1796.

Betsey, Dec. 30, 1799 ; d. July 1, 1816.

13. LINUS, s. of Joseph, Jr., b. April 4, 1782 ; d. Dec. 21, 1853 ; m. Lucy Brown, June, 1808 ; she d. Aug. 10, 1816 ; m. (2) Elizabeth Bond, May 6, 1818 ; she d. July 26, 1877.

Ch. : Caroline, Dec. 22, 1808 ; m. Thomas Hubbard, Jr., Sept. 9, 1830.

Susan, Aug. 3, 1820 ; m. Charles Abbott, May 7, 1845.

Wilson H., Nov. 5, 1812.

Mehitable E., April 5, 1822 ; m. William R. Seaver, April 26, 1842.

Lucy Maria, Nov. 20, 1814 ; m. Nathan M. Goodale, Oct. 24, 1837.

Mary Ann Brown, Feb. 15, 1824 ; m. Samuel D. Arnold, May 20, 1864.

Elizabeth Bond, Feb. 11, 1819 ; m. Horace Bird, March 25, 1841.

William E., Aug. 17, 1826 ; d. June 26, 1827.

Linus Smith, Aug. 29, 1828; d. Jan. 17, 1831. Edwin Proctor, Oct. 16, 1832; d. Oct. 26, 1832.
 Ellen Edgell, Nov. 12, 1830; d. July 23, 1855. Harriet Eunecia, Oct. 24, 1833; m. Samuel D. Arnold, March 20, 1854; d. June 6, 1863.

14. CAPT. ALURED, s. of Col. Solomon, b. Jan. 29, 1796; d. Aug. 5, 1870; m. Ruth Bliss, Nov. 28, 1822.

Ch.: George Carroll, May 7, 1827. Charlotte A. A., March 29, 1837; d. April 10, 1859.
 Edward Bliss, Dec. 1, 1828; d. Aug. 24, 1830. Arthur Bliss, Sept. 12, 1847; d. Aug. 22, 1848.
 Charles Alured, June 17, 1831. William Bradford, July, 29, 1849.

15. CAPT. SOLOMON, s. of Col. Solomon, b. Oct. 1, 1804; d. Jan. 2, 1879; m. Eleanor Converse, Nov. 24, 1831; she d. Aug. 4, 1853; m. (2) Marionette Burchard, Feb. 28, 1855; she d. April 28, 1877.

Ch.: Charlotte Jane, Oct. 8, 1833; d. Sept. 13, 1836. Arthur Edmonds, April 21, 1857; d. Sept. 19, 1858.
 Henry DeWitt, April 4, 1842; d. June 29, 1842. Edgar Eugene, March 20, 1858; d. Aug. 11, 1859.
 Abbie Georgietta, Nov. 5, 1843; m. Lyman B. Kellogg; d. May 16, 1873. Mary Emma, June 14, 1861.

16. WILSON, s. of Linus, b. Nov. 5, 1812; m. Hannah P. Seaver, Sept. 30, 1846.

Ch.: Daughter, July 5, 1847; d. July 6, 1847. Helen Sophia, Oct. 26, 1856; m. Helmer M. Thomas, June 19, 1875.
 Son, Oct. 10, 1848; d. Oct. 12, 1848. Wilson B., Oct. 4, 1862.
 Susan B., Oct. 29, 1849; d. July 29, 1852. Harriet A., March 9, 1864.
 Sarah E., Jan. 11, 1852; d. July 11, 1853. Herman P., July 22, 1866; d. Aug. 31, 1867.
 Anna Palfrey, May 1, 1854; m. Albert Lewis, Nov. 26, 1872; d. May 12, 1873. Arthur S., July 23, 1873; d. Aug. 31, 1873.

17. GEORGE C., s. of Capt Alured, b. May 7, 1827; d. July 7, 1867; m. Jane E. Oaks, July 1, 1852; she d. Oct. 8, 1856; m. (2) Adelaide Adams, March 5, 1862.

Ch.: Sarah Elizabeth; d. Dec. 26, 1857. Lottie Jane, Nov. 23, 1865; d. Feb. 9, 1871.
 Carrol Adams, Dec., 1862; d. Aug. 26, 1864.

18. CHARLES A., s. of Capt. Alured, b. June 17, 1831; m. Josephine Elder, Dec. 5, 1859; she d. July 7, 1866; their daughter Stella Jose (immigration in America), b. Nov. 15, 1861.

THE HOLBROOK FAMILY.

HOLBROOK, ZENAS, m. Betsey Bennet; she d. May 28, 1789; m. (2) Anna Howard, Nov. 29, 1792; she d. July 7, 1807; m. (3) Mrs. Sally McIntire, Oct. 22, 1807; she d. Oct. 19, 1843.

Ch.: Elias, May 17, 1794. Amos, June 17, 1808; d. Feb. 21, 1832.
Abner, Jan. 6, 1796; d. July 18, 1817. Anna, Oct. 4, 1812; m. James H. Brown,
William, Oct. 2, 1802; d. Nov. 12, 1823. Sept. 22, 1846.
Eleazer, May 21, 1805; d. Aug. 5, 1834.

THE HOWARD FAMILY.

HOWARD, WILLIAM K., m. Eudocia Groves, May 25, 1831.

Ch.: Delia, June 23, 1832; d. Sept. 7, 1851. Augusta, Jan. 3, 1836; m. A. L. Calkins,
William Justin, Nov. 6, 1833. April 5, 1860.
Ellen, April 17, 1839; d. Sept. 15, 1851. Emmons, Oct. 21, 1845.

THE HUBBARD FAMILY.

The Hubbard family trace their descent from George Hubbard, born in England, 1600, who came to Boston in 1633. His son John removed to Hadley in 1660, from whence Samuel, son of Daniel, son of John, removed to Brimfield and was one of the original proprietors.

1. HUBBARD, SAMUEL, b. 1697; d. Jan. 12, 1750; m. Hannah Bliss, Dec. 1, 1724; she d. Feb., 1781.

Ch.: Samuel, Jr., Jan. 7, 1726; d. March John, Aug. 8, 1732; d. Aug. 13, 1732.
16, 1746. Jonathan, Sept. 17, 1733.
Hannah, May 13, 1727; m. Isaac Bliss, Simeon, July 16, 1735.
June 2, 1752. Thomas, May 12, 1737.
Martha, Feb. 1, 1729; m. Nathaniel Bond, Esther, Dec. 21, 1739; m. Edmund Da-
April 1, 1752. mon, Dec. 3, 1761.
Mary, Dec. 15, 1730; m. Nicholas Groves, Rachel, April 22, 1742; d. July 20, 1742.
Jr., Oct. 8, 1751.

2. JONATHAN, s. of Samuel, b. Sept. 17, 1733; m. Mary Keep, June 10, 1762.

Ch.: Bathsheba, Nov. 22, 1762. Mary, Aug. 9, 1770.
Samuel, Oct. 23, 1764. Martha, Sept. 25, 1772.
Solomon, Aug. 9, 1766. Jonathan, Jr., Dec. 28, 1774.
John, July 18, 1768.

3. SIMEON, s. of Samuel, b. July 16, 1735; d. Feb. 13, 1804; m. Lydia Blodgett, Oct. 14, 1762.

Ch.: Louisa, Aug. 11, 1763; m. Noah Joseph, May 12, 1777.
Sherman, Nov. 21, 1782. Lucy, Aug. 2, 1779; m. Asahel Fairbanks,
Thomas, Feb. 18, 1766. Nov. 3, 1837.
Simeon, Jr., Oct. 13, 1770. Hannah, June 11, 1782.
Lydia, April 21, 1773; m. Samuel Kelly, Sally, Oct. 6, 1786; m. Samuel Griggs,
d. Feb. 17, 1801. July 9, 1810.

4. THOMAS, s. of Simeon, b. Feb. 18, 1766; d. Dec. 3, 1855; m. Polly Colleston, Oct. 21, 1791; she d. Dec. 19, 1853.

- Ch.* : Samuel, Aug. 28, 1791.
 Orta, Jan 5, 1794 ; m. Ira Brown, Sept., 1818.
 Mary, May 3, 1796 ; m. George T. Taylor, Sept., 1822 ; d. Aug. 9, 1827.
 Betsey, May 28, 1798 ; m. John F. Colles-ter, Dec. 11, 1823.
 Thomas, Jr., June 12, 1801.
- Lucy, Aug. 13, 1804 ; m. Noah Hitchcock, Sept. 5, 1826.
 William C., Aug. 25, 1806 ; d. Sept. 29, 1829.
 Lydia B., May 13, 1809 ; m. Ethan Keep, July 3, 1838 ; d. March 16, 1855.
 Joseph Warren, Aug. 12, 1811 ; d. May 27, 1817.
 Austin, May 5, 1814 ; d. March 27, 1822.

5. **SIMEON, JR.**, s. of Simeon, b. Oct. 15, 1770 ; d. Aug. 24, 1850 ; m. Chloe Goodell ; she d. March 27, 1852.

- Ch.* : George, Aug. 18, 1808.
 Mary Ann, Nov. 25, 1809 ; m. James Gam- well, Aug. 31, 1830.
 Philip G., Feb. 21, 1811.
 Chloe, Oct. 4, 1812 ; m. James Fuller, April 16, 1840.
- Louisa S., 1814 ; m. Austin Keep, Oct. 28, 1857.
 Newton S., Dec. 19, 1816.
 John, July 26, 1819 ; d. May 15, 1848.

6. **JOSEPH**, s. of Simeon, b. May 12, 1777 ; d. March 9, 1841 ; m. Miriam Brown, 1807 ; she d. Feb. 7, 1854.

- Ch.* : Sarah Jane, Dec. 10, 1808 ; m. Reu- ben L. Nichols ; d. March 28, 1869.
 Adaline Miriam, Oct. 16, 1810 ; m. Sam- uel S. Kimball, 1836 ; d. Oct. 14, 1854.
 Sophronia, April 12, 1812 ; m. Quartus Sikes, 1832 ; d. March 3, 1848.
 Olive, Nov. 26, 1814 ; m. William Foskett, June 8, 1842.
- Lucy A., Feb. 1, 1816 ; m. George Howe, 1849 ; d. May 1, 1859.
 Joseph, Jr., May 27, 1818 ; m. Gracia Field, 1841 ; removed to Minnesota.
 James B., June 13, 1821 ; m. Betsey Willis ; removed to Minnesota.
 Susan C., Dec. 27, 1827 ; d. Dec. 10, 1830.

7. **SAMUEL**, s. of Thomas, b. Aug. 28, 1791 ; d. June 13, 1874 ; m. Lydia Brownell, Dec. 4, 1817.

- Ch.* : Mary M., Oct. 5, 1819 ; m. Edward Tower, May 27, 1841.
 J. Warren, Nov. 25, 1821.
 Jane E., Nov. 26, 1826 ; m. L. C. Fenton ; d. March 21, 1852.
- Julia A., Dec. 1, 1830 ; m. Sumner H. Warner, Dec. 1, 1850 ; d. Dec. 31, 1851.
 Frank S., Aug. 17, 1835 ; d. Sept. 5, 1869.

8. **THOMAS, JR.**, s. of Thomas, b. June 12, 1801 ; m. Caroline Hoar, Sept 9, 1830.

- Ch.* : Julia Brown, Nov. 19, 1831 ; m. Horace G. Bird, Sept. 15, 1858.
- Adelaide Maria, Jan. 25, 1845 ; d. Oct. 16, 1846.

9. **PHILIP G.**, s. of Simeon, Jr., b. Feb. 21, 1811 ; m. Elizabeth Le Baron, Sept. 9, 1834

- Ch.* : William, June 29, 1835.
 Ann Elizabeth, Nov. 3, 1837 ; d. Feb. 9, 1840.
- Ann Louisa, Jan., 1841 ; d. June, 1842.

10. **NEWTON, S.**, s. of Simeon, Jr., b. Dec. 19, 1816 ; m. Sarah Puffer, Sept. 8, 1842.

- Ch.* : Mary Wood, Oct. 27, 1843 ; m. James M. Ormes, Dec. 3, 1867.
- John Newton, May 3, 1848.
 Sarah Elizabeth, Sept. 6, 1853.

THE JANES FAMILY.

The Janes family trace back their line of descent in this country to William Janes, b. in Essex Co., England, about 1610, he arrived at New Haven. Conn, 1637, where he was a teacher for seventeen years. In 1656 he removed to Northampton, Mass., where he was recorder, school-teacher and teaching elder. In 1671 he was one of the petitioners for, and joined the company for the settlement of Squakheag (Northfield). In his office of teaching elder, he preached to the settlers congregated under the shelter of the old *Northfield Oak*. After the destruction of the settlement by the Indians in 1675, he returned to Northampton where he resided until his decease, 1690. Abel, son of William, petitioner for the town of Northfield, 1671, a soldier in the Falls fight, 1676, resided most of the time in Northampton until 1706, when he moved to Lebanon, Conn. William, son of Abel, with his five sons, moved from Lebanon, Conn., to Brimfield, where he owned five hundred acres of land, the date of removal is not known, as his name does not appear among the original proprietors, and his youngest child was born at Lebanon in 1734, it is probable he and his sons settled in Brimfield soon after that date. It is the tradition of the family that the land owned by Mr. Janes he acquired by grant from the Crown, but no record or other evidence has been found to show that this is correct. The farms owned by Mr. Janes and his sons are now (1876) occupied by Harvey Janes, David W. Janes, Edwin A. Janes, Capt. William J. Sherman, Jonathan Emerson and Capt. Parsons Allen, all, except Capt. Allen, descendants, or connected by marriage with the descendants of William Janes the first settler.

1. JAMES, WILLIAM, b. in England about 1610; d. at Northampton, Mass., April 20, 1690; he m. in England, Mary, she d. April 4, 1662; m. (2) Hannah, dau. of Thomas Bascom, wid. of John Broughton, she d. March, 1681.

Ch.: Joseph, —, 1636.

Elisha, —, 1639.

Nathaniel, —, 1641.

Abel, —, 1646.

Abigail, —, 1647.

Ruth, Feb. 15, 1650; m. John Searl, July 3, 1667; d. Nov. 2, 1672.

Jacob, —, 1652.

William, —, 1654.

Rebecca, —, 1656.

Jeremiah, —, 1658; d. 1675.

*Ebenezer, —, 1659.

*Jonathan, —, 1661.

Samuel, Oct. 9, 1663.

Hepzibah, Feb. 13, 1666.

Hannah, Oct. 5, 1669.

Benjamin, Sept. 30, 1672.

2. ABEL, s. of William, b. 1646; d. Dec. 18, 1718; m. Mary Judd, Nov. 4, 1679; she d. April 24, 1735.

* Killed by Indians at the attack on Northfield, Sept. 2, 1675.

Ch.: Mary, Oct. 8, 1680; m. Benjamin William, —, 1692.
 King; m. (2) Jonathan Graves. Esther, —, 1695.
 Ruth, June 5, 1682; m. Ebenezer Chapin Noah, Nov. 30, 1697.
 of Springfield, Dec. 1, 1702. Rachel, March 26, 1700.
 Elizabeth, July 22, 1684. Bathsheba, April 8, 1703.
 Sarah, —, 1689; m. Waitsill Strong.

3. WILLIAM, s. of Abel, b. 1692; m. Abigail Loomis, June 5, 1712; she d. March 9, 1752.

Ch.: Jonathan, March 12, 1713. William, Jr., Oct. 30, 1726.
 Abigail, Dec. 8, 1714. Elijah, May 6, 1729.
 Timothy, June 10, 1716. Sarah, Oct. 18, 1731.
 Mary, Oct. 6, 1720. Israel, Jan. 26, 1734.
 Abel, April 24, 1724.

4. WILLIAM, JR., s. of William, b. Oct. 30, 1726; d. May 15, 1810; m. Hannah Cheney; she d. April 13, 1806.

Ch.: William, Oct. 3, 1758. Hannah, March 8, 1770; m. Joseph Baker,
 Peleg Cheney, Dec. 2, 1760. Aug. 31, 1794.
 Cynthia, June 23, 1763. Elizabeth, Aug. 29, 1772; m. Ananias
 Hannah, Sept. 6, 1766; d. June 1, 1767. Dodge, April 27, 1794.
 Nathan, June 20, 1768. Lovina, Nov. 1, 1775.
 Simon, Oct. 22, 1781.

5. JONATHAN, s. of William, b. March 12, 1713; m. Irene Bradford, grand-daughter of Gov. William Bradford.

Ch.: (First seven not born in Brimfield). Solomon, June 20, 1748.
 David, Dec. 25, 1736. Daniel, March 17, 1751.
 Jonathan, Jan. 28, 1739; d. March 16, Mary, April 28, 1753.
 1752. Jonathan, Jan. 8, 1756.
 Irene, April 5, 1741; d. aged 2 years. Abigail, Jan. 24, 1759; d. Feb. 12, 1759.
 Eliphalet, Feb. 23, 1743. Ann, Dec. 12, 1761; d. Oct. 27, 1779.
 Irene, July 30, 1745; m. David Ander-
 son, Nov. 27, 1766.

6. ISRAEL, s. of William, b. Jan. 26, 1734; d. May 2, 1793; m. Abigail Fay, May 2, 1764; she d. Aug. 14, 1808.

Ch.: Chloe, Jan. 20, 1766; d. Sept. 15, Chloe, July 12, 1773; m. Abel Hyde,
 1767. Feb. 5, 1794.
 Orsamus, Aug. 28, 1767. Abigail, July 2, 1775; m. Joseph Lam-
 Thankful, July 18, 1769; m. Amos Shep- bard, 3d, Dec. 7, 1800.
 ard, May 27, 1792. Israel, April 29, 1777; d. Feb. 1, 1826.
 Sarah, Aug. 26, 1771; m. David Palmer,
 Feb. 23, 1797.

7. ELIJAH, s. of William, b. May 6, 1729; d. June 21, 1788; m. Lucy Crocker, Dec. 9, 1756.

Ch.: Elijah, July 8, 1758. Cyrus, March 5, 1765.
 Israel Champion, Aug. 26, 1760. Lucy, Nov. 10, 1766.
 Isaac, Dec. 26, 1762; d. May 6, 1785. Parthenia, June 30, 1768.

y 18, 1770.
 pril 15, 1772.
 ine 4, 1774.

Liberty, April 19, 1776; d. in Berkshire,
 Vt.
 Property, April 4, 1778; d. in Shaftsbury, Vt.

DAVID, s. of Jonathan, b. Dec. 25, 1736; m. Jemima Vorce,
 , 1762.

rid, Aug. 9, 1762.
 May 17, 1764.
 Feb. 26, 1766.
 Aug. 6, 1770.

Irene, Jan. 22, 1774.
 Jemima, July 16, 1776.
 Timothy, Jan. 31, 1779.

ELIPHALET, s. of Jonathan, b. Feb. 23, 1743; m. Elfleda Lyon,
 dstock. Conn.

inda, March 11, 1769.
 , Nov. 29, 1770.
 June 14, 1772.
 farch 7, 1775.

Walter, Feb. 27, 1778.
 Almarin, July 11, 1781.
 Bradford, May 6, 1784.
 Sally, Dec. 1, 1788.

DANIEL, s. of Jonathan, b. March 17, 1751; m. Anna
 rs, July 25, 1776; he moved to Richford, Vt., where he died
 20, 1809.

shel, May 2, 1777.
 June 5, 1779; d. aged 6 years.
 ct. 10, 1782; m. T. J. Shepard.
 , Jan. 2, 1785.
 March 14, 1787; d. aged 14 years.

Daniel, Sept. 25, 1789.
 Ira, April 30, 1794.
 Irene, —; m. Mr. Allen.
 Lydia, — Feb. 1799; m. Mr. Cook.

WILLIAM, s. of William, Jr., b. Oct. 3, 1758; d. Dec. 31,
 n. Abigail Belknap; she d. April 28, 1827.

phira, Feb. 15, 1782; m. Jacob
 an, Dec. 29, 1801; m. (2) John
 ept. 16, 1783.
 Aug. 14, 1785; m. Bezaliel Sher-
 Nov. 13, 1787; removed to Vir-
 d. Oct. 2, 1813.

Hannah, March 19, 1790; m. Mr. Putnam.
 Betsey, Jan. 27, 1792; d. Feb. 3, 1816.
 Orril, July 8, 1794; d. Oct. 23, 1824.
 Norman, April 29, 1796; d. Oct. 13, 1798.
 Eudocia, Sept. 25, 1798; d. April 11, 1876.
 Harriet, Dec. 13, 1800; d. Nov. 22, 1865.

PELEG CHENEY, s. of William, Jr., b. Dec. 2, 1760; d. June
 4; m. Patty Coy, of Royalston, Vt., Jan. 24, 1784; she died
 5, 1861.

gustus, May 12, 1787.
 Feb. 19, 1789; m. Orlando
 , April 26, 1810.
 April 28, 1791.
 April 15, 1793; m. Julius Ward,
 1815.

Eudocia, March 18, 1795; d. 1797.
 Clementina, July 24, 1802; m. Edward
 Parsons, Jan. 1, 1828.
 William C., July 5, 1805.

SIMON, s. of William, Jr, b. Oct. 22, 1781; d. Dec. 28, 1849
 e Shumway, March 19, 1826; she d. Sept. 5, 1867.

ah, Oct. 17, 1828.
 ug. 28, 1830.

Edward W., and Elbridge G., twins, Sept.
 5, 1833.

14. CYRUS, s. of Elijah, b. March 5, 1765; d. Feb. 10, 1858; m. Lovina Holbrook; she d. Jan. 30, 1819; m. (2) Electa Williston; she d. Dec. 30, 1836. His son Horace was a Wall street broker; d. at New York, May 5, 1844. Austin became a physician; d. at Macon, Ga., Oct. 28, 1829.

Ch.: Abel, Aug. 3, 1794.

Horace, June 9, 1796.

Alven, April 5, 1798; d. Oct. 25, 1799.

Alven, Jan. 19, 1800.

Austin, Sept. 18, 1801.

Velina, July 24, 1803; m. Nathan Hitchcock, Oct. 5, 1831; m. (2) William Tucker.

Harvey, Jan. 15, 1806.

Sophia, Jan. 18, 1809; m. Abraham Cutting.

15. ORSAMUS, s. of Israel, b. Aug. 28, 1767; d. Sept. 22, 1846; m. Ruth Shepard, of Warren, April 7, 1803; she d. April 12, 1871.

Ch.: Mary Eliza, Aug. 18, 1805; m. Frederic H. Purington of Bristol, Conn., Aug. 8, 1827.

Nancy Elmira, Aug. 26, 1807; m. John Ross, Nov. 19, 1829.

Eunice C., Dec. 7, 1809; m. Jonathan Emerson, April 8, 1834.

Ruth Calista, Jan. 21, 1812; m. Palam Moon, Nov. 29, 1845.

William Shepard, Sept. 2, 1815; d. Oct. 3, 1815.

Lucy Eleanor, Sept. 4, 1816; d. Sept. 1820.

16. AUGUSTUS, s. of Peleg C., b. May 12, 1787; d. June 18, 1846; m. Betsey Bingham, of Royalston, Vt., Feb. 19, 1818; she d. May 16, 1870.

Ch.: Thomas B., Jan. 3, 1819.

Lucy Ann, Sept. 16, 1821.

Henry B., June 1, 1823.

Adeline A., Nov. 7, 1824; m. David Hitchcock, Aug. 5, 1856.

Edwin A., Dec. 9, 1826.

Timothy C., Aug. 25, 1830.

17. ALBON, s. of William, b. Sept. 16, 1783; d. July 1, 1859; m. Mary Bliss, April 23, 1812; she d. Jan. 1, 1875.

Ch.: Abigail, Jan. 17, 1813; d. Feb. 4, 1813.

Abigail B., Feb. 28, 1814; m. Aaron B. Fairbanks, May 8, 1833; d. July 8, 1839.

Elvira, March 10, 1816; d. April 27, 1841.

Mary Ann, Sept. 13, 1818; d. June 14, 1838.

Sarah K., Nov. 19, 1820; m. Minor Andrews, Oct. 7, 1845; d. April 11, 1847.

Sophia, Dec. 18, 1822; m. Wm. Wight, Sept. 26, 1849; d. July 13, 1860.

William S., March 8, 1826.

Elizabeth, Dec. 9, 1829; d. April 6, 1831.

Harriet, Dec. 22, 1833; m. Edgar G.

Phelps, Jan. 1, 1857; d. Oct. 15, 1868.

Caroline B., Feb. 10, 1838; m. Charles O. Brown, Nov. 14, 1865.

18. ALVEN, s. of Cyrus, b. Jan. 19, 1800; d. Feb. 28, 1872; m. Mary Hoar, Dec. 28, 1825.

Ch.: David W., Feb. 1, 1827.

Catharine P., Oct. 5, 1829; m. Charles A.

Clark, of Worcester, April 16, 1856; d. March 16, 1874.

Charles A., June 21, 1833.

19. HARVEY, s. of Cyrus, b. Jan. 15, 1806; m. Sarepta Harding, Feb. 10, 1841.

Ch.: Horace E., June 18, 1845.

20. WILLIAM, S., s. of Albon, b. March 8, 1826; m. Lucy M. Bolles, Sept. 24, 1851; she died March 30, 1856; m. (2) Harriet E. Bixby, Feb. 18, 1857.

Ch.: William Albon, June 13, 1858.

Alice M., May 16, 1864; d. Jan. 12, 1871.

21. DAVID W., s. of Alven, b. Feb. 1, 1827; m. Janette Hitchcock, of Westfield, Vt., Nov. 1, 1853

Ch.: Frank Augustus, Oct. 12, 1854; d. Frederic Homer, July 13, 1864; d. Sept. 8, 1864.

Jennie Alice, Dec. 19, 1857.

Louis H., April 26, 1867.

Anna Frances, Oct. 19, 1860.

Cora, Sept. 1, 1871.

22. HORACE E., s. of Harvey, b. June 18, 1845; m. Carrie R. Wallis, May 21, 1871.

Ch.: Lizzie Emma, Nov. 25, 1873.

23. EDWIN A., s. of Augustus; b. Dec. 9, 1826; m. Mrs. Carrie (Moore) Wallis, Aug. 18, 1857.

Ch.: George H., Dec. 6, 1862.

24. WILLIAM C., s. of Timothy, m. Lydia Tyler of Warren; m. (2) Martha H. Bliss of Brimfield, Oct. 19, 1858; he died Dec 9, and his wife Martha H., Dec. 11, 1872.

Ch.: Willie Bliss, July 18, 1859; d. April 2, 1863.

Harrie Bond, Aug. 7, 1864; d. Feb. 9, 1865.

Mattie Bliss, Aug. 8, 1861.

Nellie Bond, Dec. 16, 1865; d. April 8, 1866.

Sallie Rebecca, April 6, 1863; d. July 26, 1864.

Mary Olmstead, Aug. 10, 1868.

THE KEYES FAMILY.*

Among the families of Brimfield the name of Keyes is prominent. The first of the name was Dr. Justus Keyes, who came to town from Warren (see p. 172). His eldest son, Major General Erasmus D. Keyes, of national fame, was born in Brimfield, but at the age of fifteen went to live with an uncle in Maine, named Morse. Young Keyes, having military ambitions, made a direct application to Secretary of War Barbour, giving a full description of himself, and received an immediate appointment. The following is his military history: Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from July 1, 1828, to July 1, 1832, when he was graduated and commissioned in the Army (Bvt. Second Lieut., 3d. Artillery, July 1, 1832). Served in garrison

*The facts which are here given are principally from the "Keyes Genealogy" now being compiled by Judge Asa Keyes of Brattleboro, Vt.

at Fort Monroe, Va., (Artillery School for Practice,) 1832; Charleston Harbor, S. C., 1832-33, during South Carolina's threatened nullification; (Second Lieut., 3d. Artillery, Aug. 31, 1833) on Staff duty at the Headquarters of the Eastern Department, 1833-37; (First Lieut., 3d. Artillery, Sept. 16, 1836), as Aide-de-Camp to General Scott, Feb. 7, 1837, to July 7, 1838; in the Cherokee Nation, 1838, while emigrating the Indians to the West; (Capt. Staff Asst. Adjutant General, July 7 to Nov. 16, 1838) as Aide-de-Camp to General Scott, Dec. 1, 1838, to Nov. 30, 1841; (Capt. 3d. Artillery, Nov. 30, 1841) in Florida, 1842; in garrison at New Orleans Barracks, La., 1842, and Fort Moultrie, S. C., 1842-44; as member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1844; at the Military Academy, as Instructor of Artillery and Cavalry, July 25, 1844, to Dec. 24, 1848; in garrison at San Francisco, Cal., 1849-51; escorting Indian Commissioners in California, 1851; in garrison at San Francisco, Cal., 1851-52, 1853-54, 1854-55; on frontier duty, engaged in Indian hostilities in Washington Territory, 1855; at Fort Steilacoom, Wash., 1855-56; scouting, 1856, on Puget Sound, being engaged against hostile Indians in a skirmish at White River, Wash., March 1, 1856, and Fort Steilacoom, Wash., 1856; in garrison at San Francisco, Cal., 1856-58; on Spokane Expedition, Wash., 1858, being engaged in the combat of Four Lakes, Sept. 1, 1858, combat of Spokane Plain, Sept. 5, 1858, and skirmish on Spokane River, Sept. 8, 1858; (Major 1st. Artillery, Oct. 12, 1858,) in garrison at San Francisco, Cal., 1858-59; and as Military Secretary to Lieut.-General Scott, Jan. 1, 1860, to April 19, 1861.

Gen. Keyes served during the Rebellion as follows: At New York City, assisting in organizing an expedition to relieve Fort Pickens, Fla., April 1-20, 1861; Colonel of the Infantry, March 14, 1861, and (Brig.-General, U. S. Volunteers, May 17, 1861,) on Staff of Governor Morgan, of New York, assisting in dispatching the State quota of Volunteers to the field, April 21 to June 25, 1861; in recruiting his regiment at Boston, June 25, to July 3, 1861; in the defenses of Washington, D. C., July, 1861; engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; in the defenses of Washington, D. C., July 22, 1861, to March 10, 1862; in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign, commanding Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, March — Sept. 1862, being engaged in the action at Lee's Mills, April 5, 1862; siege of Yorktown, April 5, to May 4, 1862; (Maj.-General, U. S. Volunteers, May 5, 1862,) in skirmish at Bottom's Bridge, May 22, 1862; action near Savage Station, May 24, 1862; battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; (Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. Army, May 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle of Fair Oaks, Va.,) battle of Charles City Cross

Roads, June 29, 1862; battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; and skirmish at Harrison's Landing, July 2, 1862; in command of Fourth Army Corps on the Virginia Peninsula, Aug. 25, 1862, to July, 1863, being engaged in the organization of a raid to White House, Va., Jan. 7, 1863; in command of expedition to West Point, Va., May 7, 1863; and in expedition under Major-General Dix towards Richmond, June—July, 1863, being engaged in several skirmishes; and on Board for Retiring Disabled Officers, July 15, 1863, to May 6, 1864, when he resigned.

During his service in San Francisco, General Keyes became somewhat identified with the place and after retiring from the army, bought land and planted a vineyard of forty thousand vines, built one of the largest wine cellars in California, and was elected chief officer of the vine-cultural society, for the County of Napa. In March, 1872, he went to Europe, where he traveled extensively, remaining for five years. In the autumn of 1878, he again went to Europe, where were his wife and family, and is still there.

Edward L. Keyes, second son of Dr. Justus (name recorded in Brimfield Elias, and changed by himself,) "had only a common school education with one or two terms at an Academy. He had a true taste for literature and his youthful ambition led him to employ his leisure hours in study. He was a clerk in a wholesale store in Boston, and availed himself of the opportunities afforded by that city for acquiring knowledge, and wrote articles for the papers, which were applauded, and merchandizing became distasteful.

He took a leading part in the formation of the Free soil party, and in 1844 bought the printing establishment of the Dedham Gazette."

"He represented Dedham for two years in the State Legislature, and the County of Norfolk in the State Senate. In 1848 he was a member of the Executive Council, and in 1853 represented the town of Abington in the Constitutional Convention. For several years he was one of the foremost young men of the State, wielding a vigorous and earnest pen, and as a speaker, combining graceful manner, with a clear, musical and deep toned voice and commanding presence."

Winfield Scott Keyes, eldest son of Gen. Keyes, graduated from Yale College in 1860, and studied three years in the Royal School of mines at Freiburg, Saxony, where in ten out of eleven elective branches, he received the highest mark. On his return to America, he went to California, intent upon the practical exercise of his profession. He visited the mills, mines and processes of California and Washoe, and has since been superintendent of various silver mills, smelting and refining works, in Sonora, Mexico, in Montana, and in Nevada. In

the summer of 1876 he served on his appointment by the Centennial Commission, as member of the Board of Judges for mining, metallurgy, etc., at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia. He was appointed by the President as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, in 1878, to represent the State of Nevada, which pressure of other duties prevented his attending.

Edward Lawrence Keyes, second son of Gen. Keyes, graduated from Yale in 1863, graduated as M. D. in 1866, studied in Paris about two years, and is now practicing medicine in New York as the partner of Dr. William H. Van Buren. (See biographies of eminent living American surgeons, Philadelphia, for notice of Dr. Keyes) He is the author of various medical works and papers.

1. KEYES, DR. JUSTUS, s. of Edward and Mary (Work) Keyes, of Ashford, Conn., b. Nov. 9, 1780; d. Sept. 21, 1835; m. Betsey Corey, May 11, 1806; she d. March 3, 1826; m. (2) Polly Wight of Sturbridge, Dec. 2, 1828; she d. Dec. 2, 1873.

Ch.: Mary Ann, March 1, 1808; m. Erasmus Darwin, May 29, 1810.
 sel T. Wheelock, May 17, 1826; d. 1843. Elias (or Edward L.,) Aug. 3, 1812.

2. GEN. ERASMUS D., s. of Dr. Justin, b. May 29, 1810; m. Caroline Maria Clarke, Nov. 8, 1837; she d. Nov. 26, 1853; m. (2) Mrs. Mary Loughborough, Nov. 22, 1862.

Ch.: Winfield Scott, Nov. 17, 1839; m. Florence Adele, Oct. 12, 1853; m. Lieut. Flora Aguilea Hastings, April 25, 1878. Samuel H. Gibson, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1876.
 Eleanor Fisher, Nov. 18, 1841; m. Brad- Alexander Darwin, Jan. 6, 1864.
 bury C. Chetwood of New York, 1862. Bessie Maria Corey, Feb. 18, 1868; d. 1873, in Brussels, Belgium.
 Edward Lawrence, Aug. 28, 1843. 1873, in Brussels, Belgium.
 Caroline Maria, June 4, 1848; m. Capt. Henry Erasmus, Sept. 19, 1870.
 Samuel R. Franklin, U. S. N., March Agnes Geraldine, Nov. 18, 1871.
 4, 1871. Francis Walker Corey, Sept. 22, 1873.

3. EDWARD L., s. of Dr. Justus, b. Aug. 3, 1812; d. June 6, 1859; m. Lucy Brooks, May 30, 1843.

Ch.: Caroline Florence, March 23, 1844; Alexander S. B. and George Stuart
 m. Edmund T. Mudge of Baltimore, (twins), July 28, 1846.
 Nov. 25, 1870. Edward L., Jr., Sept. 26, 1848.

4. EDWARD L., s. of Gen. Erasmus D., b. Aug. 28, 1843; m. Sarah M. Loughborough, April 26, 1870.

Ch.: Edward Loughborough, May 15, 1873. Eleanor, June 18, 1878.
 Hamilton Augustine, Dec. 24, 1876.

5. ALEXANDER S. B., s. of Edward L., b. July 28, 1846; m. Virginia G. Maxwell, 1870; was second Lieut. in the late war, afterward appointed to regular army and now Captain in Tenth Cavalry.

6. GEORGE S., s. of Edward L., b. July 28, 1846; m. Emma C. Reed, 1869; their son, George Stuart, Jr., b. 1872.

THE LINCOLN FAMILY.

1. LINCOLN, DR. ASA, s. of Asa, b. at Taunton, Mass., June, 1782; d. July 7, 1854; m. Sarah E. Danielson, Sept. 4, 1809; she d. Aug. 10, 1830.

Ch.: Charles D., Nov. 28, 1810.

James D., March 30, 1823.

Mary D., Jan. 22, 1813; m. Chauncy E. Dutton, Jan. 1836.

William D., March 12, 1825; d. May 15, 1846.

Timothy D., May 11, 1815.

Charlotte D., Feb. 13, 1827; d. Oct. 18, 1847.

Frederic D., April 27, 1816.

Sarah D., Dec. 17, 1819; m. Rev. B. E. Hale, Dec. 12, 1854.

Elizabeth D., June 22, 1829; d. Jan. 1, 1849.

Francis D., Sept. 30, 1821.

2 CHARLES D., s. of Dr. Asa, b. Nov. 28, 1810; m. Maria Prouty, Oct. 6, 1842.

Ch.: Mary W., Sept. 4, 1843.

Elizabeth D., Oct. 9, 1857.

3. FRANCIS D., s. of Dr. Asa, b. Sept. 30, 1821; m. Rebecca F. Cox, Sept. 28, 1848.

Ch.: Rebecca Maria, Nov. 7, 1849.

Henrietta Frances, July 2, 1853; m. Rev. W. K. Peirce, June 1, 1875.

THE LUMBARD FAMILY.

In the distribution of land to the original proprietors of Brimfield, lot No. 1 was drawn by John Lumbard and No. 10 by David. A few years later the records speak of a Joseph Lumbard; and it seems probable that John and Joseph were sons of David, who died April 7, 1743, though tradition does not inform us, and the records are silent. The family came from Springfield, where John, the first of the name, was resident in 1646.

1. LUMBARD, JOHN, b. March 16, 1685; d. March 17, 1750; m. Mary —.

Ch.: Joseph, July 16, 1720.

Thomas, March 7, 1725.

Mary, April 4, 1723.

Stephen, May 24, 1728.

2. JOSEPH, s. of John, b. July 16, 1720; d. May 25, 1805; m. Ruth —; she d. May 12, 1763; m. (2) Lydia —; she d. Feb. 17, 1832.

Ch.: Joseph, Jr., March 1, 1744.

David, Feb. 17, 1766.

Benjamin, Oct. 28, 1745.

Chloe, March 6, 1768; m. Thomas Belknap, Aug. 26, 1790.

Aaron, Nov. 2, 1747.

Percy, June 28, 1770.

Elijah, Jan. 20, 1750.

Abner, Sept. 7, 1772.

Ruth, Feb. 17, 1752; d. March 9, 1753.

Lucy, April 2, 1756; m. Jonathan Gibbs, April 18, 1776.

William, Oct. 21, 1774.

Sarah, May 11, 1764; m. Joel Moffatt, Oct. 4, 1781.

Mary, March 15, 1777; m. Nathaniel Charles, April 10, 1794.

3. THOMAS, s. of John, b. March 7, 1725; m. Lois —; m. (2) Mrs. Betsey Frisbee, Oct. 5, 1797.

Ch.: Lydia, July 15, 1746.

Lois, Aug. 8, 1748; m. William Blashfield, May 30, 1771.

Thomas, Jr., March 26, 1751.

Zilpha, Nov. 17, 1753; m. Jeremiah Howard, Oct. 29, 1772.

Absalom, Sept. 21, 1757.

Azubah, March 11, 1759; m. Adam Townsley, April 8, 1779.

Eunice, Nov. 25, 1761.

Gideon, Sept. 13, 1764.

Eunice, Oct. 11, 1772.

4. STEPHEN, s. of John, b. May 24, 1728; m. Rebekah —.

Ch.: Rebekah, Aug. 25, 1750.

Stephen, Jr., Sept. 15, 1762.

Eliphalet, Aug. 3, 1769.

Triphena, June 14, 1774.

5. JOSEPH, JR., s. of Joseph, b. March 1, 1744; d. Oct. 15, 1825; m. Mary —; she d. July 16, 1824.

Ch.: Ariel, Aug. 5, 1767; m. Abigail Lemuel, bap. Nov. 24, 1782.

Charles, Jan. 5, 1797.

Parley, March 16, 1769.

Aaron, March 2, 1771.

Nathan, Sept. 4, 1777; d. Sept. 4, 1847.

Lucina, Oct. 13, 1781; m. George Sessions, Feb. 20, 1800.

Mary, bap. May 14, 1786; m. Levi James.

Lyman, bap. May 25, 1788; studied medicine with Dr. Justus Keyes, and settled in Colebrook, N. H.

6. BENJAMIN, s. of Joseph, b. Oct. 28, 1745; m. Sarah —.

Ch. Joseph, Oct. 9, 1775.

Cynthia, May 14, 1777.

Zenas, Sept. 1, 1779.

Sally, April 30, 1785.

7. AARON, s. of Joseph, b. Nov. 2, 1747; d. Dec. 22, 1824; m. Lucy —.

Ch.: Eusebia, March 27, 1781.

Zelotes, Feb. 15, 1783; d. May 26, 1783.

Abiram, May 4, 1785.

Orpha, Jan. 17, 1787; m. Daniel Sikes, Jan. 21, 1810.

Erastus, Sept. 20, 1789.

Duras, May 12, 1791.

Milla; m. David Button, Jan. 22, 1815.

Elijah, March 23, 1799.

Eliza, Sept. 17, 1800; d. Aug. 28, 1834.

Zelotes, July 7, 1804; d. Feb. 1, 1870.

8. ELIJAH, s. of Joseph, b. Jan. 20, 1750; m. Eunice —.

Ch.: Eli, Oct. 11, 1774; d. Oct., 1778.

Elijah, Jr., Dec. 17, 1775.

James, April 5, 1778.

9. DAVID, s. of Joseph, b. Feb. 17, 1766; d. Dec. 12, 1845; m. Tirzah Anderson; she d. Oct. 26, 1822; m. (2) Lovina Dunton; she d. Dec. 27, 1862.

Ch.: Betsey, June 22, 1789; m. Byron Lumbard.

Roxy, Jan. 9, 1791; m. Asa Dunham, March 6, 1811.

Roswell, Feb. 4, 1794.

Docia, Feb. 11, 1796; d. Oct. 6, 1803.

Grosvenor, Aug. 20, 1798; d. Sept. 26, 1803.

Cutler, June 16, 1800; d. Oct. 2, 1803.

Corlis, Feb. 24, 1802; d. Feb., 1858.

Otis, March 17, 1804; d. July, 1875.

Harvey, Aug. 3, 1806.

Warren, June 18, 1808; d. March 26, 1837.

Anderson, May 11, 1810.

Emerson, Oct. 19, 1813.

Mary A., April 25, 1824; m. George S. Stone, May 7, 1849.

10. THOMAS, JR., s. of Thomas, b. March 26, 1751; m. Mary —; m (2) Anne Shaw, July 17, 1791.

Ch.: Rufus, Feb. 17, 1781.

Jacob, April 6, 1788.

Polly, Dec. 23, 1782.

Daniel, Oct. 9, 1794.

Thomas 3d, July 17, 1784.

Peggy, Dec. 27, 1795.

James, June 16, 1786.

Augustus, Jan. 13, 1799.

11. GIDEON, s. of Thomas, b. Sept. 13, 1764; d. Aug. 29, 1804; m. Sarah Bacon, Feb. 1, 1786; she d. May 6, 1836.

Ch.: Patty, March 20, 1786; d. Feb. 13, 1828. Philip, moved to Sangerfield, N. Y. Gideon; d. Sept. 23, 1803.

Absalom, Dec. 16, 1787.

Eunice; m. George Bacon, Dec. 25, 1831.

Reuel, Nov. 27, 1789; d. Aug. 3, 1790.

Polly; m. Labon Whiting, Jan. 25, 1819.

Sally, June 18, 1791; m. Horace Moulton.

12. JOSEPH, s. of Benjamin, b. Oct. 9, 1775; m. Nabby Janes, Dec. 2, 1800; their daughter Evelina b. Sept. 20, 1801.

13. LEMUEL, s. of Joseph, Jr.; b. 1782; d. Nov. 6, 1860; m. Lucina Taylor, April 20, 1809; she d. Sept. 25, 1833; m. (2) Mrs. Esther Fenton, Sept. 15, 1835; she d. Jan. 27, 1859.

Ch.: Almira, May 7, 1809; m. Jesse B. John, July 2, 1818; d. July 11, 1819.

Ives.

Lewis, Aug. 12, 1820; d. Oct. 7, 1847.

Alfred, Jan. 13, 1811.

Sarah, Aug. 1, 1823; d. Dec. 21, 1832.

Augusta, Nov. 6, 1813; m. Samuel B.

Mary Eliza, Jan., 1825; m. John Tyler.

Rice, April 22, 1834.

Charlotte, March 17, 1815; m. Truman

Curtis, Sept. 23, 1840.

14. ABIRAM, s. of Aaron, b. May 4, 1785; m. Betsey —; their son Lemuel Chandler born Aug. 14, 1816; family removed to State of New York.

15. ERASTUS, s. of Aaron, b. Sept. 20, 1789; d. May 11, 1866; m. Sabra Dunham, Sept. 20, 1809; d. April 20, 1821; m. (2) Polly Clark, July, 1822; she d. Feb. 5, 1832; m. (3) Ollive Firmin, April 13, 1834.

Ch.: Albert Weaver, Aug. 12, 1810.

Seth Dunham, Oct. 29, 1819.

Dorinda, June 21, 1812; m. Samuel P. Cushman.

Sabra Ann Stebbins, April 1, 1821; m. Wheaton Knight.

Foster, Dec. 5, 1814; d. Sept. 8, 1816.

Orville E., Oct. 11, 1830.

16. ELIJAH, s. of Aaron, b. March 23, 1799; d. Feb. 8, 1869; m. Mary Cushman, Sept. 25, 1825; she d. March 5, 1842; m. (2) Elmira Dunham, Oct. 2, 1844; she d. May 29, 1850; m. (3) Candace Colburn (int.) April 19, 18 3.

Ch.: Wyman Cushman, March 18, 1828. Russell, Sept. 7, 1830.

Julia Maria, Feb. 28, 1840; d. June 15, 1857.

Gilbert, Nov. 27, 1834; d. in war of rebellion.

James David, Oct. 2, 1845.

Lathan, April 5, 1847.

Dwight, June 30, 1836.

Elmira R., June 25, 1848; m. Henry

William Duros, Feb. 2, 1839; m. Lois

Wheeler.

Hatch, May 26, 1866.

17. **ROSWELL**, s. of David, b. Feb. 4, 1794; d. May, 1878; m. ~~Ann~~ Sarah Charles, March 4, 1819.

Ch.: Charles Otis, Dec. 8, 1819. Lydia Laroe, April 15, 1827; m. John ~~John~~ Apphia, Oct. 21, 1821; m. Albert Crouch, Pratt, Oct. 28, 1851.
Oct. 6, 1847. Corlis, Nov. 21, 1829.
Almira Ann, March 20, 1825. William, Jan. 12, 1834.

18. **HARVEY**, s. of David, b. Aug. 3, 1806; m. Harriet Hoar, ~~May~~ 1, 1833; d. Sept. 12, 1876.

Ch.: Sarah Jane, Aug. 18, 1834; m. Mary Levisa, June 18, 1845; d. Sept. 2 ~~27~~,
Montreville Ackert, Jan. 28, 1852. 1847.
Julia A., Jan. 4, 1837; d. Nov. 27, 1843. Frances H., March 15, 1849; m. John ~~John~~
John H., Nov. 12, 1839; m. Emma R. Slater, May 1, 1870.
Varney, April 10, 1866.

19. **ABSALOM**, s. of Gideon, b. Dec. 16, 1787; d. March 10, 1857 ~~1857~~; m. Prudence Willard; she d. Aug. 22, 1863.

Ch.: Philip Willard, July 31, 1817; d. Sarah Ann, Sept. 10, 1824; m. Daniel ~~John~~
June 18, 1849. Wight, Aug. 31, 1846.
Mary Whitney, Nov. 12, 1818; d. Sept. Eunice Lee, Oct. 17, 1826.
3, 1819. William Henry, March 9, 1829.
Maria Whitney, Feb. 22, 1820; m. Emory Catharine, July 22, 1830; d. June 13, 1877.
L. Bates, Dec. 4, 1845. Charles E., Oct. 6, 1832; m. Lizzie M.
George, Nov. 8, 1821; d. May 8, 1822. Merrill, Nov. 18, 1858.
John Franklin, June 17, 1823.

20. **ALFRED**, s. of Lemuel, b. Jan. 13, 1811; m. Eliza Fenton.

Ch.: Frances E., May, 1841; d. Oct. 12, Frances M., March, 1846; d. May 10, 1847.
1843. Elizabeth Maria, March 1, 1850; m.
Warriner, May 19, 1844; d. June 2, 1844. Frank E. Carpenter, March 1, 1876.

21. **CHARLES O.**, s. of Roswell, b. Dec. 8, 1819; m. Patty Hitchcock, Dec. 17, 1848.

Ch.: Sarah Ann, Jan. 26, 1850; m. Ed- Caroline Edith, Jan. 13, 1852.
ward O. Waters, Jan. 26, 1871. Eva E. T., June 22, 1857.

22. **WILLIAM**, s. of Roswell, b. Jan. 12, 1834; m. Sarah Root, Nov. 12, 1856.

Ch.: Harrison R., Oct. 15, 1858; d. Nov. Olive A., Sept. 4, 1865; d. Nov. 2, 1866.
4, 1862. Euclid, Roswell, Aug. 6, 1869.

23. **JOHN F.** s. of Absalom, b. June 17, 1823; m. Sarah V. Shaw, Nov. 23, 1848.

Ch.: Herbert Franklin, Oct. 18, 1855; d. Eddie R., July 31, 1858.
Dec. 24, 1857. Harry A., Aug. 11, 1862.

JESSE LYMAN.

LYMAN, JESSE, came from Bolton, Ct., to Brimfield, about 1820; d. Aug. 1, 1854; m. Mary ———; she d. Jan. 10, 1850.

- C***h*.: Mary H., Nov. 4, 1808; d. Dec. 31, 1829. Martin D., Nov. 29, 1816.
Caroline, Sept. 23, 1810; m. Jairus Brack- Nathan G., March 12, 1820.
 ett, May 6, 1835. Wm. H. H., July 15, 1823.
Aaron B., April 10, 1812. Frances E., Oct. 10, 1826; d. Dec. 28,
Charles G., March 19, 1814. d. Dec. 31, 1835. 1835.

THE LYON FAMILY.

LYON, COL. ALFRED, moved from Holland to Brimfield about 1800, he was b. March 4, 1753; d. Dec. 5, 1813; m. Lydia Ballard, Jan. 23, 1777; she was b. Nov. 18, 1756; d. Dec. 29, 1822.

- C***h*.: Elvira, Oct. 21, 1777; m. Pliny Prudence, Oct. 21, 1787; m. Abel Burt,
 Polly, Int, July 24, 1796. March 17, 1811.
Orill, May 19, 1779; m. Calvin Brown, Washington, Jan. 1, 1790.
 Sept. 1, 1802. Horatio, July 15, 1792; d. May 15, 1799.
 Eudotia, Aug. 19, 1781; m. Elias Carter, Lydia, May 22, 1794; m. John Wyles,
 May 25, 1807. March, 19, 1816.
 Roxey, Dec. 7, 1783; m. Charles Cham- Alfred, Dec. 12, 1796.
 berlain, Jan. 20, 1805. Horatio, July 31, 1801.
 Sophia, July 9, 1785; m. Marquis Con-
 verse, April 27, 1808.

COL. WASHINGTON, s. of Alfred, b. Jan. 1, 1790; d. Aug. 29, 1824; m. Elvira Warren, July 12, 1812.

- C***h*.: Charles Warren, d. March 1, 1813. Maria Wyles, about 1820; m. Mr. Clel-
 land.
 Julia Ann, Feb. 2, 1815; m. Horatio L. Harriet, —; d. June 21, 1825, age 2
 Carter. years.
 Harriet Morgan, July 15, 1818; d. Oct. 11, 1818.

REUEL MERRICK.

MERRICK, REUEL, b. 1780; d. May 24, 1832; m. Marcia Fenton May 10, 1816; she d. Aug. 12, 1876.

- C***h*.: Eli Munn, Feb. 28, 1817; d. March Caroline, June 10, 1823; d. Dec. 10, 1823.
 9, 1848. Elizabeth, April 4, 1825; m. John D.
 Henry Franklin, April 27, 1819; d. June Blanchard, May 8, 1850.
 7, 1849. Ambrose Newell, Feb. 9, 1827.
 William Francis, April 17, 1821; sup- Harriet, Jan. 22, 1831; m. James L. Mor-
 posed to have d. in Mexico about 1849. gan, May 19, 1860.

THE MORGAN FAMILY.

The Morgans are of Welsh descent. Miles Morgan, ancestor of the Massachusetts families, came to Boston in April, 1636, with two brothers, one of whom went to Connecticut. The other removed to Virginia, and was the ancestor of Gen. David Morgan of "ranger" fame in the Revolution. Miles joined the colony that came from Roxbury to Springfield. On shipboard he made the acquaintance of Miss Pru-

dence Gilbert, who went to Beverly. Finding that his heart had gone with her he sent her word to that effect, and on receiving her response set out for Beverly, taking two friends, an Indian guide and an old horse. Happily married, the pair walked the whole distance back to Springfield, the old horse bearing the bride's dowry of household goods. Their grandson, Deacon David, and his son Joseph were among the original proprietors of Brimfield, drawing respectively Grants 46 and 25 in the distribution of lands. Later some of the sons of Benjamin, a brother of David, settled in Brimfield, and it is impossible to gather from the records which of the brothers was father of John, Daniel or Noah.

1. MORGAN, Dea. DAVID, b. Feb. 18, 1679; m. Deborah Colton, 1703; d. Sept. 11, 1760.

<i>Ch.</i> : David.	Jonathan.
Joseph, Aug. 19, 1705.	Deborah; m. Nathaniel Collins.
Mary; m. Leonard Hoar, Jr., May 6,	Mercy.
1736.	Isaac.
Elizabeth; m. Phineas Sherman, Dec. 12,	
1738.	

2. JOSEPH, s. of Dea David, b. Aug. 19, 1705; d. Jan. 28, 1798; m. Margaret Cooley, Dec. 25, 1729; she d. July 7, 1754; m. (2) Rachel Dada, Aug. 11, 1757; she d. March 27, 1810.

<i>Ch.</i> : Margaret; April 20, 1730; m. John	Miriam, May 7, 1742.
Mighell, Feb. 2, 1749.	David, Jan. 25, 1745.
Joseph, Jr., April 17, 1733.	Keziah, Jan. 26, 1747; m. Benjamin Cady,
Mary, Feb. 28, 1735.	Dec. 31, 1767.
Mary, June 15, 1737; m. Capt. Ebenezer	Aaron, March 16, 1749.
Hitchcock, May 7, 1761.	Elijah, May 31, 1758.
Benjamin, July 24, 1739.	Enoch, Aug. 3, 1763.

3. JONATHAN, s. of Deacon David, m. Ruth Miller, Feb. 26, 1745; d. Jan. 1, 1796.

<i>Ch.</i> : Abner, Jan. 9, 1746.	Ruth, Sept. 2, 1754; m. Ebenezer Phillips
Jonathan, Jr., April 12, 1748.	June 28, 1780.
Lois, April 15, 1750; m. William Warri-	
ner, Oct. 10, 1776.	

4. ISAAC, s. of Dea. David; m. Dinah Burbank, Aug. 10, 1741.

<i>Ch.</i> : Isaac, Jr., Nov. 19, 1742.	Thankful, Feb. 22, 1752; d. May 26, 1754.
Caleb, March 16, 1745; m. Tirzah Col-	Deborah, Sept. 30, 1754.
lins, Nov. 4, 1768.	Isaac, Jr., March 9, 1758; d. May, 1780.
Eunice, March 13, 1747; m. Jesse Lee,	David, Nov. 12, 1760.
Jan. 12, 1769.	Edward, Aug. 21, 1764.
Eli, July 22, 1749.	

5. BENJAMIN, JR., s. of Benjamin; m. Elinor Chapin, June 15, 1744.

<i>Ch.</i> : Elinor, Jan. 9, 1746.	Jerusha, Sept. 24, 1748.
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6. STEPHEN, s. of Benjamin; m. Mary Chapin, May 26, 1748.

Ch.: Luce, May 21, 1749.

Mary, bap. Sept. 9, 1759.

Aaron, March 10, 1751.

Hannah, April 17, 1763.

Mary, bap. Feb. 11, 1753; d. Oct. 28, 1754.

7. JOHN; m. Abigail Blashfield, Nov. 24, 1743; m. (2) Margaret Mighell, July 22, 1761.

Ch.: Abigail, Oct. 15, 1744; m. Reuben

Judith, bap. March 21, 1756.

Townslay, Jr., Nov. 14, 1768.

Pelataiah, bap. Sept. 2, 1764.

John, Jr., bap. July 22, 1750.

Polly, June 13, 1766; m. Israel Bond,

Rose, bap. Feb. 22, 1753.

April 22, 1784.

8. DANIEL; m. Mary Morgan, May 30, 1751.

Ch.: Ame, March 10, 1752; m. Joseph

Daniel, Jr., Aug. 19, 1762.

Tucker, Jan. 13, 1773.

Perley, Oct. 16, 1765.

Daniel, Jr., May 24, 1755, d. Nov. 10, 1758.

Ephraim, Jan. 12, 1769.

Jacob, Aug. 20, 1758, m. Sally Trask, Nov. 1, 1787.

9. NOAH; m. Mercy King, April 1, 1762.

Ch.: Lovina, Oct. 24, 1762.

Mary, Oct. 23, 1767.

Apollos, Dec. 2, 1764.

10. JOSEPH, JR., s. of Joseph, b. April 17, 1733; d. Jan. 29, 1816; m. Sarah Mighell May 17, 1759; she d. Jan. 6, 1821.

Ch.: Sarah, April 8, 1760; m. Christo-

phers, 3d, Oct. 22, 1766.

phar Ward June 10, 1784.

William, Aug. 20, 1769.

Benjamin, April 12, 1762.

Nathan, Nov. 23, 1771.

Nathaniel, Sept. 20, 1764.

Rachel, Feb. 26, 1774; d. Oct. 15, 1776.

11. DAVID, s. of Joseph, b. Jan. 25, 1745; m. Tabitha Collins Nov. 27, 1766.

Ch.: Phebe, Sept. 23, 1767; m. Ebenezer

Mary, Aug. 23, 1778.

Frizzell Dec. 27, 1787.

Tirzah, Aug. 8, 1780.

Margaret, Nov. 8, 1769.

Abner, Sept. 13, 1782.

Tabitha, Jan. 31, 1772; m. John Moore

Henry, May 18, 1785.

April 22, 1792.

Bathsheba, Aug. 2, 1787.

Persis, May 30, 1774; m. Maj. Abner

Collins Cooley Weld, April 21, 1791.

Morgan, March 31, 1796.

Lewis, Dec. 14, 1794; d. April 19, 1814.

David, Jr., July 5, 1776.

12. AARON, s. of Joseph, b. March 16, 1749; d. Aug. 30, 1825; m. Abigail Sherman Nov. 26, 1772; she d. Oct. 3, 1828.

Ch.: Lucy, Jan. 20, 1774; m. James

Thomas, April 7, 1788; m. Orra Morgan

Moore Dec. 19, 1793.

Oct. 27, 1816.

Justin, March 8, 1777.

Sally, June 30, 1790; m. Harris Sherman

Aaron, Jr., Dec. 6, 1779.

April 28, 1814.

Calvin, May 27, 1782.

13. ELIJAH, s. of Joseph, b. May 31, 1758; m. Patty Hitchcock Oct. 8, 1778.

Ch.: James, July 20, 1780.

Folly, July 17, 1782.

14. **ENOCH**, s. of Joseph, b. Aug. 3, 1763; m. Marcy Bates, April 23, 1795.

Ch: Betsy, July 9, 1796; m. John Morgan, Jr., April 17, 1828. Eleanor, March 25, 1800. Mercy, 1802; d. July 18, 1854. Franklin, Jan. 5, 1798.

15. **ABNER**, s. of Jonathan, b. Jan. 9, 1746; m. Persis Morgan March 31, 1796; d. Nov. 7, 1837.

Ch: Harriet, Dec. 11, 1797; m. William Peyton Randolph, Dec. 16, 1803. P. Trask, of Natchez, July 14, 1818; m. Almira, April 16, 1806. (2) Dr. Joseph T. Pitney; d. May, 1862. Maria Antoinette; m. Dr. Samuel Salisbury, June 6, 1801; m. John B. Cooley Nov. 1, 1821. bury.

16. **JONATHAN, JR.**, s. of Jonathan, b. April 12, 1748; m. Elizabeth Thompson, Nov. 19, 1772; d. March 28, 1816.

Ch: Lucinda, Aug. 31, 1773; m. Levi Elizabeth, Oct. 8, 1775. Reed June 28, 1798. Jonathan, March 4, 1778.

17. **DANIEL, JR.**, s. of Daniel, b. Aug. 12, 1762; m. Eunice Roth Dec. 20, 1792; their daughter Fanny born Sept. 20, 1796.

18. **PERLEY**, s. of Daniel, b. Oct. 16, 1765; m. Asenath Townsley Dec. 29, 1791; she d. Jan. 15, 1808.

Ch: Orra, July 10, 1793; m. Thomas Salome, Oct. 2, 1800; m. Charles J. Hill. Morgan Oct. 27, 1816. Rice, Oct. 19, 1802; m. Adelia Fairchild. David, Jan. 9, 1795. Munn, June 2, 1804; m. Angelina Safford. Amanda, May 20, 1797; m. Baxton Merrick, Dec. 20, 1806. Brownell.

19. **JOSEPH, 3D.**, s. of Joseph, Jr., b. Oct. 22, 1766; d. Jan. 22, 1816; m. Patty Browning Oct. 18, 1792; she d. March 15, 1814.

Ch: Miles, May 23, 1793. Enoch, Aug. 20, 1804. Lucy Browning, Feb. 9, 1795; d. Oct. 16, 1797. Lawrence Sterne, July 22, 1806. Martha, June 19, 1808; d. April 2, 1809. Lucy Browning, July 22, 1799. Margaret Browning, Dec. 11, 1812. Mary, July 2, 1802.

20. **NATHAN**, s. of Joseph, Jr., b. Nov. 23, 1771; m. Ruth Danielson Feb. 28, 1793.

Ch: Phebe, Jan. 2, 179—.

Caleb, Sept. 9, 179—.

21. **JUSTIN**, s. of Aaron, b. March 8, 1777; d. Jan. 13, 1843; m. Polly Moulton, Dec. 23, 1799; she d. Oct. 19, 1809; m. (2) Sarah Tyler Dec. 1, 1814; she d. Feb. 7, 1856.

Ch: Maria, Jan. 7, 1801; m. Harding Thomas Jones, Feb. 12, 1823. Slocum Sept. 20, 1818. Jane Elizabeth, June 29, 1825; m. Chauncey Bean, Oct. 30, 1845. Horace, Feb. 24, 1803. Moses Tyler, Jan. 9, 1827. Albert, April 15, 1816; d. July 3, 1818. George B., Feb. 3, 1831. Mary Tyler, April 28, 1818; m. Jeremiah Bean Oct. 1, 1838; d. Feb. 12, 1850. Sarah R., Sept. 6, 1833; m. D. M. Halbert Feb. 17, 1855. Thomas, Nov. 30, 1819; d. Nov. 30, 1819. Franklin Jones, Jan. 10, 1821; d. April 27, 1822.

22. AARON, JR, s. of Aaron, b. Dec. 6, 1779; d. May 3, 1851; m. Almira Aspinwall March 24, 1806; she d. Oct. 11, 1871.

Ch: Lucy Caroline, May 8, 1807; m. Augusta Reed, Aug. 24, 1818; m. Charles William P. King, Feb. 8, 1831. Bigelow, Jr., March 17, 1846.
Martha Catharine, Oct. 1, 1811, m. Josiah Beaman. Zalmon Aspinwall, Feb. 26, 1820.
John Woodworth, July 13, 1813; m. William Ward, Feb. 26, 1822.
Julia L. Fifield May 15, 1855. Charlotte Eaton, Feb. 22, 1824.
Margaret Whitwell, March 9, 1826.
Lucretia Sergeant, June 24, 1816; m. Harris Sherman. Dec. 27, 1830; d. Sept. 26, 1832.
Seba. Carpenter Sept. 21, 1869.

23. CALVIN, s. of Aaron, b. May 27, 1782; d. June 13, 1832; m. Polly Forbush March 10, 1803; she d. Jan. 12, 1868.

Ch: Hiram, Aug. 1, 1803; d. June 29, 1866. Enoch Melvin, June 2, 1813; d. Dec. 9, 1813.
Dexter, June 2, 1805; d. March 17, 1818. Sarah B., March 26, 1815; m. Luther, Margaret F., Sept. 23, 1806; m. G. W. Bigelow, June 11, 1835; d. Sept. 17, 1840.
Dinsmore Sept. 23, 1829.
Calvin, Jr., April 4, 1808; m. Susannah Malvina F., April 12, 1817; m. Andrew P. Lane; d. Oct. 31, 1835. J. Copp July 2, 1839; d. June 27, 1841.
Mary Ann, Dec. 28, 1809; m. Joseph B. Francis Dexter, April 24, 1819; m. Elizabeth Phelps Nov. 25, 1841; d. 1846.
Parker Oct. 15, 1833. Harriet N., Sept. 28, 1821.
Abigail T., June 13, 1811; m. Heman S. Cordelia, Oct. 20, 1825; d. Feb. 14, 1842.
Jackson May 29, 1859.

24. JOHN, JR, b. 1750; d. Sept. 1, 1832; m. Sally Bond March 16, 1786; she d. Jan. 15, 1816.

Ch: Polly, Oct. 5, 1785; m. Samuel Smith, John, 3d., and Lucy (twins), July 8, 1804; March 29, 1810. Lucy m. Rius Walker, March 20, 1830; d. Feb. 25, 1854.
David and Solomon, (twins), July 7, 1799. Betsey —; m. Ezekiel Willis, Feb. 9, 1843.

25. PEYTON, R., s. of Maj. Abner, b. Dec. 16, 1803; m. Joanna Appleton, 1843.

Ch: James Appleton, Oct. 2, 1846. Anna Randolph, Sept. 14, 1854; d. April 2, 1861.

26. THOMAS J., s. of Justin, b. Feb. 12, 1823; m. Madelia A. Patrick May 12, 1853.

Ch: Edward H., Oct. 26, 1854. Sarah Louise, Sept. 18, 1867.
Charles G., April 6, 1858.
Mary Patrick and Lydia Hastings (twins), June 16, 1865; Mary d. Oct. 5, 1865; Lydia d. Sept. 17, 1865.

27. JOHN, 3D., s. of John, Jr., b. July 8, 1804; d. May 27, 1877; m. Betsey Morgan April 17, 1828; she d. March 14, 1867; their daughter Sarah P. b. 1829; d. Feb. 16, 1848.

ALBIGENCE NEWELL.

NEWELL, ALBIGENCE, b. Feb. 8, 1794; came to Brimfield about 1820; d. April 11, 1872; m. Elmeda Lombard; she d. June 5, 1836; m. (2) Sarah Hoar, Nov. 16, 1837.

Ch.: Waldo, June 30, 1821; d. June 14, 1842. Harriet J., May 3, 1840; d. Sept. 25, 1841. Josephine, Feb. 6, 1842; d. Nov. 4, 1843.
Eliza Ann, June 6, 1823; m. John S. Clark, Dec. 31, 1845. James Tyler, May 12, 1845; d. March 20, 1857.
Paulina, Aug. 11, 1825; d. April 12, 1833. Catherine Pamela and Caroline Elizabeth (twins), Jan. 27, 1847; Catherine P. m. Dexter Fairbanks; Caroline E. m. Jas. T. Hunt, Nov. 19, 1868.
Sarah, m. Horace Butler.
Charles, moved to Indiana.
Eveline, 1832; d. Aug. 29, 1852.
William; d.— William Homer, Jan. 27, 1850.

CHENEY NEWTON.

NEWTON, CHENEY, b. at Brookfield, July 19, 1816; m. Jane Rice, Oct. 25, 1836.

Ch.: Seraph Jane, Nov. 11, 1837; m. John Martin, Sept. 8, 1846; m. Emily Marcus H. Smith, May 3, 1860; m. (2) Hobbs, Nov. 26, 1867.
John Hines, Jan. 4, 1873. Frank Rice, Feb. 28, 1853; m. Mary A. Callahan, July 25, 1878.
Thaddeus, Nov. 28, 1839; d. April 30, 1857. Willie Arthur, Aug. 1, 1856; d. Jan. 13, 1870.
Demarus Adaline, Dec. 22, 1841; m. John W. Lawrence, April 12, 1864.
Amanda Lucy, July 5, 1844; m. William G. Pepper, Nov. 15, 1866.

THE NICHOLS FAMILY.

William Nichols of Springfield appears to have been one of the early settlers of Brimfield, though he evidently died before the distribution of the land to the original proprietors, as Lot 8 is apportioned to "William Nichols' heirs." The descendants were afterward large land owners from the Tower Hill road westward, and the dwelling house now occupied by L. A. Cutler, and supposed to be the oldest in town, was built by Capt. Samuel Nichols nearly 125 years ago.

1. NICHOLS, WILLIAM, m. Sarah Mighell, April 23, 1712; she d. Feb. 26, 1751.

Ch.: Stephen, Nov. 12, 1712. Stephen, Oct. 31, 1717.
Mary, Dec. 29, 1714. Samuel, Dec. 20, 1720.
William, Jr., Aug. 3, 1716. Jabez, Dec. 20, 1728.

2. WILLIAM JR, s. of William, b. Aug. 3, 1716; m. Annah—

Ch.: William; d. Sept. 30, 1742. Jerusha, Feb. 9, 1746.
Sarah, Sept. 17, 1743.

3. **SAMUEL**, s. of William, b. Dec. 20, 1720; m. Bathsheba—
Ch.: Samuel, Jr., Jan. 18, 1744. Sarah, June 14, 1754; d. June 26, 1754.
 Bathsheba, Jan. 13, 1746; d. Jan. 27, 1802. Zadoc, May 23, 1756.
 Rhoda, April 7, 1750; m. Issachar Brown, Abner, Oct. 10, 1757; m. Katy Bliss, May
 Nov. 16, 1769. 30, 1773; d. Feb. 1, 1814; she d. May
 Stephen, April 9, 1752; d. Nov. 3, 1804. 9, 1838.

4. **JABEZ**, s. of William, b. Dec. 20, 1728; m. Hannah—
Ch.: Jabez, Jr., July 25, 1743. William, April 13, 1753.
 Pern, May 15, 1745; m. Henry Lamber- Asahel, Aug. 11, 1755; m. Mrs. Betsey
 ton, Dec. 24, 1771. Gardner, Nov. 25, 1784; d. April 10,
 Malachi, June 29, 1747. 1801.
 Mary, Feb. 22, 1749; m. Samuel Lewis, Jacob, 1759; d. in Revolutionary Army,
 Dec. 24, 1772. Jan., 1776.
 Zubah, Feb. 3, 1751. Hannah Broughton, July 26, 1762.

5. **SAMUEL, JR.**, s. of Samuel, b. Jan. 18, 1744; d. Nov. 9, 1781;
 m. Lois Dunham, Sept. 5, 1771; she d. Aug. 9, 1806.
Ch.: Marcy, April 13, 1771; m. Uriah Sarah, April 5, 1778; m. David Chandler
 Ward, Nov. 9, 1789. Ferry, Feb. 11, 1806.
 Daniel, Sept. 18, 1772. Samuel, Feb. 19, 1780.
 Samuel, Nov. 17, 1774; d. Feb. 3, 1776.
 Lois, June 19, 1776; m. John Sherman,
 Jr., Nov. 20, 1794.

6. **ZADOC**, s. of Samuel, b. May 23, 1756; d. Oct. 16, 1841; m.
 Calista Danielson, Dec. 10, 1778; she d. Oct. 9, 1843.
Ch.: David, Nov. 30, 1779; m. Celia Calista, Feb. 1, 1788; d. Oct. 7, 1872.
 Blashfield, Dec. 23, 1802. Stephen, Dec. 15, 1789.
 Luther, May 6, 1782. Bathsheba, Sept. 13, 1792; d. May 30,
 Sally Stone, Nov. 28, 1783; d. Dec. 8, 1829.
 1804.
 Zadoc, Jr., June 8, 1785; m. Mary Brown,
 March 6, 1812.

7. **JABEZ, JR.**, s. of Jabez, b. July 25, 1743; d. March 5, 1820; m.
 Sarah Brown, March 12, 1767; she d. Sept. 16, 1828.
Ch.: Sarah, Jan. 3, 1772; m. Humphrey Asenath, Aug. 23, 1784.
 Gardner, June 9, 1791. Alansan, March 26, 1787.
 Enos, Jan. 8, 1774; d. July 31, 1814. Atossa, June 5, 1789.
 Cyrus, Feb. 6, 1776. Persis, Feb. 18, 1792; m. Asa Ewing,
 Jacob, Aug. 27, 1777. Oct. 26, 1815.
 Eunice, Nov. 26, 1779.
 Darius, March 12, 1782; m. Rhoda Fos-
 kett, Dec. 23, 1810.

8. **DANIEL**, s. of Samuel, Jr., b. Sept. 18, 1772; d. Jan. 27, 1859;
 m. Marcy Lilley, Dec. 29, 1791; she d. Oct. 15, 1832; m. (2) Mrs. Mary
 Charles, Dec. 8, 1833; she d. April 5, 1863.
Ch.: Daniel Sherman, Sept. 28, 1792. William, March 17, 1795; d. March 5,
 Tirzah, Oct. 14, 1793; m. Nathan Fay, 1856; m. Maria Hicks; she d. Feb. 9,
 Jan. 9, 1812; d. Dec. 29, 1824. 1862.

Joshua, April 20, 1797; d. June 26, 1848. Mary Louisa, Sept. 27, 1810; m. James Reuben Lilley, April 6, 1799; d. Aug. 10, 1864. Lawton, March 18, 1835; d. March 26, 1848.

Marcy, June 29, 1801; m. Solomon Bond, April 6, 1838; d. Oct. 20, 1863. Lovina, May 5, 1813; m. Harvey D. Griggs, Nov. 27, 1834; d. March 26, 1860.

Hiram, July 21, 1803; d. June 26, 1819. Laura, Aug. 23, 1815; m. L. A. Cutler, Jan. 28, 1841.

Ledocia, Oct. 21, 1806; m. Albigen W. Griggs, April 4, 1827. Rufus Newton, March 28, 1818; d. June 8, 1858.

Anna R. Sept. 14, 1808; d. March 5, 1809.

9. **SAMUEL**, s. of Samuel, Jr., b. Feb. 19, 1780; d. April 16, 1854; m. Cynthia Bacon, Oct. 2, 1800; she d. May 21, 1814; m. (2) Abigail Pomeroy, Nov. 30, 1815; she d. April 5, 1850.

Ch.: Abner, March 3, 1801.

Cynthia, March 22, 1809.

Orlando, Jan. 21, 1802.

Martha J., Aug. 24, 1812; d. July 15, 1841.

Caroline, Jan. 22, 1803; d. Nov. 16, 1803.

Horace, May 16, 1806.

Samuel, Jr., March 1814; d. July 23, 1814.

Stephen C., Aug. 27, 1804.

Adaline, Jan. 22, 1808; m. Benjamin

Prentiss, Jan. 1, 1837.

10. **LUTHER**, s. of Zadoc, b. May 6, 1782; m. Clarissa——; their son Calvin b. April 29, 1808.

11. **STEPHEN**, s. of Zadac, b. Dec. 15, 1789; m. Lucinda Fuller.

Ch.: Frederick Danielson, Dec. 6, 1816.

Sarah Stone, Jan. 12, 1826.

Eli Fuller, Oct. 11, 1818.

Stephen Decatur, April 17, 1828.

Lucinda T., Jan. 26, 1821.

Mary Lyman, March 3, 1830.

Lucy M., Oct. 27, 1823.

12. **JACOB**, s. of Jabez, Jr., b. Aug. 27, 1777; m. Lavina Ewing, April 11, 1804; he d. July 23, 1860; she d. Aug. 11, 1859.

Ch.: Louisa, Jan. 13, 1805; m. Rev. Washington Munger, April 14, 1824.

Enos, April 8, 1813; d. July 31, 1814.

Asher A. March 9, 1815.

Lovina, April 13, 1806; m. Ephraim Fenton, Dec. 27, 1826.

Sarah B., July 6, 1817; m. Rev. Ely Green; d. May 28, 1842.

Eliza, Dec. 24, 1807; m. Augustus Cutter; d. Dec. 21, 1829.

Jeremiah P., Oct. 3, 1819.

Cyrus D., July 19, 1821.

William Sullivan, April 13, 1809.

Susan, June 18, 1823; d. April 9, 1846.

Prudence, Feb. 11, 1811; m. Rev. Samuel S. Mixter, April 13, 1836.

George M., April 3, 1826.

13. **ALANSON**, s. of Jabez, Jr., b. March 26, 1787; m. Mary——

Ch.: Erastus Lyman, May 27, 1809; d. Sept., 1809.

Diana, Feb. 12, 1812.

Marianne, April 10, 1814.

Absalom, Oct. 9, 1810; d. Feb. 6, 1817.

Mary Eliza, 1820; d. April 14, 1825.

14. **HORACE**, s. of Samuel, b. May 16, 1806; m. Delight——

Ch.: Lucy Delight, Dec. 14, 1834; d. Oct. 13, 1859.

Eliza Augusta, Sept. 17, 1840; m. Edward H. Hall, Nov. 29, 1860.

Henry Park, Nov. 8, 1836.

Sophia, 1844; d. April 18, 1850.

John Quiney, Oct. 11, 1838.

15. **CYRUS D.**, s. of Jacob, b. July 19, 1821; m. Philura H. Parkhurst, Nov. 10, 1842; she d. Aug. 6, 1852.

Ch.: Ellen Sarah, May 26, 1845; m. Susan J., May 12, 1849.
vid W. Putney, Dec. 15, 1865. Harrison Cyrus, May 12, 1852.
Alvira, July 12, 1847. Frank Lewis, Sept. 6, 1854.

REV. G. NOYES.

NOYES, REV. GILMAN, b. at Atkinson, N. H. May 3, 1804, the son of James and Hannah Noyes, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1830; studied theology with Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, Boston, and settled in Charlestown, 1832; Spencer, 1834; Southbridge, 1840; on Cape Cod, 1842. Health failing he ceased to preach, and became a farmer in Brimfield, where he died Oct. 18, 1863. He married Eliza H. Brown Nov. 19, 1833.

Ch.: Amelia Maria, Aug. 6, 1835. John Humphrey, June 10, 1846.
Julia Ellen, March 26, 1838; m. Erastus James, Aug. 27, 1848.
Coye July 3, 1873. Augusta Hale, March 1, 1851; m. Oscar
Gilman Baxter, Feb. 15, 1841. F. Brown Sept. 6, 1876.
Emily Crowell, May 23, 1843.

THE NUTTING FAMILY.

1. **NUTTING, JONATHAN**, b. Aug. 10, 1735; m. Abigail Banister, June 27, 1771; d. March 6, 1811; she d. Feb. 23, 1835.

Ch.: Abigail, May 30, 1772; m. Daniel Ebenezer, June 17, 1777.
Wallace, Feb. 22, 1794; d. May 20, Lucy, May 13, 1781; m. Jesse Hamilton
1839. April 2, 1816; d. Jan 25, 1841.
Susanna, Feb. 19, 1774; m. Joseph Chadwick, March 23, 1817; d. June 8, 1855. Abner, May 9, 1783.
Jonathan; Jr., Oct. 3, 1775; d. Dec. 2, Asa, Sept. 16, 1785.
1831.

2. **EBENEZER**, s. of Jonathan, b. June 17, 1777; d. Sept. 17, 1823; m. Polly Merrick, 1801; she d. July 4, 1822.

Ch.: Merrick, Oct. 23, 1803. Minerva, Jan. 18, 1810; m. Parker Hardy,
Mary, Aug. 20, 1805; m. Samuel Kingsbury, Oct. 25, 1829. 1835.
Harvey, Feb. 4, 1808. Abner, July 10, 1812.
Ebenezer, Jr., May 1, 1817.
Jonathan, Aug. 7, 1819; d. July 2, 1822.

3. **ABNER**, s. of Jonathan, b. May 9, 1783; d. Dec. 29, 1810; m. Matilda Bishop Aug. 6, 1807; she d. Nov. 15, 1815.

Ch.: Elvira W., Jan. 30, 1808; m. Wm. Abbie B., Dec. 7, 1810; m. Dauphin
P. McDowell; m. (2) Lewis F. Watson. Brown 2d., Sept. 18, 1831.
Margaret I., Oct. 1, 1809; m. F. S.
Rhoades.

4. ASA, s. of Jonathan, b. Sept. 16, 1785; m. Olive Wood April 25, 1811; she d. Sept. 28, 1820.

Ch.: Sarah Reed, July 26, 1812.

Randolph, Jan. 2, 1817.

Lucy Maria, Aug. 28, 1814.

5. NUTTING, JAMES, m. Mary Carpenter Jan. 29, 1774;

Ch.: Betsey, March 25, 1775.

Gideon.

Polly.

Benjamin.

James, Jan. 2, 1777.

6. JAMES, JR, b. Jan. 2, 1777; d. May 22, 1863; m. Lucinda Harrandon June 11, 1801; she d. March 28, 1816; m. (2) Rachel M. Ward Nov. 14, 1816; she d. July 8, 1873.

Ch.: Fatima, June 24, 1802; m. Hiram Lucinda, Oct. 20, 1818; d. Sept. 18, 1835.

Chamberlain March 14, 1825.

Camelia, Feb. 7, 1821; m. Calvin Shaw

Sophrona, Feb. 4, 1804; m. James Mat-

Dec. 31, 1845.

terson, 1830; d. Aug. 2, 1832.

Sarah W., May 15, 1823; m. William L.

Julius, Oct. 2, 1807; d. Jan. 16, 1878.

Powers, May 1853.

Dwight, March 16, 1811; d. Sept. 22,

James G., Dec. 25, 1826; d. July, 1828.

1871.

James G., April 19, 1830; d. Feb. 8, 1848.

Calvin W., July 11, 1817.

THE PAIGE FAMILY.

PAIGE, PAUL W., b. Jan. 10, 1807; d. April 14, 1876; m. Mary Caroline Tarbell, Sept. 17, 1835; she d. Nov. 18, 1860; m. (2) Catharine P. Brown, April 28, 1863.

Ch.: Mary L. Sept. 7, 1836.

Charles W., Jan. 14, 1845; d. Sept. 1,

George W., Sept. 6, 1838; d. in Army

1848.

July 24, 1862.

Delisa T., Jan. 16, 1853; m. Allen H.

Ellen W., Jan. 17, 1843; m. John Shaw,

Warner, Oct. 23, 1878.

April 30, 1861; d. Dec. 8, 1871.

THE PARKER FAMILY.

There are two families of the name in town; one the descendants of Nathaniel and Hannah Parker of Roxbury, Mass. Maj. Nathaniel son of the above settled in Brimfield near the close of the war of the Revolution. The other descendants of David Parker who came to Brimfield from Willington, Ct., in 1810.

1. PARKER, NATHANIEL, b. 1712; d. Jan. 15, 1774; m. Hannah Chamberlain, Jan. 1, 1756; she d. May, 1814.

Ch.: Sarah, Dec. 21, 1758.

Nathan, Aug. 30, 1768.

Nathaniel, Nov. 28, 1760.

Hannah, Nov. 25, 1770.

William, Aug. 17, 1763; m. Hannah

Caty, June 1, 1773; m. Theodore Field,

Weld, June 9, 1793.

Feb. 24, 1793.

Penuel, April 17, 1765.

2. MAJOR NATHANIEL, JR, b. Nov. 28, 1760; d. Aug. 11, 1820; m. Rebecca Dudley, June 1, 1788; she d. Sept. 10, 1834.

Ch. : Nathaniel, 3d., March 3, 1789. William, Jan. 28, 1798.
 Thomas, May 27, 1791; m. Sarah Seaver, George Washington, April 7, 1800; d.
 July 27, 1820. July 20, 1801.
 Penuel, Aug. 17, 1793. Hannah, Feb. 25, 1804; m. Ebenezer
 Joseph Warren, Dec. 17, 1795; m. Nancy Holden, Oct. 16, 1823.
 Wales.

3. NATHANIEL, JR., s. of Maj. Nathaniel, b. March 3, 1789; d.
 May 19, 1848; m. Lydia B. Brown, Oct. 22, 1818; she d. Oct. 28, 1872.

Ch. : George Tyler, July 17, 1819. David Brown, Dec. 23, 1830; d. July 5,
 Nathaniel Watson, and Rebecca Watson, 1873.
 (twins,) Feb. 18, 1821; Rebecca W., d. Hannah Frances, Feb. 6, 1833; m. Wil-
 June 13, 1821. liam Bliss, Nov. 30, 1854.
 Rebecca Dudley, Jan. 2, 1823; m. Chas. John Dudley, Nov. 24, 1834; d. March
 Stoddard, Feb. 14, 1849. 27, 1839.
 Mary Brown, May 3, 1825; m. Jonathan Delia Ann, Oct. 16, 1837; m. George M.
 Shaw, Dec. 16, 1852. Hitchcock, Nov. 19, 1862.
 Warren Reed, Jan. 23, 1827. Charlotte Elizabeth, Oct. 17, 1840.
 Lydia Bethia, Dec. 5, 1828; m. John G.
 Tarbell, Oct. 28, 1850; d. January 18,
 1879.

4. PENUEL, s. of Nathaniel, b. Aug. 17, 1793; d. Aug. 21, 1876;
 m. Sophia L. Browning; she d. Jan. 5, 1856; m. (2) Mrs. Emeline
 Billings, March 29, 1860.

Ch. : William P., Oct. 21, 1823; m. Lucy Joseph B., Oct. 1, 1833.
 Ellen Rhoades, Sept. 26, 1860; d. May Sophia R., Oct. 14, 1835; d. Sept. 7, 1859.
 15, 1865. Hannah Holden, Sept., 12, 1837; d. Sept.
 Elizabeth T., Oct. 24, 1825; m. Charles 14, 1854.
 Spear, June 22, 1855; d. Oct. 28, 1855. Edward E., June 11, 1839; d. in Army,*
 Porter A., Oct. 12, 1827; m. Angie June 6, 1862.
 McGregory, Nov. 22, 1877. Penuel II., Sept. 10, 1840; d. Nov. 7,
 Julia M., Sept. 27, 1829; d. Feb. 23, 1853. 1842.
 Thomas D., Oct. 12, 1831; d. July 4, 1862. James P., Oct. 7, 1845, d. Feb. 23, 1865.
 *He was a private in Co. C. 21st Mass., Vols., and died of wounds received in the battle of
 Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862.

1. PARKER, DAVID, m. Hannah Curtis.

Ch. : Luther, Feb. 16, 1800. Sumner, Oct. 30, 1815.
 Nehemiah, Oct. 12, 1802. Silas, Jan. 10, 1818.
 Orre, Oct. 12, 1804. Harriet, April 1, 1820; m. Daniel G.
 Orsen, Feb. 16, 1807; d.— Green, Dec 5, 1839; d. July 25, 1840.
 Orsen, Jan. 22, 1809. Philo, March 27, 1822.
 David, Jr., Dec. 25, 1810.
 Hannah, May 3, 1813.

2. LUTHER, s. of David, b. Feb. 16, 1800; d. Sept. 1, 1874; m.
 Mary Eliza Gardner, May 12, 1825.

Ch. : James F., March 18, 1826. Clementina G., Feb. 9, 1829; d. Jan. 24,
 Orre, Oct. 26, 1827. 1851.

Orson, Jan. 21, 1831.

William G., July 27, 1833.

Benjamin M., April 1, 1835.

Mary E., May 2, 1837; d. Jan. 27, 1840.

Annie M., April 3, 1839; m. Samuel L. Coye.

Mary E., Feb. 25, 1841.

Austin L., Oct. 25, 1843.

3. NEHEMIAH, s. of David, b. Oct. 12, 1802; m. Phebe Lyon March 10, 1825.

Ch.: Sophronia Dec. 29, 1825; m. Henry Lyon Nov. 9, 1847.

Henry N., June 10, 1828; m. Harriet

King Oct. 29, 1849; d. April 25, 1864.

Harriet, Feb. 24, 1831; m. Charles Thompson Oct. 25, 1849.

George S., Aug. 27, 1833.

Anson B., Nov. 24, 1835.

Abbie M., March 17, 1838; m. Leonard

Charles May 15, 1856.

Amos P., May 19, 1840; d. Oct. 25, 1866.

Rufus A., Sept. 21, 1842; d. at Gettysburg of wounds July 20, 1863.

Sophia, J., Nov. 1, 1845; m. John T. Coy May 28, 1862.

Charles T., Jan. 26, 1849; d. about 1870

Horatio L., July 2, 1852.

4. ORRE, s. of David, b. Oct. 12, 1804; m. Abigail M. Andrews, March 29, 1831.

Ch.: David F., April 10, 1833.

Lucy, April 7, 1839; d. Sept. 10, 1839.

5. ORSON, Dr., s. of David, Jan. 22, 1809; d. Dec 23, 1838; m. Ann Wilson.

Ch.: Juliette, Aug. 1835; d. Jan. 25, 1837. Juliette R.,—; m. Horace M. Gardner, April 8, 1858.

6. DAVID, JR., s. of David, b. Dec. 25, 1810; m. Lucynthia Parsons April 20, 1835.

Ch.: Wilson D., Oct. 19, 1836; d. March 24, 1842.

Lyman P., Sept. 1, 1843; d. at Newbern, N. C., March. 24, 1863.

Charlotte B., Oct. 14, 1839; m. William

Wilbur G., May 8, 1849.

H. Holdridge Nov. 3, 1859.

7. SUMNER, s. of David, b. Oct. 15, 1815; m. Melina Parsons Nov. 30, 1837; she d. Jan. 16, 1875; m (2) Mrs. Lovisa H. Parker Dec. 30, 1875.

Ch.: Olive B., Oct. 24, 1838; d. Jan 23, 1840.

Orus Edward., June 10, 1846.

Orville S., July 12, 1841.

Olivia M., Oct. 19, 1849; m. Francis E. Kinney Dec. 29, 1869.

Oscar B., Nov. 25, 1844; d. June 1, 1865.

Orlo F., Jan. 5, 1853; d. April 8, 1857.

8. SILAS, s. of David, b. Jan. 10, 1818; m. Annis Nelson Dec. 4, 1839; she d. July 25, 1857; m. (2) Mary Greeley Dec. 13, 1865; she d. Sept. 1, 1870; m. (3) Mrs. Emily Church Feb. 1, 1872.

Ch.: Lucy Ann Jan. 27, 1841.

9. Philo, s of David, b. March 27, 1822; d. Nov. 26, 1863; m. Lovisa H. Thayer, Oct. 5, 1847.

Ch.: Walter Eugene, Jan. 16, 1850; d. Oct. 8, 1851.

Fred Turner, Nov. 17, 1856.

10. JAMES F., s. of Luther, b. March 18, 1826; m. Lucy S. Andrews Nov. 26, 1849; their son Frank Edgar b. March 8, 1851.

11. GEORGE S., s. of Nehemiah b. Aug. 27, 1833; m. Martha B. Charles March 27, 1855.

Ch.: Everett, 1860; d. 1861.

Everett, July 24, 1867.

Clara, Jan. 25, 1863.

Ella, Feb. 11, 1872.

Rufus, March 14, 1865.

12. ANSON B., s. of Nehemiah, b. Nov. 24, 1835; d. Dec. 17, 1875; m. Mary E. Allen May 18, 1864.

Ch.: Gertrude, Aug. 31, 1866.

Frank E., Jan. 30, 1868; d. aged 9.

13. HORATIO L., s. of Nehemiah, b. July 2, 1851; m. Ada Greene May 3, 1871.

Ch.: Elenor P., Feb. 14, 1872.

Gracia, July 30, 1876.

Charles A., Nov. 5, 1874.

14. DAVID F., s. of Orre, b. April 10, 1833; m. Mary L. Shaw Oct. 26, 1858.

Ch.: Abbie L., June 7, 1860.

Fordis C., Jan. 3, 1868.

Hattie L., Aug. 25, 1862.

15. WILBUR G., s. of David, Jr., b. May 8, 1849; m. Julia A. Lamb May 28, 1872; she d. Oct. 2, 1877; their son Erving Blake b. March 10, 1877; d. Oct. 14, 1877.

16. ORVILLE S., s. of Sumner, b. July 12, 1841; m. Melissa M. (Davis) March Jan. 9, 1873; their daughter Melina Elizabeth b. Nov. 8, 1875.

17. ORUS E. s. of Sumner, b. June 10, 1846; m. Eva A. Ward Feb. 11, 1873.

Ch.: Herbert Sumner, Sept. 28, 1874.

Mabel Augusta, March 18, 1878.

Louis Ward, June 13, 1876.

THE PERRY FAMILY.

1. PERRY EZRA 3d., b. 1788; d. June 30, 1848; m. Vashti Peck April 12, 1810; she d. June 14, 1827; m. (2) Mrs. Catherine P. Brown Oct. 1, 1829; she d. April 6, 1861.

Ch.: Ezra Otis, Dec. 22, 1810; d. March 22, 1814.

Betsy Bliss, May 31, 1818; m. Francis H. Carpenter Nov. 20, 1840.

William H., Jan. 13, 1814.

Ezra, Jr., Aug. 30, 1820; d. Dec. 21, 1851.

Nancy Childs, Dec. 10, 1816; m. Samuel

D. Merrick Nov. 20, 1841.

2. WILLIAM H., s. of Ezra 3d., b. Jan. 13, 1814; d. Jan. 11, 1849; m. Lafira B. Bond March, 1839.

Ch.: Julia E., Feb. 22, 1840;

William H., Jr., July 18, 1842.

3. WILLIAM H., JR., s. of William H., b. July 18, 1842; m. Lavina H. Brunt Feb. 17, 1865.

Ch.: Ezra W., March 29, 1865.
 Clara Lafira, April 14, 1868.
 Julia E., May 10, 1872.

Andrew E., Nov. 28, 1876; d. Nov. 30,
 1876.
 Arthur Brunt, Dec. 29, 1877.

THE PIERCE FAMILY.

1. EMORY, s. of Abijah and Rachel Pierce, b. July 4, 1796; moved from Ware, Mass., to Brimfield in 1839, having purchased the Eaton or Center mills which he carried on for several years, when he moved to Southbridge, Mass., where he died Nov. 13, 1848; he married Eliza Blodgett; she died at Brimfield, Sept. 26, 1876.

Ch.: Alfred Emerson, Sept. 3, 1819. George Austin, April 30, 1830.

2. ALFRED E., s. of Emory, b. Sept. 3, 1819; d. Feb. 10, 1875; m. Margaret Dunn, June 25, 1839.

Ch.: William Henry, Sept. 8, 1840. Mary Eliza, May 8, 1848; m. Andrew M. Charles B., Jan. 31, 1842, supposed to have been killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 1862. Dunsmore, May 15, 1867.

3. GEORGE A., s. of Emory, b. April 30, 1830; d. Sept. 1863; m. Clarissa E. Brown, Aug. 29, 1853.

Ch.: Augustus W., June 4, 1854.

EDWARD W. POTTER.

1. EDWARD W., s. of Capt. Waterman and Clarissa Potter, b. at Southbridge, Mass., April 25, 1823; came to Brimfield, Nov. 1842; served an apprenticeship to Nathan F. Robinson, blacksmith, of whom, in Sept. 1852, he bought his shop and tools, and has since continued the business; m. Malora Walker, Sept. 19, 1847.

Ch.: Clarissa Elizabeth, Aug. 2, 1848; George Edward, April 11, 1860; d. April m. Charles D. Griggs, June 18, 1878. 28, 1861.

William Henry, April 12, 1850.

THE POWERS FAMILY.

The Powers family are descended from Walter, the emigrant, and his wife Thankslord Shepard, Isaac, the son of Phineas and Martha, who removed from Hardwick to Brimfield about 1761, being of the fourth generation.

1. POWERS, ISAAC, b. 1740; m. Sarah Clark, 1765.

Ch.: Anna, May 19, 1766; m. Ebenezer Eli, Dec. 15, 1774;

Coxe; m. (2) John Putnam.

Chloe, June 6, 1777; m. Gardner Powers. Stephen Clark, March 7, 1771.

2. STEPHEN C., s. of Isaac, b. March 7, 1771; d. June 5, 1835; m. Susannah Bugbee, March 24, 1791; she d. Jan. 10, 1816; m. (2) Mary J. Lane, June 19, 1823; she d. Feb. 24, 1866.

Ch.: Lucinda, June 25, 1792; m. James McClelltic, March, 1818.
 Morris, Aug. 31, 1794; m. Nancy Chamberlain, April 11, 1821.
 Mary Munroe, March 19, 1803; d. Feb. 18, 1830.
 Hiram Clark, June 17, 1805; m. Rispah Chamberlain, 1836.
 Eli, Feb. 22, 1807; m. Mary Ann C. Simpson, April 4, 1827.
 Sarah Ann, Jan. 1, 1811.

Susan, Jan. 14, 1815; m. Horatio Coles, May 21, 1841; m. (2) Charles Hayward, April 17, 1875.
 Norman Stephen, March 25, 1825.
 H. Maria, Oct. 2, 1828; m. Dr. Lyman F. Griggs, Sept. 7, 1846; m. (2) Erastus Spaulding, Aug. 25, 1870.
 Nathan M., Nov. 2, 1830; m. Ellen Miller.
 Mary J., July 18, 1833; m. Rev. Andrew Baylies, Oct. 7, 1857.

3. NORMAN, S., s. of Stephen C., b. March 25, 1825; m. Lovisa Reed, May 28, 1855.

Ch.: Stephen Edward, Aug. 10, 1858.
 George Waldo, Feb. 21, 1860.

Mary Jane, Jan. 29, 1864.
 Nathan Howard, Jan. 19, 1868.

THE PROUTY FAMILY.

1. PROUTY, NATHAN, came from Spencer to Brimfield; m. Lucy Sherman, Feb. 1822; d. March 26, 1872.

Ch.: Catherine C., May 18, 1828; m. Laurens Upham, June 22, 1847.
 Albert S., Aug. 19, 1830.

Clarissa Jane, Aug. 28, 1832; m. Jerome Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1858.

2. ALBERT S., s. of Nathan, b. Aug. 19, 1830; m. Harriet Richardson, Dec. 28, 1854.

Ch.: Charles A., April 8, 1857.
 Mabel S., March 26, 1863.

Edward N., April 29, 1868.

3. PROUTY, JOHN, b. at Spencer, March 10, 1800; d. Sept. 11, 1865; m. Sarah D. Dearth, Feb. 5, 1834; she d. Jan. 10, 1870.

Ch.: Helen A. and Henry A., (twins), Feb. 7, 1835; Helen m. Moody E. Shattuck, Jan. 12, 1858; Henry, d. Aug. 1835.
 Marietta, Dec. 3, 1838; m. Andrew J. Griggs, May 25, 1867.
 Abbie J., Feb. 8, 1843; m. Bradley C. Goodwill, Oct. 29, 1869.
 John M., Feb. 5, 1846; d. April 14, 1851.

GEORGE PUFFER.

PUFFER, GEORGE, s. of Job, b. at Medway, 1791; m. Sally Ferry, 1811; she d. 1814; m. (2) Sarah Gardner, 1817; she d. Sept. 6, 1830; m. (3) Mrs. Lucinda Edson; she d. at Monson, Sept. 1877. Mr. Puffer for many years ran a clothing mill in the west part of the town, where the disused building is still standing.

Ch.: Sarah F., 1814; m. Asa Foskit, Aug. 20, 1832; d. 1842.
 George Metcalf, 1818.
 Milton Gardner, 1819.
 Betsey Ann, 1822; m. B. F. Hoag; d. 1859.

Mary B., 1826; m. D. W. Ellis, March 27, 1849.
 Abigail, 1830; m. Henry Bodurtha, March 25, 1851.

THE ROBINSON FAMILY.

1. NATHAN ROBINSON, b 1760, d. Feb. 11, 1824; came from Attleboro, Mass., to Wales in 1800; from there to Brimfield in 1810; he m. Lois Bryant; she d. Jan. 6, 1824.

Ch.: Lewis, 1794; d. Feb. 2, 1824. Juliette, Oct. 12, 1804; m. Peter Dudley; Dec. 30, 1832.
Paul B., 1797; d. Feb. 2, 1812.
Louisa Angenette, Oct. 1799; d. Jan. 23, 1824. Nathan Fisher, July 9, 1807.
Mary C., Feb. 22, 1809; m. Dea. A. Hall (2) Leonard Rice.
Betsey W., June 3, 1803; m. Washburn Lumbard, Dec. 4, 1830.

2. NATHAN F., s. of Nathan, b. July 9, 1807; m. Fidelia C. Moulton, Nov. 19, 1833.

Ch.: Lewis Wilson, April 12, 1835; d. April 28, 1835. Ellen M., June 10, 1842; m. William H. H. Stewart, June 2, 1864; m. (2) Henry Wilson, March 18, 1836. Albert W. Pierson, Jan. 8, 1871.
Laroy, Oct. 18, 1838; d. July 4, 1839.

3. HENRY W., s. of Nathan F., b. March 18, 1836; soldier in 27th Regt. of Mass. Vols; d. at Newburne, N. C., April 25, 1863; m. Sarah J. Hatch, Nov. 16, 1858.

Ch.: Charles W., Dec. 27, 1861.

THE RUSSELL FAMILY.

1. RUSSELL, ADONIJAH, m. Mary ^{Sherman} ~~Russell~~, July 13, 1732; he d. July 21, 1775; she d. Oct. 20, 1782.

Ch.: Mary, Oct. 27, 1732; m. Benjamin Daniel, July 28, 1743.
Munn, Jr., Nov. 12, 1783. Priscilla, April 2, 1746.
Adonijah, Jr., Sept. 14, 1734. Solomon, Oct. 3, 1748; m. Anna Nichols, Jan. 24, 1771.
Abigail, Nov. 25, 1736; m. Joseph Patis-son, April 7, 1757. Phebe, June 8, 1752; m. John Charles, Jr., Oct. 12, 1769.
Rebecca, Dec. 23, 1738; m. John Thompson, Jan. 25, 1759. Joseph.
Ruth, April 16, 1741; m. Joseph Brooks, March 20, 1760.

2. ADONIJAH, JR., s. of Adonijah, b. Sept. 14, 1734; d. May 15, 1778; m. Abigail Bond, Feb. 21, 1765.

Ch.: Fidel, Dec. 5, 1765; d. July 21, 1766. Dorcas, March 18, 1774; m. Edward Webber, Feb. 6, 1794.
Mary, May 19, 1767; m. Solomon Bond, April 9, 1789. Rebecca, Sept. 24, 1776.
Titus, June 5, 1769. Adonijah, Jan. 2, 1779.
Joel, Oct. 20, 1771.

3. DANIEL, s. of Adonijah, b. July 28, 1743; m. Mary Cooley, Feb. 6, 1776.

Ch.: Betsey, Aug. 17, 1766; m. Daniel Daniel, Jr., June 14, 1773; m. Miriam Blodgett, March 24, 1792. Dow, Nov. 2, 1795.
Reuben, July 20, 1768. Cyrus, May 28, 1775.
Mercy, Oct. 23, 1770; m. Warren Gilbert, Abner, Jan. 9, 1777.
Sept. 8, 1791.

4. JOSEPH, s. of Adonijah, m. Peggy Browning, April 27, 1785.
Ch.: Seth, Dec. 14, 1785; d. Feb. 26, Lois, Nov. 4, 1787.
1788.

5. TITUS, s. of Adonijah, Jr., b. June 5, 1769; d. May 17, 1826;
m. Lucy Mighell, Oct. 23, 1793; she d. July 23, 1826.

Ch.: Betsey, April 9, 1794; m. Harvey Aaron Mighell, Aug. 10, 1796; d. Aug. 7
Russell; d. Sept. 1, 1863. 1824; m. Persis Haynes, May, 1822
she d. Sept. 16, 1834.
Lucy, Dec. 1, 1797; d. June 3, 1799.

THE SESSIONS FAMILY.

1. SESSIONS, ALEXANDER, b. Oct. 4, 1713; came to Brimfield from Pomfret, Ct.; d. April 1, 1787; m. Huldah —; see d Jan. 1, 1792; their son, Alexander, Jr., b. Dec. 26, 1751.

2. COL. ALEXANDER, JR., s. of Alexander, b. Dec. 26, 1751; d. Nov. 9, 1823; m. Sarah Grosvenor; she d. May 4, 1829.

Ch.: Sally, May 30, 1776. Otis, Dec. 2, 1782.
Harvey, Sept. 14, 1778. Joseph, Jan. 30, 1785; d. March 10, 1810.
Chester, Nov. 27, 1780. Lucy, April 5, 1787.

3. OTIS, s. of Col. Alexander, b. Dec. 2, 1782; d. March 26, 1851; m. Lucy Bliss; (int.) April 23, 1830; she d. Oct. 5, 1874.

Ch.: Sarah E., 1833; m. Isaac C. Tyler, Jairus, March 26, 1836; enlisted 2d Reg., April 28, 1859. Co. I, Mass. Heavy Artillery; d. at
Mary E., Dec. 25, 1837; m. Edward P. Newbern, N. C., March 10, 1865.
Halbest, Jan. 30, 1867.

THE SHAW FAMILY.

Among the original proprietors of Brimfield were four persons of this name, evidently members of the same family, but whose precise relationship the records do not enable us to give—David, Samuel, Joshua and Seth. All were active in the measures pertaining to the settlement of the town, and the name appears frequently in its subsequent history.

1. SHAW, JOSHUA, b. 1687; d. March 2, 1776; m. Ann —.

Ch.: Ann, Aug. 30, 1726. Samuel, May 1, 1738.
Joshua, Jan. 1, 1729. Mary, May 11, 1745; m. John Tufts, Jr.,
Esther, March 30, 1732. April 16, 1772.
Catherine, April 20, 1734; m. George
Shaw, Dec. 29, 1757.

2. SETH, m. Jane Erwin, June 17, 1731.

Ch.: George, July 20, 1732.

Sarah, July 27, 1736.

Mary, Aug. 1, 1734.

3. SAMUEL, b. 1704; m. (2) Abigail Smith, Oct. 6, 1757; d. April 11, 1776. Samuel, Jr., was the son of a previous marriage.

4. SAMUEL, JR., s. of Samuel; m. Susanna —; m. (2) Sarah —; she d. Nov. 4, 1817.

Ch.: Huldah, June 16, 1770; m. Samuel Samuel, Nov. 17, 1791.

Converse, July 8, 1790.

Lyman, Oct. 15, 1793.

Candace, Oct. 23, 1772.

Alfred, July 16, 1796.

Abigail, May 12, 1788; m. David B.

Alma, Feb. 8, 1800.

Smith, March 27, 1809.

King, Aug. 23, 1807.

5. GEORGE, s. of Seth, b. July 20, 1732; d. April 4, 1819; m. Catherine Shaw, Dec. 29, 1757.

Ch.: Ann, June 26, 1760; m. Thomas

Daniel, March 16, 1766.

Lumbard, Jr., July 7, 1791.

Jane, May 8, 1768; m. Reuben Under-

John, June 7, 1762; m. Mary King, April

wood, May 7, 1795.

28, 1791.

Mary, Dec. 3, 1771.

Eunice, May 13, 1764.

6. DANIEL, s. of George, b. March 16, 1766; d. April 12, 1841; m. Eunice Brown, June 13, 1793; she d. Sept. 6, 1851.

Ch.: Joshua, April 9, 1795.

Daniel, Jr., Jan. 26, 1803.

Mary, May 8, 1797; m. Joel Rogers,

George, Aug. 9, 1806.

March 31, 1822; d. June 7, 1871.

Olivet, Aug. 30, 1808; m. Cheney Rogers,

Darius, March 11, 1799.

April 7, 1834.

Catherine, Feb. 4, 1801; m. Asa Fiske,
April 25, 1819.

7. JOSHUA, s. of Daniel, b. April 9, 1795; d. March 17; 1867; m. Abigail Green, Dec. 1821; she d. Sept. 18, 1867.

Ch.: Asenath C., April 16, 1831; d. Oct.

Eliza A., Feb. 9, 1835; d. Sept. 10, 1851.

8, 1833.

8. CAPT. DARIUS, s. of Daniel, b. March 11, 1799; m. Emeline Johnson, June 8, 1825; she d. May 30, 1873.

Ch.: Ursula J., May 8, 1826.

William H., Feb. 13, 1840.

Ann Eliza, Aug. 9, 1827; d. July 11, 1833.

Ellen P., Feb. 27, 1841; d. June 17, 1878.

James Butler, Dec. 29, 1829; d. Oct. 11,

Emily A., Aug. 18, 1843; d. June 5, 1869.

1830.

Isabel S., Jan. 23, 1846; d. Nov. 4, 1846.

9. DANIEL, JR., s. of Daniel, b. Jan. 26, 1803; m. Roxy Green, June 8, 1825.

Ch.: Josephine A., June 3, 1827.

Sarah A., Sept. 29, 1831.

Gardner B., Nov. 5, 1829.

Martha A., July 4, 1834; d. Dec., 1834.

10. GEORGE, s. of Daniel, b. Aug. 9, 1806; m. Caroline Green, May, 1834; d. July 5, 1840; she d. March 8, 1841.

Ch.: Francis W., March 8, 1835; d. John, Sept. 16, 1836.

March 22, 1835.

11. JOHN, s. of George, b. Sept. 16, 1836; d. June 25, 1866; m. Ellen W. Paige, April 30, 1861; she d. Dec. 8, 1871; their daughter, Caroline M. Shaw, b. March 26, 1862.

THE SHERMAN FAMILY.

The Shermans of Brimfield trace their ancestry from Rev. John Sherman, who came from England to Watertown in 1634. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, which bestowed upon him the degrees of A. B. at 16 years of age, and A. M. at 20. At Watertown, at the age of 21, he preached a Thanksgiving sermon before many other divines, Mather says, who wondered exceedingly at the ability he displayed: Removing to the New Haven colony he was chosen one of its magistrates, but returned again to Watertown. He was struck with delirium and fever while preaching for his son at Sudbury, 1685, and died aged 72. His grandson, John Sherman, son of Rev. James, removed to Springfield by invitation of the town to become grammar school teacher, but resigned that position and became a physician. He was especially active in the early history of Brimfield, bringing to the town his family of seven sons and a daughter, the eldest son, Bezaleel, being with himself a proprietor at the original distribution of lands. The abilities of the ex-schoolmaster seem to have been utilized in the new town, as "Capt." John Sherman was for a long time "Proprietor's Clerk," and the town clerk of Brimfield from 1732 to 1761.

1. SHERMAN, CAPT. JOHN, b. (prob.) 1683; d. Nov. 28, 1774; m. Abigail Stone; she d. March 9, 1772.

Ch.: Bezaleel, March 31, 1703.

Beriah, Sept. 15, 1705.

John, Jr., Dec. 3, 1708; d. Aug. 20, 1735.

Daniel, June 28, 1711; d. Jan. 9, 1741.

Mary, July 24, 1713; m. Adonijah Russell, July 13, 1732.

James, Aug. 12, 1716.

Phineas, Nov. 10, 1719.

Thomas, Sept. 6, 1722.

2. BEZALEEL, s. of Capt. John, b. March 31, 1703; m. Abigail Graves, Feb. 4, 1732.

Ch.: Abigail, Nov. 29, 1732; m. Joseph

Thompson, Feb. 19, 1754.

John, June 12, 1738.

Eunice, Oct. 6, 1744; m. Samuel Bates, Sept. 30, 1762.

3. BERIAH, s. of Capt. John, b. Sept. 15, 1705; d. April 1, 1792; m. Mary —; she d. July 23, 1786.

Ch.: Thomas, Aug. 10, 1745.

Beriah, Jr., Oct. 7, 1747.

Jeremiah, June 12, 1751.

Sarah, Oct. 22, 1753; d. Sept. 19, 1757.

Timothy, April 30, 1756.

Pelatiah, Nov. 27, 1761; d. March 11, 1777.

4. JAMES, s. of Capt. John, b. Aug. 12, 1716; m. Mrs. Mary Stebins, July 18, 1749.

Ch.: James, Jr., Sept. 8, 1750.

Mary, Nov. 9, 1762.

Levi, May 27, 1752.

Elijah, Nov. 4, 1766.

Asa, March 16, 1755; d. Oct. 7, 1757.

5. PHINEAS, s. of Capt. John, b. Nov. 10, 1719; m. Elizabeth Morgan, Dec. 12, 1738; she d. Aug. 2, 1772.

Ch.: Elizabeth, Feb. 23, 1739; m. Benjamin Nellson, April 27, 1761.

Marcy, Nov. 16, 1745.

Rachel, Jan. 10, 1748; m. Reuben Lillie,

Daniel, Nov. 16, 1741; d. July 2, 1768.

Jr., Dec. 3, 1767.

Mary, Dec. 12, 1743; m. Aaron Mighell, June 21, 1764.

Lemuel, Sept. 14, 1750.

6. THOMAS, s. of Capt. John, b. Sept. 6, 1722; d. Nov. 22, 1803; m. Anna Blodgett, Sept. 12, 1751; she died Dec. 10, 1808.

Ch.: Abigail, Jan. 11, 1752; m. Aaron Morgan, Nov. 26, 1772.

Joseph, March 16, 1759.

Abel, Oct. 9, 1761.

Samuel, March 14, 1754.

Sarah, March 28, 1765; m. William Car-

Luce, Sept. 30, 1756; m. Dr. Daniel Ellin-

penter, Jan. 23, 1783.

wood, June 1, 1775.

Thomas, Jr., Dec. 28, 1766.

7. CAPT. JOHN, s. of Bezaleel, b. June 12, 1738; d. April 29, 1825; m. Lucy Hoar, Nov. 23, 1758; m. (2) Eunice Ward, July 16, 1797; she d. Feb. 28, 1821.

Ch.: Bezaleel, Sept. 15, 1759.

John, Jr., 1767.

Noah, Feb. 24, 1761; m. Lovisa Hubbard, Nov. 31, 1782.

Abigail, Aug. 3, 1769; m. Willard Grose-

nor, Feb. 12, 1789.

Ruel, May, 1763.

Aaron, Jan. 26, 1774.

Benjamin, June 12, 1765.

8. THOMAS, s. of Beriah, b. Aug. 10, 1745; d. Nov. 22, 1803; m. Zeruiah Lumbard, March 7, 1771.

Ch.: Daniel, Aug. 10, 1771; m. Sally

Mary, Sept. 23, 1772.

Dimmick, Jan. 21, 1791.

Thomas Burch, Dec. 23, 1774.

9. JEREMIAH, s. of Beriah, b. June 12, 1751; m. Eunice Lumbard, Nov. 28, 1782.

Ch.: Polly, Sept. 4, 1783.

Eunice, Sept. 8, 1793.

Elizabeth, June 12, 1785.

Nancy, July 15, 1795.

Pruda, Nov. 28, 1789.

10. TIMOTHY, s. of Beriah, b. April 30, 1756; m. Sarah —.

Ch.: Miriam, Jan. 30, 1783.

Moses, Oct. 27, 1784.

11. LEVI, s. of James, b. May 27, 1752; m. Mary Blodgett, July 13, 1775.

Ch.: Joshua, Oct. 18, 1776.

Solomon, May 25, 1779.

12. LEMUEL, s. of Phineas, b. Sept. 14, 1750; m. Rose Blashfield, June 18, 1773.

- CA.:** Phineas, Nov. 23, 1773; d. Sept. 25, 1775. Persis, Jan. 26, 1776. Jacob, April 24, 1779.
- Elizabeth**, Oct. 9, 1775; d. Oct. 16, 1775. Lucy, July 1, 1781.
13. **SAMUEL**, s. of Thomas, b. March 14, 1754; d. May 30, 1800; m. Betsey Hitchcock, Sept. 18, 1778; she d. May 19, 1802.
Ch.: Caleb, Nov. 19, 1779. Peggy, May 30, 1784.
Eli, Dec. 4, 1781. Tirzah, Sept. 19, 1786; d. Aug. 27, 1792.
14. **JOSEPH**, s. of Thomas, b. March 16, 1759; m. Elizabeth Blodgett, Dec. 18, 1782.
Ch.: Sarah, May 9, 1783. Joseph, Jr., April 18, 1787.
Abner, Feb. 7, 1785; d. March 26, 1785. Willis, Jan., (1789?).
Lucy, July 17, 1786.
15. **CAPT. THOMAS**, s. of Thomas, b. Dec. 28, 1766; d. Jan. 14, 1844; m. Sarah Townsley, July 9, 1789; she d. June 13, 1811; m. (2) Marcy Morgan, May 4, 1815; she d. Nov. 12, 1857.
Ch.: Harris, Feb. 22, 1790. Orson, May 20, 1801.
William, March 17, 1793. Enoch, March 19, 1816.
John, June 16, 1796.
16. **BEZALEEL**, s. of John, b. Sept. 15, 1759; d. Aug. 3, 1845; m. Catharine, 1796; she d. May 26, 1827; their daughter Lucy, b. Aug. 30, 1798; m. Nathan Prouty, Feb., 1822.
17. **BENJAMIN**, s. of John, b. June 12, 1765; d. May 15, 1845; m. Candace Brown, Nov. 29, 1792; she d. Nov. 6, 1831.
Ch.: Bathsheba, Aug. 14, 1794; m. John William B., Feb. 26, 1810; d. July 20, 1820.
Stedman, March 26, 1812.
Benjamin, Jr., Nov. 12, 1797.
18. **JOHN, JR.**, s. of John, b. 1767; d. Dec. 26, 1827; m. Lois Nichols, Nov. 20, 1794; she d. Oct. 8, 1867.
Ch.: Lucy, Feb. 16, 1797; m. Seth Dunham, April 12, 1826. James, April 27, 1806; d. Aug. 6, 1846.
John, July 1, 1798. Bezaleel, Aug. 18, 1808.
Lois, Feb. 22, 1800; d. Nov. 13, 1867. Asa, Dec. 8, 1811.
Sarah, Aug. 2, 1801; d. about 1805. Eunice, April 5, 1816.
Samuel, Oct. 16, 1803; d. —. Aaron, Sept. 28, 1819.
19. **JACOB**, s. of Lemuel, b. April 24, 1779; d. Dec. 15, 1811; m. Kafira Janes, Dec. 29, 1801.
Ch.: Merrick, June 7, 1802. Orrel Janes, May 21, 1808.
William Janes, Jan. 23, 1804. Eliza Hamilton, Jan. 7, 1811.
Cheney Janes, Nov. 19, 1806.
20. **ELI**, s. of Samuel, b. Dec. 4, 1781; m. Flavia Bliss, May 13, 1802; their daughter, Lovisa, b. April 23, 1803.
21. **HARRIS**, s. of Capt. Thomas, b. Feb. 22, 1790; m. Sally Morgan, April 28, 1814; their son, Lewis, b. Dec. 23, 1814. This family moved to Brimfield, Ohio.

22. ORSON, s. of Capt. Thomas, b. May 20, 1801; d. April 8, 1870; m. Sarah R. Tarbell, Dec. 18, 1823; she d. Sept. 14, 1846; m. (2) Mrs. Hannah Davis, April 27, 1848; she d. Sept. 18, 1848; m. (3) Catharine Morse, April 16, 1850.

Ch.: Charlotte Hayden, June 6, 1825; m. John O., Sept. 8, 1834.

William H. Butterfield, Sept. 13, 1849. Sophronia A., July 15, 1837; d. Jan. 30, 1840.

Edward W., April 9, 1827; d. Dec. 13, 1878.

William H., Nov. 26, 1839; d. June 9, 1844.

Elijah T., June 26, 1829.

Sarah A., March 7, 1832; m. Samuel E. William T., Aug. 22, 1851; d. March 6, 1854.

Clapp, Oct. 31, 1861.

23. BENJAMIN, JR., s. of Benjamin, b. Nov. 12, 1797; d. Aug. 16, 1863; m. Ruth Blisa, May 14, 1822.

Ch.: Mary B., Aug. 11, 1823; m. James Adaline and Emeline, (twins), Feb. 13, 1828; both died.

Candace B., Aug. 17, 1825; m. Heli W. William H., May 3, 1829.

Howard, Oct. 29, 1851. Caroline R., Jan. 29, 1837; m. Morris S. Hale, July 5, 1867.

24. JOHN, s. of John, Jr., b. July 1, 1798; m. Sophia Prince, Nov. 9, 1836.

Ch.: John A., Aug. 6, 1838; d. June 9, 1850. Eliza Ann, Sept. 23, 1847; d. May 31, 1850.

Lewis, March 16, 1840.

John Ames, June 6, 1852.

Asa, April 24, 1842; d. May 28, 1850.

George, Feb. 20, 1854.

Ellen, Dec. 31, 1844; d. May 25, 1850.

Roger, June 23, 1855.

25. BEZALEEL, s. of John, Jr., b. Aug. 18, 1808; d. Oct. 19, 1853; m. Lucy Ferry, April 26, 1835; she d. Sept. 16, 1836; m. (2) Sabra Ferry, May 3, 1837.

Ch.: Lucius Bezaleel, Sept. 16, 1836; d. Nov. 27, 1836. Lucy Ann, Oct. 22, 1844; m. Charles H. Mitchell, Oct. 18, 1866.

Ella Augusta, March 1, 1851.

26. WILLIAM J., s. of Jacob, b. Jan. 23, 1804; m. Joanna L. Fuller (int.) Dec. 3, 1828; she d. Nov. 4, 1876.

Ch.: Fanny M., Jan. 1, 1836; m. Ezra B. Weld, Dec. 23, 1859; d. Aug. 8, 1870.

27. ELIJAH T., s. of Orson, b. June 26, 1829; m. Catherine M. Roberts, May 9, 1855.

Ch.: Ella Maria, Nov. 21, 1858.

Gertrude, Sept. 1, 1867.

Everett, July 18, 1861.

Robert Grant, Oct. 30, 1869.

Florence, July 10, 1864.

Irving, Dec. 10, 1872.

28. WILLIAM H., s. of Benjamin, Jr., b. May 3, 1829; m. Sarah Jane Upham, Oct. 1, 1851; she d. Oct. 23, 1864; m. (2) Julia A. Newell, June 25, 1867.

Ch.: Olive Josephine, June 29, 1852; d. April 1, 1861. Frank William, April 18, 1858; d. April 7, 1861.

Addie and Emma, (twins), Aug. 11, 1856; George Warren, April 24, 1860.

Addie d. Aug. 11, 1856; Emma d. Aug. 16, 1856.

CHENEY SOLANDER.

SOLANDER, CHENEY, b. March 2, 1797; d. Apr. 24, 1877; m. Mary Lamson, Feb. 17, 1819.

Ch.: Eliza Ann, March 26, 1820; m. Har- Harriet N., Nov. 9, 1829; m. J. L. Upham,
rison G. Whitney, Dec. 25, 1855. March 20, 1849; m. (2) Calvin A.
Charles E., Jan. 27, 1822; d. May 12, 1842. Marsh, Oct. 4, 1854; their daughter,
Ada C., b. Dec. 30, 1855; d. Jan. 16, 1872.

THE SPAULDING FAMILY.

1. EDWARD SPAULDING, the first of the family in this country of whom there is any account, came from Lincolnshire, England, about 1630. He first settled in Braintree, Mass., afterwards was one of the original settlers of Chelmsford, Mass. Joseph, son of Edward born at Braintree, Oct. 25, 1646; married Mary Jewell, probably of Chelmsford; resided in Chelmsford and Plainfield, Conn., where he died, April 3, 1740. Ebenezer, son of Joseph, born at Chelmsford, July 1701; married Hannah Craft of Westford, Mass.; resided in Westford. Philip, son of Ebenezer born March 18, 1736, married Elizabeth Obert of Acton, resided in Westford. Rev. Philip, son of Philip, born at Westford, Nov. 18, 1776; died May 25, 1834; he was settled at Penobscot, Me., and afterwards at Jamaica, Vt.; he married Mrs. Tirza (Hoar) Tobey, widow of Rev. Alvan Tobey of Wilmington, Vt., and daughter of Capt. Joseph Hoar of Brimfield, Oct. 29, 1816; she died Sept. 29, 1848.

Ch.: Tirza Adaline, Aug. 13, 1817; m. Mary A., April 24, 1823.
Rev. Moses K. Cross, May 4, 1842; d. Levi P., Feb. 14, 1825; d. April 22, 1828.
1851. Philip D., Dec. 29, 1826.
Samuel T., May 2, 1819. Juliet P., Oct. 31, 1828; d. Sept. 22, 1830.
Pliny Fisk, April 10, 1821. Elijah P., March 17, 1831.

2. PLINY F., s. of Rev. Philip, b. April 10, 1821; came to Brimfield in 1836; m. Laura A. Fenton, Jan. 25, 1849.

Ch.: Charles F. June 27, 1850. Laura M., Feb. 13, 1857.
Mary A., July 31, 1852; d. Aug. 17, 1853. Willie H., June 9, 1861; d. Jan. 22, 1862.
Abbie E., Dec. 6, 1854. Carrie A., Oct. 7, 1862.

THE SPRING FAMILY.

1. SPRING, ELKANAH, b. at Northbridge Sept. 17, 1780; removed to Brimfield 1810; d. March 21, 1860; m. Phebe Capron June 6, 1805; she d. June 1, 1857.

Ch.: Lucy E., Feb. 28, 1806; d. June 10, Mary A., Dec. 14, 1809; m. Jonathan S.
1835. Angell May 21, 1851.
Laura E., Jan. 26, 1808; m. Benjamin Phebe C., Oct. 19, 1812; m. John W.
Winter May 30, 1854; d. May 15, 1876. Browning Feb. 2, 1859.

Asenath C., March 23, 1820; m. Jonathan S. Green Sept. 6, 1861; he d. Jan. 4, 1878. Jane E., Aug. 18, 1825; m. Geo. W. Upham Oct. 19, 1859. Frances, Aug. 28, 1831; d. Jan. 12, 1834.

John C., May 1, 1822.

2. JOHN C, s. of Elkanah, b. May 1, 1822; m. Addie S. Benson Aug. 14, 1877; their son John C. Jr., b. Sept. 28, 1878.

THE STEBBINS FAMILY.

Three members of the Stebbins family were among the original proprietors of Brimfield—Lieut. Thomas Stebbins, with his brother and nephew, Deacon John Stebbins and John, Jr. They were descended from Sir Thomas Stebbins, baronet of Yorkshire County, England. Rowland Stebbins came to America with his wife and four children, and was one of the company that settled Springfield in 1636. Afterward he removed to Northampton with his son John, and died there. Lieut. Thomas Stebbins died in Springfield, 1683, his children being Samuel, Thomas, Joseph, Sarah, Edward, Benjamin and Hannah. Samuel removed to Longmeadow, and his children were John, Ebenezer, William, Abigail, Joanna, Thomas, Benjamin and Mercy—of whom John and Thomas came to Brimfield with their families, though the latter removed to Monson in 1762, and was the ancestor of the Stebbins family of that town.

1. STEBBINS, DEA. JOHN, b. Feb. 13, 1686; d. May 1765; m. Patience——; she d. Oct. 5, 1761.

Ch.: John, Jr.
Levi.

• Patience; m. Joseph Hitchcock Aug. 12, 1744.

2. LIEUT. THOMAS, b. Oct. 10, 1698; d. 1773; m. Mary Munn.

Ch.: Thomas, Jr., May 7, 1722.
Abner, May 3, 1724.

Ebenezer, Oct. 25, 1734; m. Diadema Burt March 5, 1772.

Mary, May 25, 1726; m. Dr. Elijah Vanhorn.

James, April 29, 1740; m. Deborah Hoar Jan. 10, 1765.

Benjamin, Jan. 30, 1729.

Bethuel, Jan. 30, 1742; m. Molly Munn.

Asahel, July 16, 1731.

Jesse, Jan. 14, 1744; m. Mary Squires.

3. JOHN, JR, s. of Dea. John; d. 1784; m. Margaret Brooks Oct. 1, 1741; she d. Oct. 28, 1813.

Ch.: Margaret, April 11, 1742; d. Oct. 27, 1813.

Patience, Nov. 2, 1751; d. July 30, 1758.

John, Feb. 6, 1744.

Abigail, Sept. 10, 1754; m. Thomas Stebbins Sept. 3, 1774.

Zerah, Dec. 25, 1745.

Abel, March 9, 1757.

Mercy, Nov. 29, 1747; d. Nov. 17, 1827.

Patience, May 24, 1759; d. Dec. 10, 1838;

Levi, March 16, 1750.

Abijah, Feb. 8, 1764.

4. LEVI, s. of Dea. John; m. Mary Post Dec. 19, 1738; d. April 1, 1747.

Ch.: Levi, Jr., April 20, 1743; d. June 29, 1803. Judah, April 22, 1745.

5. **ABNER**, s. of Lieut. Thomas, b. May 3, 1724; d. Nov. 19, 1810; m. Martha Smith Dec. 26, 1751; she d. Aug. 24, 1803.

Ch.: Thomas, Nov. 4, 1752. Mary, Feb. 6, 1763; m. Aaron Hitchcock
Hasadiah, Oct. 25, 1754; m. Betty Sessions Babcock May 28, 1777. Jan. 26, 1786.
Abner, Nov. 2, 1757. Josiah, Nov. 19, 1765.
Martha, Feb. 20, 1760; m. Medad Hitchcock Jan. 19, 1792.
David, Oct. 21, 1779. Vashti, Oct. 18, 1770; m. Jesse Hitchcock Jan. 19, 1792.

6. **BENJAMIN**, s. of Lieut. Thomas, b. Jan. 30, 1729; d. May 28, 1769; m. Jerusha King July 5, 1758.

Ch.: Benjamin, Jr., Aug. 12, 1759. Jerusha, Aug. 2, 1765.
Jotham, April 21, 1761. Solomon, June 12, 1768.
David, June 15, 1763.

7. **John**, s. of John, Jr., b. Feb. 6, 1744; d. Oct. 3, 1775; m. Sarah Moffatt Dec. 5, 1765; she d. May, 1797.

Ch.: Mary, Oct. 4, 1766; d. Oct. 9, 1773. Titus, June 14, 1773.
Uriah, July 30, 1768. Elijah, May 20, 1775.
Phebe, Nov. 15, 1770.

8. **ZERAH**, s. of John, Jr., b. Dec. 25, 1745; d. July 9, 1803; m. Eunice Dunham June 11, 1771; she d. Jan. 4, 1823.

Ch.: Rhoda, May 21, 17—; m. Ephraim John, Oct. 24, 17—.
Crouch, Sept. 3, 1794.
Justus, March 6, 17—. Ruel, July 20, 178—.

9. **Abijah**, s. of John, Jr., b. Feb. 8, 1764; d. June 9, 1842; m. Polly——; she d. March 1, 1825.

Ch.: Tabitha Day, Feb. 17, 1792; d. Aug. 7, 1808. Margaret Brooks, March 6, 1802.

10. **Judah**, s. of Levi, b. April 22, 1745; m. Ruth Cutler Dady June 12, 1766.

Ch.: Judah, Jr., April, 1767; m. Mercy William, March 11, 1770.
Nichols March 1, 1787. Joseph, Dec. 26, 1773.

11. **THOMAS**, s. of Abner, b. Nov. 4, 1752; d. June 3, 1778; m. Abigail Stebbins Sept. 3, 1774.

Ch.: Thaddeus, July 15, 1774. Tirzah, Nov. 20, 1777.

12. **ABNER, JR.**, s. of Abner, b. Nov. 2, 1757; d. Nov. 7, 1846; m. Abigail Bacon April 21, 1785; she d. June 15, 1842.

Ch.: Margaret Russell, Oct. 1, 1785. Elvira, Feb. 17, 1796; d. March 27, 1869.
Abiel, Dec. 16, 1786. Catherine, June 21, 1797; m. James
Bathsheba, Nov. 19, 1788; m. Palamon Tourtellotte April 9, 1826.
Moon April 28, 1833. Ledocia, Aug. 19, 1800; d. March 27, 1846.
Lewis, July 29, 1790. Albigena W., March 4, 1802.
Erasmus, Aug. 17, 1792. Abner, June 4, 1804.
Marcia, July 1, 1794; m. William A. James Crafts, June 15, 1806.
Hyde March, 1820.

13. **BENJAMIN, JR.**, s. of Benjamin b. Aug. 12, 1759; m. **Miriam Huntley** June 3, 1779.

Ch.: Benjamin, July 6, 1780.

Iddo, April 28, 1785; m. **Susannah Ely**

Jacob, May 7, 1783.

Aug. 25, 1811.

14. **JOTHAM**, s. of Benjamin, b. April 21, 1761; m. **Phebe Ellinwood** Oct. 24, 1782.

Ch.: Samuel, Jan. 20, 1783.

Thomas, Feb. 25, 1787.

15. **URIAH**, s. of John, b. July 30, 1768; m. **Sally Bement** April 12, 1793.

Ch.: John, June 25, 1794.

Alice, Oct. 26, 1797.

Abel, April 23, 1796.

16. **JUSTUS**, s. of Zerah, b. March 6, (prob. 1775;) m. **Nabby Morgan** Dec. 31, 1799; their son John b. Dec. 9, 1801.

17. **LEWIS**, s. of Abner, Jr., b. July 29, 1790; d. June 2, 1871; m. **Mrs. Ann H. Parker** April 2, 1840; she d. March 9, 1866.

Ch.: Sophronia, Jan. 30, 1841; d. May 26, 1858.

Rebecca L., April 13, 1848.

L. Wilson, Nov. 23, 1843.

J. Freddie, Dec. 17, 1854; d. May 31, 1858.

Frances L. Jan. 21, 1846.

Lizzie A., July 25, 1857.

18. **ERASMUS**, s. of Abner, Jr., b. Aug. 17, 1792; d. June 11, 1839; m. **Lucy Nelson**; she d. Oct. 1856; **Julia m. George Royce**.

Ch.: Erasmus Darwin, 1834; d. Jan. 14, 1836.

L. Oakley, m. Timothy G. Houghton Oct. 28, 1857.

19. **ABNER**, s. of Abner, Jr., b. June 4, 1804; m. **Sarah J. Fuller**; she d. Nov. 27, 1872.

Ch.: Charles Emerson, Feb. 5, 1833.

Sarah Jane, May 9, 1843; m. Ezra P.

Josiah, June 10, 1835.

Tucker, (int.) Nov. 20, 1871,

Abner Henry, April 13, 1839; m. Ellen

A. Upham Jan 17, 1867.

20. **BENJAMIN**, s. of Benjamin, Jr., b. July 6, 1780; m. **Lydia** ———; their daughter, **Sophronia** born Aug. 22, 1803.

21. **LEWIS W.**, s. of Lewis, b. Nov. 23, 1843; m. **Malinda J. Sherman**, Oct. 28, 1868; their son **Robert Earl** born Jan. 28, 1878.

22. **JOSIAH**, s. of Abner, b. June 10, 1835; m. **Sarah S. Shaw**, Nov. 10, 1868.

Ch.: Nellie J., May 9, 1870,

Mabel L., 1874.

Josiah, Jr., Dec. 3, 1871.

THE TARBELL FAMILY.

The Tarbells of this country are descended from three brothers who came from Wales, and settled in Salem about 1660. John Tarbell went from Salem to Sturbridge, where he died at the age of 94. He

married Sarah Grosvenor of Pomfret, Conn., and had three children, Jerusha, John and Elijah, the latter being the ancestor of the Brimfield families. Of Elijah's immediate descendants, his son John Grosvenor Tarbell, graduated at Harvard, 1820, went to New Jersey in April, 1821, and taught a ladies' academy for several years, in the meantime united with the Reformed Church in the city of New Brunswick, there studied divinity in the theological seminary, was there licensed to preach as a minister of the reformed church, his first settlement was at Bloomfield, N. J., his next in Cayuga Co., N. Y., afterwards at Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., from there he removed to Michigan, where he preached for several years, but was not settled, and as these pages go to press, February, 1879, lives at Alamo, Mich., in his 86th year, enjoying an active mind and good health. He married Louisa Gregory, who was born at Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y., September 13, 1802; she d. June 19, 1875.

1. **TARBELL, ELIJAH**, b. May 11, 1751; d. Feb. 24, 1841; m. Hannah Upham, 1775; she d. June 6, 1851.

Ch.: Elijah, Jr., July 23, 1776.

William, Aug. 12, 1786.

Hannah, July 13, 1778; m. Samuel

John Grosvenor, Dec. 26, 1793.

Griggs, Jan. 27, 1803.

David Morse, Oct. 25, 1795.

Elias, April 8, 1781.

Caroline, Feb. 1, 1802; d. —.

Samuel, Sept. 10, 1784.

2. **ELIJAH, JR.**, s. of Elijah, b. July 23, 1776; d. Oct. 10, 1862; m. Submit Richardson, April 11, 1799; she d. Sept. 13, 1848; m. (2) Clarissa Kibbe, Nov. 1850; she d. Sept. 9, 1859.

Ch.: Sarah Richardson, Feb. 24, 1800; m. Orson Sherman, Dec. 1823; d. Sept. 14, 1846.

Damarius, July 25, 1810; m. Oliver W. Blair, June 5, 1834; d. Sept. 12, 1839.

Sophronia, Sept. 3, 1803; m. Elisha Abbey, Dec. 29, 1828; d. Nov. 12, 1833.

Caroline S., Aug. 21, 1812; m. Silas C. Herring, May 9, 1843.

Elijah M., —; d. March 14, 1809.

Mary W., May 2, 1815; m. Augustus Wheeler, Sept. 15, 1875.

3. **ELIAS**, s. of Elijah, b. April 8, 1781; d. Sept. 4, 1848; m. Hannah Weeks; int. Feb. 2, 1806; she d. Jan. 31, 1843.

Ch.: Delisa, May, 1807; d. Feb. 10, 1810.

Elias Waldo, Sept. 5, 1814; d. Dec. 13, 1842.

Mary Caroline, July 24, 1809; m. Paul W. Paige, Sept. 17, 1835.

Lucy Stearns, May 16, 1817; m. Henry

Louisa Catherine, Oct. 18, 1811; m.

F. Brown, Sept. 25, 1839.

Thomas B. Janes, Oct. 28, 1845; d. April 24, 1846.

Delisa Pierce, Dec. 19, 1819; m. Charles C. Warren, Aug. 30, 1842; d. Feb. 13, 1851.

4. **SAMUEL**, s. of Elijah, b. Sept. 10, 1784; d. March 12, 1857; m. Alice Oaks, April 27, 1809; she d. April 4, 1867.

Ch.: Lamira, Feb. 21, 1810; m. Sereno S. Fowler, March 28, 1837; m. (2) James M. Kellog.

Henry Holbrook, April 6, 1819; m. Cynthia J. Griggs, Aug. 22, 1842.

Samuel Emerson, May 2, 1813.

Warren Fay, Feb. 28, 1821.

5. WILLIAM, s. of Elijah, b. Aug. 12, 1787; d. Nov. 21, 1856; m. Betsey Smith, Dec. 12, 1811; she d. Aug. 9, 1862.

Ch.: Eliza Smith, July 20, 1812; m. John Gregory, June 14, 1826; m. Lydia Washington Phillips Oct. 24, 1836; d. B. Parker, Oct. 28, 1850.
Jan. 23, 1842.

Hannah, Oct. 18, 1814; m. Simeon Fol- Harriet Mabon, Oct. 17, 1828; m. James
som, Dec. 31, 1844. B. Brown, April 10, 1849.

William Grosvenor, April 10, 1817. Elijah Evarts, Feb. 2, 1831.

George Saunders, Dec. 5, 1823.

6. WARREN F., s. of Samuel, b. Feb. 28, 1821; d. Sept. 10, 1877; m. Mary Ann Brown, Nov. 18, 1845.

Ch.: Charles Sumner, Nov. 8, 1847. Edward Warren, Jan. 31, 1854; d. May
Sarah Anna, Sept. 7, 1851; d. Dec. 2, 25, 1857.
1852. Mary Anna, Oct. 10, 1857.

7. WILLIAM G., s. of William, b. April 10, 1817; d. Aug. 20, 1872; m. Ruth P. Lincoln; she d. Dec. 6, 1853; m. (2) Laura Fox, Nov. 1860; she d. Aug. 1862; m. (3) Mary W. Brant, March 20, 1865.

Ch.: Ann Eliza, Nov. 9, 1849; m. James Florence Annette, Sept. 21, 1852; d. Dec.
Gordon Emmons, Sept. 8, 1869. 28, 1853.

Marietta, Aug. 11, 1851; d. Sept. 30, Freddie Elwell, May, 1862; d. Aug. 1862.
1851. Mary B., July 5, 1866.

8. ELIJAH E., s. of William, b. Feb. 2, 1831; m. Julia Elisabeth Hitchcock, Nov. 24, 1852; she d. July 18, 1871; m. (2) Mrs. Mary H. Pierce, Nov. 27, 1872.

Ch.: William Eaton, April 30, 1857. George Evarts, Jan. 20, 1862.
Albert, Dec. 14, 1859.

THE THOMPSON FAMILY.

The Thompson Family came from Woburn to Brimfield, James being one of the original proprietors. In the Revolutionary struggle, his sons and grandsons took active part, Joseph being a captain in Col. Danielson's regiment, and afterward rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Massachusetts line at West Point. Jonathan was a lieutenant in Gates' Northern Army, and served in some capacity during the entire war; while Joseph Jr., and Sergeant James, the son of James Jr., gave their lives for the cause.

1. THOMPSON, JAMES, b. Dec. 14, 1696; d. May 25, 1776; m. Mary ———.

Ch.: James, Jr., May 7, 1724.

Daniel, Oct. 3, 1725.

Jonathan, May 23, 1727.

Mary, June 10, 1730; d. Sept. 17, 1730.

John, Aug. 5, 1731; m. Rebecca Russell,

Jan. 25, 1759; she d. Feb. 3, 1761.

Joseph, March 25, 1733.

Susanna, Jan. 25, 1735; m. Jotham Hancock, May 7, 1755.

Mary; m. Jonathan Babcock, Nov. 17
1757.

Elizabeth, Dec. 4, 1742; d. Sept. 20, 1743.

2. JAMES, JR., s. of James, b. May 7, 1724; m. Mary Hitchcock, April 28, 1749.

Ch.: James, May 2, 1750; d. Nov. 4, 1754. James, March 31, 1755; d. in captivity at Bathsheba, May 24, 1751; d. Oct. 31, 1754. York, 1776.
Alpheus, Jan. 12, 1758.
Alpheus, Aug. 13, 1752; d. Nov. 6, 1754. Solomon, Nov. 3, 1761; m. Polly Smith, July 13, 1786.

3. DANIEL, s. of James, b. Oct. 3, 1725; m. Hannah ———.

Ch.: Sybil, Oct. 14, 1750. Lucy, Feb. 8, 1758.
Daniel, Jr., Aug. 30, 1752.

4. LIEUT. JONATHAN, s. of James, b. May 23, 1727; d. Nov. 3, 1824; m. Elizabeth Warriner, Oct. 16, 1750; she d. Aug. 28, 1804.

Ch.: Thaddeus, July 2, 1751. John Warriner, July 17, 1765.
Elizabeth, July 13, 1753; m. Jonathan Mary, Nov. 5, 1767.
Morgan, Jr., Nov. 19, 1772. Sarah, March 8, 1770; m. Calvin Eaton, Sept. 9, 1792.
Jonathan, Jr., March 4, 1756. William, March 15, 1773; d. July 30, 1773.
Sylvanus, July 1, 1758. William, Jan., 1775.
Samuel, May 5, 1760.
Mary, Dec. 5, 1762; d. ———.

5. COL. JOSEPH, s. of James, b. March 25, 1733; m. Abigail Sherman, Feb. 19, 1754.

Ch.: Resinah, June 28, 1754; d. Nov. 29, 1754. Amherst, May 20, 1762.
Artemas, Oct. 27, 1764.
Resinah, Dec. 23, 1755. Abigail, Aug. 22, 1768.
Bathsheba, May 22, 1757. Rhoda, Dec. 18, 1773.
Joseph, Jr., Jan. 25, 1760; d. in Rev. Army, Dec. 1776.

6. SYLVANUS, s. of Jonathan, b. July 1, 1758; d. March 6, 1833; m. Betsey ———.

Ch.: William Warriner, Feb. 23, 1786. Betsey, April 4, 1797; m. James Wolcott, Jr., Oct. 9, 1820.
Phebe Locke, March 30, 1788. Sylvanus, Jr., March 7, 1799.
Samuel Brewer, Oct. 6, 1790; d. Oct. 9, 1793. Archibald Brewer, June 1, 1801.
Horace, Sept. 13, 1792; d. Oct. 9, 1793. Mary, Sept. 27, 1804; m. Samuel H. Judson, April 4, 1826.
James, Oct. 23, 1794.

7. WILLIAM W., s. of Sylvanus, b. Feb. 23, 1786; m. Annis Young; she d. May 21, 1817; m. (2) Eliza S——.

Ch.: Abigail Munger, July 15, 1813. Eliza Ann, Feb. 19, 1825.
William Warriner, Jr., April 27, 1817;
d. ———.

8. JOEL, m. Thena Allen; d. Feb. 6, 1840.

Ch.: Sarah, April 25, 1814; m. Abraham Charles, May 3, 1837; d. Feb. 6, 1840.
Joel, Jr., Feb. 12, 1816; d. Feb. 28, 1846.

THE TOWNSLEY FAMILY.

One of the original proprietors was Micah Townsley, as the name was then spelled, from whose sons the later families of the name descended, came to this country as a licensed exhorter. Married Hannah Stebbins of Springfield, Feb. 20, 1712-13; she a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Dorchester Stebbins. Reuben, born Nov. 18, 1718; Abner, born March, 1721.

1. REUBEN, m. Sarah Blodget, Aug. 6, 1741; d. in Rev. Army, July 25, 1776.

CA.: Sarah, June 16, 1742; m. Elijah Reuben, Jr., March 6, 1747.

Hitchcock, Oct. 18, 1764.

Hannah, Sept. 27, 1749.

Eunice, Nov. 6, 1744; m. John Harris, Dan, Feb. 10, 1752; d. Oct. 7th, 1756.
May 4, 1763.

Nicanor, Nov. 12, 1755.

2. ABNER, m. Bathsheba Colton of Springfield, by Rev. Noah Mirrick, Feb. 22, 1749; d. 1796.

CA.: Bathsheba, Feb. 26, 1750.

Persis, Aug. 30, 1765; m. Thomas Hinkley, Jan. 18, 1790.

Adam, April 8, 1752.

Gad, Sept. 20, 1754.

Abner, Jr., Feb. 19, 1768.

Forbush, Dec. 9, 1760; d. Feb. 20, 1764.

Elizabeth, Dec. 21, 1769; d. Aug. 1776.

Dan, Oct. 6, 1763.

3. REUBEN, JR., s. of Reuben, b. March 6, 1747; d. Aug. 1828; m. Abigail Morgan, Nov. 14, 1768; she d. Jan. 3, 1838.

CA.: Sarah, Nov. 29, 1769; m. Thomas David, April 28, 1779.

Sherman, Jr., July 9, 1789.

Abisha, Oct. 17, 1781.

Willis, Jan. 29, 1772; m. at Cazenovia, N. Y.; d. March 9, 1854; had five children.

Eunice, Nov. 3, 1784; m. James Safford,

July 8, 1802; m. (2) Walter Upham.

Asenath, Feb. 26, 1776; m. Perley Morgan, Dec. 29, 1791.

4. ADAM, s. of Abner, b. April 8, 1752; d. Sept. 16, 1788; m. Ajubah Lumbard, April 8, 1779.

CA.: Neil, Feb. 9, 1781.

Adam, Jr., Feb. 12, 1786.

Gideon, May 5, 1783.

Abiel, May 2, 1787.

5. ABISHA, s. of Reuben, b. Oct. 17, 1781; m. Eleanor Pickering of Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1801; d. Aug. 20, 1856; she d. Nov. 11, 1856.

CA.: Channel Pickering, April 25, 1802; Asenath Maria, July 11, 1810; d. June 2, 1829.

Rebecca Keyes, March 28, 1805; d. June 14, 1819.

Abner M., March 6, 1813; d. March, 1869.

Lucius, M. Dec. 28, 1815; d. July 9, 1866.

Sarah Eveline, Aug. 15, 1808; m. Lyman Durkee, April 1, 1834; d. March 22, 1860.

Alfred Lyon, May 1, 1818.

George Reuben, Oct. 7, 1820.

THE TRASK FAMILY.

1. TRASK, BENJAMIN, d. Feb. 2, 1776; m. Mary ———.

Ch.: Retire, Feb. 22, 1751.

Nahum, July 25, 1761.

William, Sept. 10, 1753.

Molly, March, 1764; m. Daniel Morgan,

Rufus, April 7, 1756; d. Sept. 8, 1757.

March 27, 1794.

Rufus, Aug. 6, 1758.

2. DR. ISRAEL, b. 1746; d. at Greenwich, 1809; m. Bashaway ———; she d. June 30, 1773; m. (2) Sarah Lawrence; she d. Aug. 3, 1827.

Ch.: Bashaway, March 15, 1770; m. James Lawrence, May 15, 1781.

Moses Church, June 24, 1787.

William Porter, April 21, 1786.

Israel, Jr., March 18, 1775.

Augustus, May 18, 1788; d. Oct. 26, 1818.

Sally, Jan. 23, 1778; m. Stephen Pynchon,

Emily, May 3, 1791; m. Bela Welsh, Jan.

Jan. 13, 1799.

8, 1812.

3. COL. ISRAEL, s. of Dr. Israel, b. March 18, 1775; m. Elizabeth

Ch.: William Carter, Dec. 17, 1803; d. Elizabeth Lawrence, Feb. 25, 1813.

June 11, 1815.

Israel Carter, Oct. 17, 1815.

Eliza, June 11, 1805; d. in inf.

Sarah, Oct. 21, 1816.

Frederick Augustus, July, 1808.

William Elliot, Dec. 5, 1820.

Eliza, Aug. 2, 1809; d. Jan. 17, 1813.

THE UPHAM FAMILY.

1. UPHAM, JONATHAN, b. Feb. 27, 1759; d. April 2, 1840; m. Sarah Upham, Aug. 22, 1782; she d. Nov. 24, 1850.

Ch.: Rebecca, Dec. 1, 1782; m. ——— Sally, Jan. 18, 1794.

Lyon; d. Oct., 1847.

Erastus, Sept. 1, 1798; d. June 28, 1850.

Patty, Dec. 5, 1784.

Alvin, Aug. 2, 1799; d. Sept., 1852.

Walter, April 25, 1787.

Diantha, May 4, 1802; m. ——— Hopkins;

Calvin, June 28, 1789; d. Oct. 14, 1797.

d. Feb. 7, 1850.

Bathsheba, June 27, 1791; m. William

Horace, April 14, 1806; d. July 26, 1847.

Webber, March 3, 1816.

2. LEONARD, b. Feb. 12, 1767; d. Oct. 24, 1824; m. Abigail Weld, June 12, 1788; she d. Feb. 16, 1832.

Ch.: Joshua, March 17, 1791.

Mariah, Dec. 21, 1799; m. Horace Allen,

Lyman, Dec. 30, 1792.

Nov. 16, 1830; d. Feb. 28, 1834.

William W., Feb. 20, 1796.

Abigail, Jan. 29, 1802; m. Otis McClentice,

Amnarillys, March 9, 1798; m. Walter

March 14, 1826; d. Sept. 24, 1840.

Shumway, March 1, 1821; d. Jan. 20,

Leonard, Jr., Oct. 24, 1804; m. Susan

1866.

Ellis, Nov. 16, 1830; d. March 14, 1851.

3. WALTER, s. of Jonathan, b. April 25, 1787; d. Oct. 23, 1836; m. Lucy Blodgett; she d. July 31, 1822; m. (2) Eunice (Townsend) Safford.

Ch.: Mary, Nov. 12, 1812; m. Benjamin Albert, July 27, 1823.
 Pierce; d. May 1, 1844. Porter, Oct. 29, 1825.
 George H., Sept. 8, 1814. Malina, June 24, 1827.
 Louisa P., May 2, 1817; d. Nov. 18, 1818. Jane, m. R. Williams, Grand Rapids,
 Sarah M., Oct. 21, 1819; m. Nelson F. Mich.
 Rogers, July 22, 1861.

4. JOSHUA, s. of Leonard, b. March 17, 1791; d. March 4, 1866;
 m. Anna Hayward, March 29, 1820; she d. Nov. 12, 1873.

Ch.: George W., July 16, 1821. Louisa H., May 5, 1829; d. Aug. 4, 1864.
 Lucy Ann, April 5, 1823; m. John W. Flavilla R., Dec. 25, 1834; d. Aug. 16,
 Draper, Nov. 26, 1846. 1853.
 Abigail, Oct. 23, 1826; m. Joseph W. Ellen A., May 3, 1837; m. Abner H.
 Averill, April 29, 1852. Stebbins, Jan. 16, 1867.

5. LYMAN, s. of Leonard, b. Dec. 30, 1792; d. May 11, 1851; m.
 Elizabeth Ellis, Oct. 31, 1822; she d. March 12, 1864.

Ch.: Baxter Ellis, May 1, 1824; d. Feb. Calvin L., Nov. 13, 1829; d. June 21,
 21, 1844. 1861.

6. WILLIAM W., s. of Leonard, b. Feb. 20, 1796; d. Sept. 13,
 1827; m. Nancy Smith, Oct. 11, 1818.

Ch.: Joseph Lyman, June 2, 1819; d. Timothy, March 3, 1823; d. Dec. 29, 1824.
 July 17, 1819. William, Feb. 27, 1825.

Maria Taft, Oct. 11, 1820; m. Henry J. Joseph Leonard, Oct. 20, 1827.
 Lyman, 1842.

7. GEORGE W., s. of Joshua, b. July 16, 1821; d. March 29, 1869;
 m. Jane E. Spring, Oct. 19, 1859.

Ch.: Phebe E., Feb. 10, 1863. Leonard S., March 21, 1865.

8. JOSEPH L., s. of William W., b. Oct. 20, 1827; d. May 11,
 1851; m. Harriet N Solander, March 20, 1849; their daughter, Mary
 L., born Aug. 20, 1850; d. Dec. 22, 1851.

REV. JOSEPH VAILL, D. D.

Rev. Joseph, Jr., s. of Rev. Joseph, of East Haddam, Ct., b. July
 28, 1790; d. Feb. 22, 1869; m. Anne Kirtland, Dec. 7, 1813; she d.
 Feb. 6, 1829; m. (2) Mrs. Nancy (Pope) Howe, Jan. 6, 1830; she d.
 Feb. 3, 1871.

Ch.: William K., April 29, 1815.

Henry M., Feb. 6, 1824.

Timothy D., May 12, 1817.

Edward W., April, 1826.

Joseph A., May 8, 1819; d. June 19, 1819. Sarah Delia, Jan. 26, 1829; d. Sept. 14,
 Anne E., May 22, 1820. 1832.

Joseph F., May 7, 1822; d. Dec. 25, 1871.

THE WALES FAMILY.

Royal Wales came to Brimfield about 1830; resided here until
 1838, when he removed to Wales, where he died Aug. 30, 1857; m.

Palace Codrington, Oct. 31, 1796; she died Jan. 14, 1803; m. (2) Mrs. Ruby (Porter) Bliss, May 27, 1805.

Ch.: Sally, Jan. 22, 1797.

Royal Porter, Feb. 14, 1806.

Eliza, April 10, 1801; m. Rev. E. Robinson, May 16, 1825.

ROYAL P., s. of Royal, b. Feb. 14, 1806, came to Brimfield several years before his father; removed to Wales in 1858, where he died, May 5, 1868; m. Eudotia M. Hitchcock; she d. Aug. 6, 1870.

Ch.: Sarah W., Oct. 21, 1828; m. Clinton M. Dyer, Mar. 17, 1875.

Royal P., Jr., Nov. 16, 1835; d. Oct. 9, 1836.

Elizabeth T., Sept. 26, 1830; m. Marshall W. French, Jan. 10, 1855.

Charlotte E., Nov. 26, 1837; d. Feb. 19, 1840.

Samuel A., May 10, 1833; d. Dec. 30, 1874.

Charlotte P., Sept. 26, 1842; m. Myron L. Chamberlain, Sept. 23, 1874.

THE WARD FAMILY.

Christopher Ward, the first of this family in Brimfield, was the son of Ebenezer Ward, of Union, Ct. He was a man of immense physical power, and served faithfully in the patriot army during the entire Revolutionary War. In later life he became a sincere and exemplary Christian, as faithful a soldier of the Cross as previously of his country.

1. WARD, CHRISTOPHER, b. Nov. 5, 1759; d. Oct. 14, 1840; m. Sarah Morgan, June 10, 1784; she d. April 30, 1814; m. (2) Sarah Newell, June 20, 1815; she d. Feb. 19, 1829; m. (3) Mrs. Betsey Blodgett, Jan. 15, 1830; she d. Jan. 3, 1832; m. (4) Mrs. Sybil Bond, Oct. 13, 1833; she d. Dec. 5, 1862.

Ch.: Rachel Morgan, March 2, 1785; m. James Nutting, Nov. 14, 1816.

Calvin Eaton, Feb. 17, 1791; d. Feb. 6, 1816.

Sarah, April 9, 1786; d. Dec. 23, 1808.

William M., Nov. 13, 1801.

Julius, May 4, 1788.

2. JULIUS, s. of Christopher, b. May 4, 1788; d. Nov. 4, 1828; m. Flavilla Janes, May 7, 1815.

Ch.: Sarah M., Dec. 14, 1817; m. Charles G. Lyman, April 7, 1842.

Jane Elizabeth, March 22, 1824; m. Eben Jackson, Sept., 1849.

Calvin M., Feb. 25, 1820.

Lucy Morgan, June 3, 1826; d. March 2, 1867.

Augusta Allen, March 28, 1822; m. Simon B. Ward, Nov. 28, 1844.

Mary Eliza, Feb. 25, 1829; d. Sept. 11, 1850.

3. WILLIAM M., s. of Christopher, b. Nov. 13, 1801; d. June 7, 1874; m. Eliza Lamb, Nov. 27, 1825; she d. May 5, 1845; m. (2) Clarissa R. Pierce, Sept. 2, 1845.

Ch.: Frances A., April 18, 1830; m. Horace B. Tuttle, Nov. 29, 1849.

Adaline L., Jan. 14, 1835; m. C. Henry LeBarron, Jan. 15, 1857.

Charles E., April 29, 1833; d. Nov. 8, 1833.

Edward C., May 7, 1837; d. Jan. 13, 1840.
Charlotte M., Jan. 15, 1841; m. E. Charles Morgan, Feb. 13, 1864.

4. CALVIN M., s. of Julius, b. Feb. 25, 1820; m. Sarah Ann Brown, Nov. 27, 1844.

Ch.: Edward C., Feb., 1849; d. May 10, Fred Leroy, Dec. 4, 1851.

1849.

George Calvin, March 17, 1854.

THE WARREN FAMILY.

The Warren family came to Brimfield from Weston, Mass. Philemon being one of the sixth generation in America, a descendant of John Warren, born in England in 1585, who came to Watertown in 1630.

1. WARREN, PHILEMON, b. Jan. 3, 1761; d. March 10, 1847; m. Hannah Johnson, April 21, 1791; she d. Dec. 5, 1850.

Ch.: Elvira; m. Lieut. Washington Lyon, Sophronia, July 4, 1802; m. Augustus Wheeler, Dec. 18, 1825.

Nabby, March 19, 1795; m. Asher Knight, Susan, Aug. 12, 1804; m. Noadiah Emons, June 25, 1840.

March 19, 1816.

Fitz Henry, Jan. 11, 1816.

John Merrick, Sept. 6, 1797.

2. JOHN M., s. of Philemon, b. Sept. 6, 1797; d. Sept. 4, 1868; m. Rachel Harvey, July 18, 1819; she d. Feb. 28, 1845; m. (2) Charlotte R. Burley, Sept. 6, 1848.

Ch.: Charles Carson, April 23, 1820.

Harriet Lyon, Jan. 15, 1827; m. Samuel

James Johnson, March 23, 1822.

W. Brown, Sept. 17, 1849.

Elizabeth, June 15, 1824; m. W. J. Anderson, Jan. 3, 1848.

Sarah Jane, Nov. 24, 1830; m. Charles Stoughton, Nov. 3, 1856.

Julia Carter, Oct. 11, 1834.

3. GEN. FITZ HENRY, s. of Philemon, b. Jan. 11, 1816; d. June 21, 1878, at Brimfield where he had resided for several years previous; m. Sophia Hannah Bartlett, Oct. 29, 1838; she d. March 15, 1877.

Ch.: William Augustus, Jan. 31, 1844; d. Francis Johnson, April 21, 1853.

Dec. 6, 1856.

Lily Johnson, June 11, 1858.

Edward Bartlett, Dec. 10, 1847; d. May 28, 1862.

4. CHARLES C., s. of John M., b. April 23, 1820; m. Delisa P. Tarbell, Aug. 30, 1842; she d. Feb. 13, 1851; m. (2) Margaretta Doremus, Jan. 4, 1860; daughter Elizabeth, born March 25, 1845; m. Edward S. Daniell, May 23, 1865.

5. JAMES, J., s. of John M., b. March 23, 1822; m. Mary Emons, Oct. 24, 1844.

Ch.: Fanny Emons, June 21, 1846.

Mary Wheeler, March 31, 1854.

Ellen Eliza, Oct. 6, 1848.

John M., May 10, 1857.

THE WEBBER FAMILY.

1. FRANCIS WEBBER came from Holland to this town about 1814; he was born Aug. 28, 1780; d. March 17, 1853; m. Elisabeth Pike, Dec. 23, 1804; she d. April 29, 1864.

Ch.: Luther, Aug. 3, 1805.
Orrin, June 27, 1808.

Eliza, Sept. 7, 1812; m. Miner Hall, June
2, 1831.

2. LUTHER, s. of Francis, b. Aug. 3, 1805; d. July 17, 1869; m.
Cynthia Hovey, int. Dec. 14, 1830.

Ch.: George H., March 22, 1834; d. Julia E., June 26, 1838; m. William A.
Nov. 18, 1848. Gilbert, Dec. 1, 1858.

THE WELD FAMILY.

BENJAMIN DRAPER, s. of Joshua Weld, b. at Tyringham, Mass.,
May 21, 1765; removed from there to Brimfield about 1813; d. June
8, 1835; m. Persis Wicker, Feb. 18, 1794, she died Nov. 25, 1857.

Ch.: Miriam, Nov. 18, 1794; m. Need- Persis W., Dec. 30, 1801; m. Ira Hall,
ham Moulton, Int., June 28, 1834. June 26, 1833; m. (2) S. V. R. Smith.

David, May 17, 1796; d. Dec. 12, 1872. John, Feb. 23, 1804; m. Julia Winsor,

Benjamin Draper, Jr., March 24, 1798; removed to Providence, R. I.

d. March 29, 1862. Mary, April 9, 1807; m. Timothy Cutler,

Cynthia P., Aug. 29, 1800; m. Elijah C. April 25, 1841.

Babcock, Dec. 17, 1823. Betsey A., Nov. 17, 1809; m. Jonathan

G. Royce, Dec. 17, 1847.

AUGUSTUS WHEELER.

Augustus, s. of Asa, b. Sept. 11, 1799; came to Brimfield in 1822;
married Sophronia Warren, Dec. 18, 1825; she died Feb. 3, 1872;
m. (2) Mary W. Tarbell, Sept. 14, 1875.

Ch.: William Augustus, May 17, 1827; Delia Ann, Dec. 21, 1830; d. Aug. 30,
d. Feb. 3, 1829. 1834.

EZEKIEL WHITING.

WHITING, EZEKIEL, m. Azuba Moulton, Nov. 23, 1815.

Ch.: Homer Lysander, Feb. 27, 1816.

Helen Laurens, Jan. 10, 1826.

Herbert Lloyd, Aug. 19, 1817.

Hersey LeRoy, Jan. 9, 1831.

Hudson Lafayette, Dec. 5, 1819.

Hermone L., Oct. 10, 1833.

Herschell Leavitt, Dec. 27, 1821.

Laura Jane, Oct. 24, 1836.

Haskell Leopold, Dec. 15, 1823.

GEORGE PUFFER WIGHT.

WIGHT, GEORGE PUFFER, b. Nov. 3, 1783; still living (Feb.,
1879), "the oldest man in town;" m. Hannah Ferry, June 12, 1810;
she d. Feb. 12, 1875.

Ch.: George Washington, Feb. 12, 1811. Daniel, July 21, 1820.

Hancy Elizabeth, Sept. 17, 1814; m. Ru-
fus Fosket, May 9, 1843.

THE WILLIAMS FAMILY.

1. WILLIAMS, REV. NEHEMIAH, b. Feb. 24, 1749; d. Nov. 26, 1796; m. Persis Keyes; she d. Aug. 28, 1827.

Ch.: Peggy, Sept. 10, 1776.

Lewis, Sept. 16, 1784.

Ebenezer, Nov. 24, 1777.

Percy, May 31, 1786.

Stephen Keyes, Feb. 25, 1779; d. March 8, 1809.

Charles, Aug. 16, 1788.

William, May 16, 1790.

Nehemiah, Jr., June 7, 1780.

Sarah Porter, July 22, 1792; m. James

Samuel Hopkins, Jan. 22, 1782.

Anthony, June 7, 1818.

2. EBENEZER, s. of Rev. Nehemiah, b. June 7, 1780; he died June 20, 1856; m. Eliza Whitwell, Dec. 27, 1808; she d. April 6, 1827; m. (2) Gracia Denny, (int.) March 14, 1829; she d. Oct. 22, 1860. Family removed to Illinois.

Ch. Lucy Tyler, July 20, 1809; m. Virgil

Chester Keyes, Jan. 13, 1818.

B. Bogue, April 23, 1840; d. January 16, 1864.

Charlotte Whitwell, Sept. 11, 1820; m. William E. Mason, June 11, 1838.

Mary Eliza, Jan. 22, 1811; m. Horatio Wales, April 21, 1833.

Frances Marshall, Feb. 8, 1824; m. John H. Woodruff, Nov. 24, 1847.

Chester Keyes, Oct. 29, 1812; d. Sept. 9, 1816.

Elizabeth, Oct. 20, 1826; m. Daniel Waterbury, Feb. 16, 1848.

Persis Keyes, May 16, 1816; m. Charles

L. Shepard, Nov., 1839; d. Nov. 7, 1852.

3. LEWIS, s. of Rev. Nehemiah, b. Sept. 16, 1784; m. Jerusha Keyes; she d. Oct. 3, 1817; m. (2) Lydia Carter, June 20, 1820; she d. Aug. 27, 1824; m. (3) Susan Dwight (int.), Jan. 1, 1834.

Ch.: Harriet Porter, Oct. 11, 1816; d. Lewis, June 20, 1837.

April 20, 1817.

THE WYLES FAMILY.

1. WYLES, JOHN, b. July 31, 1792; d. Oct. 19, 1875; m. Lydia Lyon, March 19, 1816; she d. May 8, 1861.

Ch.: Sarah Goodwin, Jan. 25, 1817; m. John Osgood, Feb. 6, 1824; d. Sept. 25, Bartholomew Brown, Nov. 30, 1841. 1832.

Delia Olmstead, March 28, 1820; m. Marshall B. Blake, Oct. 19, 1848.

Washington Lyon, March 29, 1828; d. May 28, 1829.

William Henry, Jan. 28, 1822.

2. WILLIAM H., s. of John, b. Jan. 28, 1822; d. April 23, 1877; m. Anna C. Pickett, June 8, 1852; she d. Jan. 2, 1879.

Ch.: Lizzie Lyon, May 10, 1856; m. John F. Converse, Feb. 4, 1879.

Mary Frances, Oct. 31, 1860; d. Jan. 2, 1868.

Delia Pickett, Jan. 31, 1858.

Lydia Lyon, Nov. 28, 1865.

Mary Frances, Jan. 7, 1868.

The following families were not received in time for insertion in their proper place :

THE ALEXANDER FAMILY.

1. JOSEPH ALEXANDER, born at Upton, Mass., June 23, 1776, moved from Bellingham to Western, now Warren about 1802, where he resided a few years when he removed to Brimfield, he d. Feb. 28, 1850, he m. Beulah Albee, she d. Jan. 15, 1820; m. (2) Susanna Chapman, September, 1820, she d. Feb. 16, 1849; m. (3) Mrs. Eleanor Twitchell, Int., Aug. 10, 1849.

Ch.: Sarah, July 19, 1798; m. Foster Stoddard, April 12, 1829; m. (2) Bramin Sibley, March 26, 1851.

Sullivan, April 21, 1800.

Elliot, May 3, 1802.

Nathan, Oct. 14, 1805; d. March 31, 1872.

Diana, Feb. 12, 1808; m. Almeron Sperry of Homer, N. Y.

Louisa, March 17, 1811; m. Clark Alexander, Jan. 17, 1847.

Augustus, June 28, 1814; m. Marsha Fenton, Int., Sept. 2, 1838, removed to Homer, N. Y.

2. SULLIVAN, s. of Joseph, b. April 21, 1800; d. Jan. 27, 1854; m. Sophia Fairbanks, April 12, 1832.

Ch.: Susan, Feb. 12, 1833; m. Frederic Augustus W., May 13, 1842.

C. Beck, Feb. 27, 1859.

Lydia O., June 1, 1836; m. Lorenzo C. Ferry, May 5, 1859.

Harriet D., April 27, 1839; m. Frederic Smith, Oct. 26, 1859.

Sarah E., July 24, 1846; m. Lewis Bixby, June 18, 1874.

3. ELLIOT, s. of Joseph, b. May 3, 1802; d. Nov. 14, 1853; m. Chloe Merritt, April 14, 1830.

Ch.: Fidelea, Sept. 3, 1830; m. Horace Barnes, April 10, 1861.

Joseph Merritt, Aug. 8, 1834; m. Lucinda Hall of Boston, 1868.

Jane Marion, Dec. 27, 1836; m. Charles R. Damon June 17, 1879.

Henry Dresser, Aug. 16, 1839; m. Mary Grear of Warren, 1867.

Charles Elliot, March 10, 1841, enlisted in Co. G. 46th Regt. of Mass. Vol. Aug., 1862; died at New Berne, N. C. April 6, 1863.

THE BARROWS FAMILY.

1. DEA CHARLES, s. of Noah Barrows, b. at Thompson, Conn.; first settled at Monson, removed to Brimfield in 1809; died Nov. 15, 1846; m. Huldah Frizzell, she died April 27, 1851.

Ch.: Theodore, Sept. 6, 1802; m. Clarissa Leland, settled at Hinsdale, Mass,

Mary, Sept. 19, 1805; m. Elisha Abbey, Dec. 9, 1834.

Eli, Aug. 22, 1808.

Adaline, Nov. 1, 1810; m. Rev. Alanson Alvord, April 3, 1837; d. May 3, 1849.

Charles Austin, June 12, 1815; m. Emily A. Searle; d. May 15, 1872.

2. **ELL**, s. of Dea. Charles, b. Aug. 22, 1808; m. Lucretia Abbey, Sept. 5, 1833.

Ch.: Albert Huntington, Jan. 11, 1837; George Bowers, May 11, 1840.

d. July 28, 1843.

Sarah Lucretia, Jan. 29, 1843.

Charles Mason, March 11, 1838.

LINUS BOND.

LINUS, s. of Baily Bond (see page 385); b. Aug. 28, 1785; m. Nancy Chadwick, 1808.

Ch.: Charles D. Bond, b. 1809.

John —, d. July 27, 1846, age 31.

Mary C., b. 1811; m. Joel Fletcher, Eliza, Oct. 27, 1817; m. Charles Wentworth, 1835.

THE DAVIS FAMILY.

1. **ENSIGN JOSEPH DAVIS** was one of the original proprietors of Brimfield, receiving in the first distribution of lands lot 59; he sold a part of his after land rights to Capt. Trustram Davis, who lived near him on the place now known as the "Houghton Place," in Wales. Probably a relative, although we have no record showing it. It is said Joseph Davis married a sister of James Browning; having no children, he adopted Mr. Browning's son Joseph, who lived with him from an early age, and received his property, and named his oldest son Joseph Davis, in honor of his foster parent. The following is a copy of the record of Mr. Davis' death: "Joseph Davis, a man from ye old Country, died June 23, 1778, aged 77.

2. **DAVIS, CAPT. TRUSTRAM, m. Mary —**

Ch.: Mary, Oct. 22, 1732.

Sybil, August, 1746; m. Asa Houghton.

John, Feb. 14, 1734.

Samuel, October, 1748.

Elizabeth, Aug. 17, 1736.

William, Feb. 3, 1751.

Joseph, Nov. 24, 1738.

Sarah, August, 1754; m. Gideon Dimmick.

Benjamin, Nov. 27, 1740.

Trustram, Jr., Nov. 19, 1742.

THE DIMMICK FAMILY.

1. **SHUBEL DIMMICK** came from Mansfield, Conn., about 1750, and first settled in the south part of the town (now Wales), east of the pond, upon what is now known as the Royce place. Afterwards he erected and run a grist mill which stood nearly upon the site of E. D. Shaw's factory; he died February, 1797; married Phebe Manly.

Ch.: Gideon, March 24, 1751.

Phebe, m. Solomon Nelson, March 23, 1781.

2. **GIDEON**, s. of Shubel, b. March 24, 1751, d. June 23, 1820; m. Sarah Davis, she d. Dec. 25, 1826.

Ch. : Eunice, Sept. 18, 1769; d. Jan. 25, 1778. Susanna, Aug. 8, 1779; m. John Brewer. James, Feb. 28, 1782.
 Tirzah, June 14, 1771. Mary, Jan. 25, 1785; m. James Charles.
 Shubel, March 18, 1773, moved to Pitts- Gideon, Jr., Oct. 9, 1788; m. Sally
 ford, Vt. Charles, Feb. 18, 1806, removed to
 Manly, May 19, 1775; d. Feb. 1, 1778. Vermont.
 Sarah, March 27, 1777; m. Daniel Sher-
 man, July 21, 1796; m. (2) Anson
 Soule, d. March 4, 1871.

3. JAMES, s. of Gideon, b. Feb. 28, 1782; d. Sept. 26, 1858; lived in Brimfield; he m. Anna Charles; she d. July 19, 1817; m. (2) Hannah Converse, June 21, 1840; she d. Oct. 4, 1861.

Ch. : James, Jr., Sept. 17, 1800. William Knox, March 28, 1807.
 Elfeda or Fleta, April 25, 1804; m. Ly-
 man Pendleton, March 25, 1824.

4. JAMES, JR., s. of James, b. Sept. 7, 1800; m. Harriet Willis, April 22, 1829; removed to Wales soon after his marriage.

Ch. : Sarah, Sept. 27, 1829; m. Charles Pamela, June 26, 1842; d. Aug. 16, 1845.
 Thompson, Sept. 24, 1849. Ellen M., Nov. 16, 1844; d. Jan. 14, 1854.
 Lois L., Dec. 31, 1831; d. March 17, 1843. Willard F., Aug. 4, 1848.
 Ezekiel, April 19, 1834. James M., Jan. 13, 1851; m. Abbie J.
 George W., Nov. 22, 1836. Shaw, Nov. 27, 1878.
 James M., October, 1839; d. April 16,
 1842.

5. WILLIAM KNOX, s. of James, b. March 28, 1807; m. Sarah Web-
 ber, Oct. 29, 1828; she d. Nov. 6, 1861; m. (2) Almena Merritt,
 Sept. 19, 1864; she d. Jan. 19, 1873.

Ch. : Charles, Nov. 30, 1830. Melissa C., Sept. 14, 1844; m. Samuel
 Eliza A., Oct. 25, 1832; m. Horace Mer- Brown, Oct. 28, 1862.
 ritt. Sarah M., Aug. 15, 1846; m. Charles F.
 Caroline E., May 18, 1835; d. July 5, Elmer, April 21, 1864; m. (2) Edward
 1837. Wakefield.
 George H., Oct. 1, 1837. Eunice A., Aug. 31, 1848; d. May 7, 1849.
 Eveline M., May 15, 1839; m. Chester Har- Mary S. F., May 31, 1850; m. George
 ris, May 9, 1858. Fales.
 Julia M., Dec. 9, 1841; m. Orson Parker, John E., March 8, 1853; d. Oct. 1, 1853.
 Jan. 10, 1859. John W., Feb. 17, 1855.

6. EZEKIEL, s. of James, Jr., b. April 19, 1834; resides in Wales,
 m. Jane E. Nelson, Oct. 13, 1859.

Ch. : Frank Leon, Jan. 21, 1861. Harry James, July 9, 1873.
 Milton Clarence, Oct. 25, 1865. Walter H., Jan. 6, 1879.
 Cora Maria, Feb. 14, 1870.

7. GEORGE W., s. of James, Jr., b. Nov. 22, 1836; resides in
 Wales, m. Julia Flynt, Dec. 25, 1862.

Ch. : Arthur James, Jan. 24, 1865; d. Nellie Maria, Feb. 20, 1868; d. Jan. 6,
 July 27, 1867. 1874.
 Ida Frances, July 28, 1872.

8. ^{*} WILLARD F., s. of James, Jr., b. Aug. 4, 1848; m. Mary G. Green, May 4, 1871.

Ch.: Nellie Elizabeth, June 18, 1875.

9. CHARLES, s. of William K., b. Nov. 30, 1830; d. July 13, 1868; m. Mehitable D. Pepper, April 23, 1857; she d. May 28, 1859; m. (2) Mary E. Ricketts, Dec. 3, 1859.

Ch.: Marion M., Jan. 20, 1858.

Elmer B., Oct. 10, 1862.

Frederick E., Oct. 12, 1860.

10. GEORGE H., s. of William K., b. Oct. 1, 1837; enlisted Feb. 8, 1864, in Co. I. 27th Regt., Mass. Vols.; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 15, 1864; he m. Charlotte E. Converse.

Ch.: Nellie E., Oct. 1, 1863.

THEODORE FARRELL.

FARRELL, THEODORE, s. of Andrew, b. Dec. 27, 1808; m. Eliza Shaw, April 30, 1840, she was born April 6, 1820.

Ch.: Arabella, July 19, 1841; m. Benjamin John, May 8, 1851.

min B. Fenton, Nov. 7, 1865.

Eugene, March 2, 1853.

Murat, March 28, 1845; d. July 29, 1852. Estella, Nov. 27, 1855; d. Feb. 2, 1858.

Lewis, Oct. 21, 1847; d. May 26, 1876.

THE GOODELL FAMILY.

1. WALTER GOODELL removed from Woodstock, Conn., to Brimfield, died Jan. 19, 1846, age 75; m. Hepzibah Dodge; m. (2.) Keziah Morse, Nov. 25, 1802, she died March 22, 1832; m. (3) Lois Morse, April 7, 1833.

Ch.: Sally, m. Grovnor Marsh; d. March Perry, Dec. 13, 1806.

24, 1878, age 84.

Harding, }
Harvey, } twins, June 17, 1808.

Lucy, April 5, 1796.

Lucinda, Nov. 14, 1805; m. Alden

Goodell, Dec. 6, 1827.

2. LYMAN GOODELL, brother of Walter, b. Nov. 24, 1774, came from Woodstock, Conn., to East Brimfield village in 1825; m. Candace Carpenter.

Ch.: Paris C., March 31, 1797; m. Martha M. Mason, Feb. 26, 1829.

Laura, Nov. 14, 1799; d. Feb. 1858.

Mary, June 9, 1802; m. Loring Clark, April 13, 1826.

Alden, June 19, 1804; m. Lucinda Goodell; Dec. 6, 1827, she died Nov. 29, 1858; m. (2) Wd. Mary (Austin) Smith, Oct. 25, 1859; she d. May 12, 1872.

Alven, May 1, 1806; m. Sarah Frizzell, April 2, 1829.

Marsha, July 17, 1809; m. Ezra Webber.

Lucina, September, 1811; m. William Frizzell.

Lafira B., July, 1813; m. Isaac Wood; m. (2) Rev. Addison Parker; m. (3) Mr. Hamlin.

Lois, April 16, 1818; m. Lathrop Lyon. Perry, Sept. 21, 1822; m. Minerva Blodgett.

3. HARVEY, son of Walter, b. June 17, 1808; d. Aug. 10, 1863; m. Mary Marcy, 1832; she d. Aug. 20, 1846; m. (2) Lucy O. Bliss, June 9, 1849.

Ch.: Eliza Ann, Feb. 7, 1833; m. George M., Nov. 7, 1839.

Joseph Silver.

Marcus Morton, Oct. 9, 1841; d. March 25, 1842.

Celestia, Sept. 8, 1834.

Silas, Feb. 23, 1836.

Marcus M., Aug. 7, 1843.

Mary J., July 7, 1838; m. Thomas

Sarah E., June 28, 1855.

Wetherell, March 4, 1858; d. March 25, 1865.

THE HALL FAMILY.

MINER HALL, b. at Stafford, Conn., March 10, 1803; d. March 26, 1855; m. Eliza Webber, June 2, 1831.

Ch.: Harvey D., Jan. 5, 1833.

Jane E., June 24, 1837.

Marquis, Sept. 12, 1834.

THE HARVEY FAMILY.

1. The Harvey family came from Berkley, Mass. James in 1805, several of his brothers and sisters at a later date. Their father Peter Harvey, born in 1765, married Elizabeth Pierce, after his decease she married Josiah Perry, she was born in 1770; d. at Brimfield Dec. 17, 1856.

Ch.: Ebenezer, Nov. 1, 1789.

Betsy, — m. Amos Tourtellott.

James, Dec. 12, 1791.

Rachel, Oct. 25, 1796; m. John M. War-

Peter, — 1792.

ren, July 18, 1819; d. Feb. 28, 1845.

Hannah, Oct. 31, 1793; m. Ambrose Whiting.

2. JAMES, son of Peter, b. Dec. 12, 1791; d. Jan. 23, 1870; m. Lucy Ray, she d. Sept. 13, 1850.

Ch.: Lucy Ann, March 22, 1818; d. Sept. 13, 1850.

Nancy, May 12, 1829; m. Alonzo Allen.

James, Jr., May 19, 1820.

Harriet, February, 1831; m. Richmond

George, July 23, 1822; d. Sept. 1, 1850.

Ormsby, Aug. 1, 1851; d. April 22, 1879.

3. JAMES, Jr., s. of James, b. May 19, 1820; m. Dorothy Robbins, Sept. 8, 1841; she d. Feb. 25, 1864; m. (2) Caroline Clough, Nov. 28, 1864.

Ch.: Lucy Ann, April 13, 1842; d. July 28, 1844.

James Munroe, April 21, 1844.

4. JAMES M., s. of James, Jr., b. April 21, 1844; m. Mary A. Blashfield, April 6, 1871; she d. Sept. 27, 1872; m. (2) Mrs. Laura A. Daggett, Oct. 28, 1873.

Ch.: Herbert, March 10, 1872.

THE HAYWARD FAMILY.

1. JOSIAH HAYWARD came to Wales in 1797; removed to Brimfield in 1803; died Sept. 8, 1845, aged 79; he m. Anna Baker; she d. Aug. 18, 1826, aged 56; m. (2) Mrs. Sarah Allen of Sturbridge, she d. May 23, 1872.

Ch.: Benjamin B——

Anna, June 8, 1794; m. Joshua Upham, March, 1820.

Ruth, April 11, 1796; m. Merrick Richmond, Sept. 12, 1819.

Josiah, Jan. 14, 1798; m. Mary Ellis, Oct. 31, 1822; she d. —; m. (2) Sarah; she d. Nov. 11, 1848; m. (3)

Amanda Goodrich, August, 1850; he d. Oct. 28, 1878.

Betsey, Nov. 24, 1799; m. Caleb Bascom, Sept. 9, 1823.

Horatio, Oct. 10, 1801; m. Hannah Paige of Hardwick.

Pliny, Feb. 28, 1803; d. Feb. 2, 1826.

Louisa, March, 1806; d. Sept. 1, 1863.

Flavilla, October, 1808; m. Isaac A.

Dibble, Nov. 22, 1849.

Jacob, Nov. 26, 1811; m. Susan B. Carder, Nov. 26, 1845.

Hiram, July 8, 1815.

2. HIRAM, s. of Josiah, b. July 8, 1815; d. Aug. 22, 1850; m. Seraph Brown, Nov. 18, 1840.

Ch.: Jane E., April 11, 1843; m. Frank C. Park, June 27, 1867.

Mary Ann, May 20, 1845; m. Frank H. King, December, 1872.

Pliny H., March 3, 1847.

THE JANES FAMILY.*

1 ISRAEL, s. of William, b. Jan. 26, 1734; d. May 2, 1793; m. Abigail Fay, May 2, 1764; she d. Aug. 14, 1808.

Ch.: Chloe, Jan. 20, 1766; d. Sept. 15, 1767.

Orsamus, Aug. 28, 1767.

Thankful, July 18, 1769; m. Amos Shepard, May 27, 1792.

Sarah, Aug. 26, 1771; m. David Palmer, Feb. 23, 1797.

Chloe, July 12, 1773; m. Abel Hyde, Feb. 5, 1794.

Abigail, July 2, 1775; m. Joseph Lum-
bard 3d, Dec. 7, 1800.

Israel, April 29, 1777; d. Feb. 1 1826.

Levi, March 14, 1779.

Ezra.

Bathsheba.

2. LEVI, s. of Israel, b. March 14, 1779; d. Feb. 19, 1836; m. Mary Lumbar about January, 1806; she died July 8, 1875.

Ch.: Sumner, Dec. 26, 1806; d. May 8, 1857.

Chloe M., Sept. 17, 1809; m. Mr. Os-
good, d. Sept. 20, 1868.

Dexter, May 22, 1811; d. Aug. 7 1856.

Thirza, March 7, 1813; m. Mr. Pierce.

Lyman, Sept. 20, 1814.

Lucena, May 18, 1816; m. Mr. Ander-
son; d. Feb. 9, 1877.

Cynthia M., June 5, 1818.

Mary M., Feb. 20, 1820; m. Mr. Hovey;
d. Feb. 23, 1854.

Nancy E., Dec. 23, 1821; m. Mr. Need-
ham, d. May 28, 1858.

Alanson, Oct. 26, 1823; d. Jan. 27, 1852.

Joseph L., Feb. 21, 1825; d. October or
November, 1868.

*Reprinted to supply omissions.

DARIUS NEEDHAM.

DARIUS NEEDHAM, m. Lovina Nelson, Oct. 4, 1832.

Ch. : Wyles, July 24, 1833; d. April 27, Phebe, March 1, 1836; m. Needham
1869. Moulton, July 4, 1854.
Lyman, May 13, 1841.

THE NELSON FAMILY.

Among the original proprietors of Brimfield were John, William and Moses Nillson or Nilson, as written in the early records, while on those of a later date, their descendants appear under the name of Nelson, probably members of the same family, but whose relationship the records do not enable us to give. A few years afterwards we find the record of the families of John, Jr., and James, also the marriage of Andrew Nilson to Patience Hinds, March 30, 1738, probably sons of John Nelson, senior. Most of these families settled in, or removed to the south part of the town, now Wales. Mr. Absalom Gardner, in his manuscript Genealogy of the families of that town, gives the record of over thirty of the Nelson families; at this time there is no male descendant of the name, a resident of Brimfield. From our records we give such as we have of the families of the first settlers, also of their descendants who continued residents of Brimfield. As several of the families had sons of the same name, we are not able to trace out and follow down each family separate from the others.

1. WILLIAM NELSON m. Frankis Bratton.

Ch. : Samuel, May 8, 1740.	Jonathan, March 4, 1752.
Margaret, Nov. 24, 1742.	William, March 4, 1753.
John, July 30, 1745.	Joseph, Jan. 30, 1755.
Robert, Jan. 14, 1747 or 48.	Solomon, Oct. 27, 1757.
David, April 24, 1750.	Timothy, Sept 22, 1762.

2. MOSES NELSON m. Mary Watson, March 20, 1739; dismissed to church in Sheffield, 1755.

Ch. : Oliver, March 27, 1740.	Sarah, bap. Dec. 6, 1752.
Aaron, bap. Dec. 6, 1752.	

3. JOHN NELSON m. Elizabeth Nelson, May 24, 1743.

Ch. : Elinor, Feb. 11, 1744.	William, bap. Sept. 15, 1751.
Elisabeth, May 16, 1745.	Daniel, Dec. 8, 1853.
John, April 21, 1747.	George, Aug. 31, 1756.
Mary, June 12, 1749.	

4. JAMES NELSON m. Mary McMaster, Feb. 7, 1739; she d. January, 1760.

Ch. : Robert, June 26, 1739.	Elisabeth, Oct. 21, 1748.
William, Dec. 30, 1741.	Andrew, Oct. 13, 1750.
James, Jr., March 12, 1744.	Mary, Nov. 9, 1754.

5. GEORGE NELSON m. Batrick ———

Ch.: Elisabeth, March 6, 1745.

Thomas, June, 1753.

Mary, November, 1746.

Jerusha, Jan. 5, 1757.

Margaret, June 7, 1748.

6. WM. NELSON 3d, m. Isabel ———

Ch.: Rebecca, April 7, 1747.

William, June 6, 1753; d. —, 1758.

John, Feb. 18, 1749.

Marcy, Sept. 22, 1755; d. —, 1758.

Isabel, Feb. 1, 1751.

7. BENJ. NELSON m. Elizabeth Sherman, April 23, 1761.

Ch.: Lemuel, Aug. 27, 1763.

Marcy, Nov. 9, 1772.

Rachel, Aug. 6, 1766.

Betsey, July 11, 1775.

Bathsheba, Aug. 6, 1769.

8. JOHN NELSON m. Mary Webber.

Ch.: Edward, settled in Colerain.

Abigail, m. Joel Green.

John.

Andrew.

Benjamin.

William.

George, May 13, 1762.

9. BENJAMIN, s. of John and Mary Nelson, lived on the place now occupied by David A. Moulton, probably the same previously occupied by his father; about 1802 he removed to Attica, N. Y., where he died about 1841; he married Anne Fenton, Feb. 25, 1779; m. (2) Mrs. Parthena Rogers.

Ch.: Levi, m. Lucy Force of Attica.

Anna, m. Hezekiah Force of Attica, N. Y.

Archibald, Oct. 20, 1782.

Benjamin, m. Lydia Morgan of Attica, N. Y.

Lovina, m. Walter Underwood.

Susan, m. Uriah Underwood, Nov. 25, 1802.

Reuben, m. Betsey Stewart, d. Jan. 19, 1812, age 26.

10. ARCHIBALD, s. of Benjamin, s. of John Nelson, b. Oct. 20, 1782; d. Jan. 13, 1846; m. Lucy Moulton, she d. Dec. 18, 1843

Ch.: Lovina, May 31, 1808; m. Darius Warren, March 1, 1816; d. Dec. 28, 1854.

Needham, Oct. 4, 1832.

Wyles, Jan 19, 1818; m. Mary A.

Lucy, April 20, 1810; m. Erasmus Stebbins; d. Oct. 30, 1856.

Blodgett; d. Feb. 9, 1861.

Reuben, May 13, 1820.

Rice, Oct. 28, 1811; d. Feb. 13, 1864.

Angeline, June 24, 1822; m. James Pike,

Annis, Nov. 3, 1813; m. Silas Parker,

June 5, 1848; d. December 1859.

Dec. 4, 1839; d. July 25, 1857.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 9, seventh line, for 1796, February 25, read 1783, July 5.

Pages 9 and 10, outlines of Brimfield read, The east line of Brimfield is 1,532 rods in length, a little more than four and three-fourths miles, and in direction north $8^{\circ} 26'$ east. The northern boundary line runs from the north-east corner on the south line of Brookfield, south $89^{\circ} 32'$ west, 101 rods, there meeting the south-east corner of Warren; it continues on Warren line 935.30 rods, nearly three miles; then it turns abruptly north 2° east a little over half a mile, or 164.68 rods; then it runs north 55° west, 1,130.32 rods, or three and a half miles, till it strikes the Quaboag river at a split rock. The river separates it from Palmer as far as an old ford way; its general direction south 20° west, distance by the river, 1,026.46 rods. Here it meets the Monson line, which is Brimfield's western boundary, and is in length three and one-half miles, or 1,110 rods, running south $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ west. The southern boundary line runs 1,251 rods on the town of Wales, and 930 rods on the town of Holland.

Page 16, eleventh line, for erpetuate, read perpetuate.

Page 32, thirteenth line, that after one hundred and forty-five years use 1731—1876.

Page 35, first line, for appointmen, read appointment.

Page 37, twentieth line, read One under Capt. Ebenezer Moulton and Ensign David Wallis, from September 11 to December 25, 1775, (Mass. Archives, vol. 94, page 45,) another under Capt. Daniel Burt, from March 30, 1775, to January 3, 1776, (Mass. Archives, vol. 94, page 90,) another under Capt. Trustram Davis, October 11, 1756, (Mass. Archives, vol. 94, page 557,) another under Capt. Daniel Burt, from March 13, to November 20, 1758, (Mass. Archives, vol. 96, pages 384—386,) another under Capt. Trustram Davis, from February 14 to December 16, 1760, (Mass. Archives, vol. 98, pages 271-274).

Page 42, seventh line, for Hampden, read Hampshire.

Page 67, fifth line, for \$4,000, read \$2,300, repairs, stock, furniture, etc., \$1,065.

Page 112, twenty-second line, for 1848, read 1847.

Page 171, for birth of Dr. Israel Trask, read 1746.

Page 189, fifth line, for Shelburn, read Sherborn.

Page 216, sixth line from bottom, for principal, read principle.

Page 298, ninth line, for David Ingoroole, read David Ingersole.

To list of Selectmen add:

Joseph Blodgett for 1752.

Joseph Moffatt for 1793.

Page 358, Joseph Hoar Jr., for 1802, read 1804.

Page 359, Selectmen for 1837, for Festus Foster, Linus Hoar, Abner Hitchcock and Pennel Parker, read Abner Brown, Samuel Tarbell, David Parker and James Tourtellott. Add Austin Andrews, and Leonard Henshaw for 1846. Add Johnson Bixby for 1849, James S. Blair for 1865, James B. Brown for 1867.

To list of Assessors add :

Daniel Burt, Joseph Browning and Thomas Ellenwood for 1768, Samuel Bates for 1791, Joseph Moffatt for 1792, read 1793, Peletiah Charles for 1794, Aaron Morgan 1794, Issachar Brown for 1795, 1803-4, Marquis Converse for 1826-27, Cyril R. Brown for 1845, Minor Hall for 1852, Alfred L. Converse for 1853, Calvin Baker for 1856, vice Ansel Holbrook, declined.

To list of School Committee, page 363, add :

Francis B. Stebbins for 1832, Festus Foster for 1835, James B. Brown for 1843, Jeremy Burt for 1844, Newton S. Hubbard for 1845, Abraham Charles for 1845.

For years 1835-36, for Joseph Vaill, read Joseph Fuller.

For year 1839, for Alven Janes, read Augustus Janes.

For Town Treasurer in 1820, read Issachar Brown, vice Lewis Williams declined.

DELEGATES CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Timothy Danielson 1779, Abner Morgan 1788, Col. Israel Trask and John Wyles 1820, Parsons Allen 1853.

GENEALOGY.

Page 368, tenth line from bottom, read Marshall S., May 3, 1867.

Page 370, fifth line from bottom, read James Sullivan, September 2, 1819.

Page 373, to family of John W. Bliss, add Frank b. October 21, 1846.

Page 376, seventh line from bottom, for she, read he.

Page 380, eleventh line from bottom, for Erustram, read Trustram.

Page 387, second line from bottom, for 1763, read 1762.

Page 396, sixth line from bottom, for Nichol, read Nichols.

Page 412, second line from bottom, for Belina, read Velina.

Page 413, fourth line from top, for lived, read lives.

Page 416, sixth line for David, read Daniel.

Page 430, fourteenth line for Abagail, read Abigail.

Page 448, twenty-second line, for May Russell, read May Sherman.

Page 449, seventeenth line for see, read she.

INDEX.

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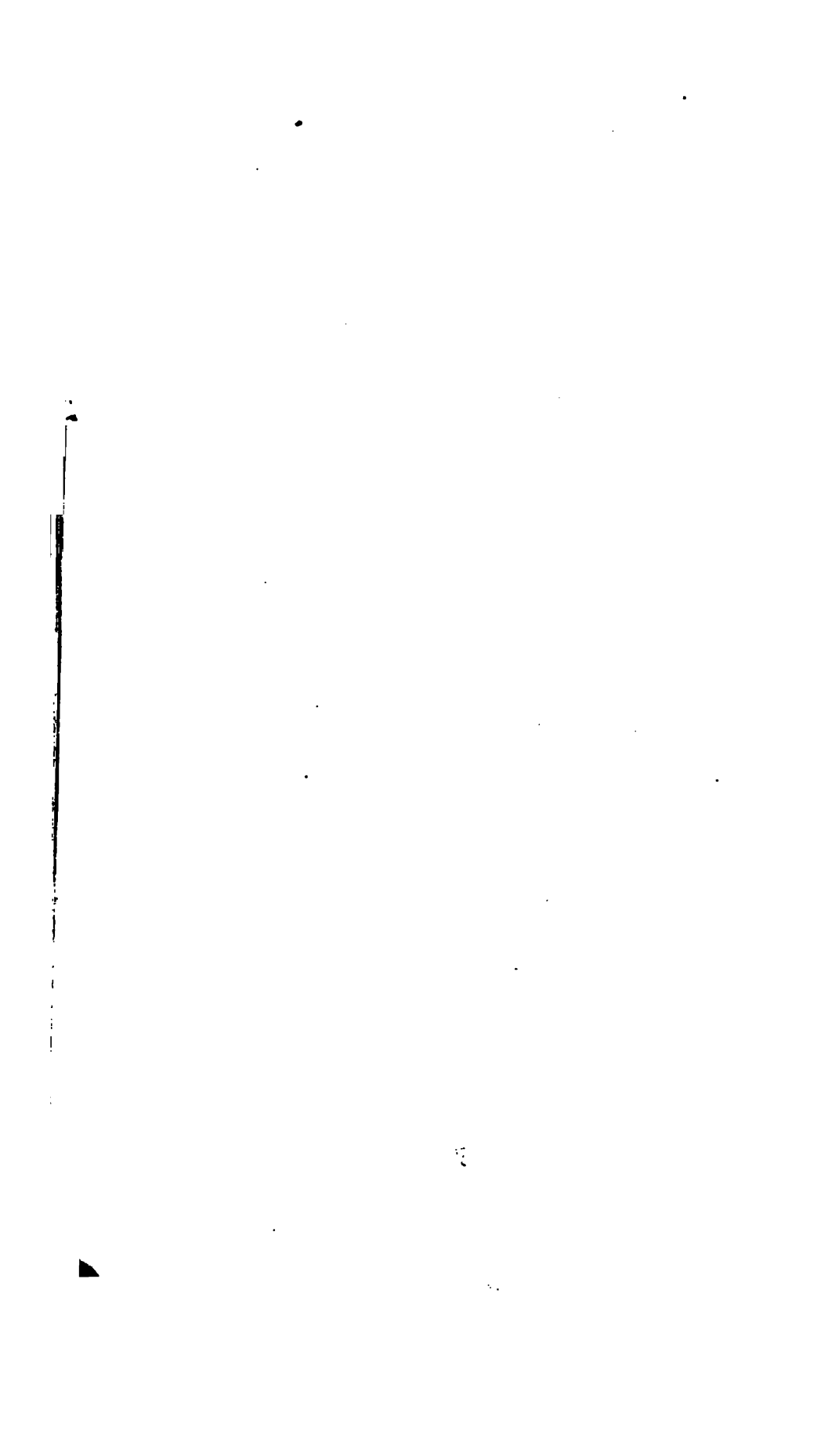
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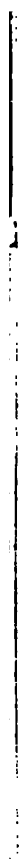
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